

NOW PUBLISHING,
BY ARCHIBALD FULLARTON & CO., GLASGOW,
AND 31, SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH,

THE
ETTRICK SHEPHERD'S EDITION OF BURNS,

UNIFORM WITH THE LATE POPULAR EDITIONS OF BYRON AND SCOTT;

BEING

A NEW, COMPLETE, AND SPLENDID EDITION

OF THE

WORKS OF BURNS,

COMPRISING

ORIGINAL LETTERS, POEMS, AND SONGS,

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED,

AND CONTAINING

AN ABSTRACT OF THE POET'S LIFE AND CHARACTER,

COLLECTED FROM ALL THE SOURCES EXTANT, WITH NOTES AND CRITICISMS ON HIS VARIOUS
WRITINGS.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD,

AND

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL, Esq.

To be completed in Twelve Parts, price 2s. each, making Five Volumes, price 5s. each

ILLUSTRATED AND ENDELLISHED WITH

TWELVE ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS

ADDRESS.

In presenting the Public with a New Edition of the *Works of the great National Poet of Scotland*, it has been one of the first aims of the Publishers to combine accuracy of Text with elegance of Typography and beauty of Graphical illustration. For this purpose the Text has been diligently collated with that of all prior Editions, a new Type has been procured for the Work, and the first Artists of the day have been employed to embellish it with Vignettes and other Engravings illustrative of the Scenery either referred to in the Writings of the Poet, or connected with the more striking incidents in his melancholy history. Several important additions, as well to the Poems as to the general Correspondence of Burns, derived from unquestionable sources, will, for the first time, appear in this edition. No scrap or snatch of any merit, attributable to Burns, which can be obtained, will be omitted, nor any characteristic and well-authenticated anecdote of the Poet, illustrating either his character or genius, uncollected, in what the Publishers believe will in truth be the most complete and accurate edition of his Works hitherto given to the public. To the whole will be appended a concise, luminous, and singularly interesting Memoir of the Poet's life, from the pen of the *Errick Shepherd*. The Poems and Letters will also be accompanied with Critical Comments and Elucidations by the same gifted individual, while much curious, literary, biographical, and anecdotal information will be supplied by Mr *WILLIAM MORRISWELL*, whose poetic genius and extensive acquaintance with all that relates to Scottish poetry and song, have been signally evinced by the high excellence of his original poetry, and the distinguished ability with which he has edited the *Minstrelsy of the olden time*.

In the Song department also, many important and interesting communications have been received from Mr *P. BUCHAN*, Aberdeen, the distinguished and indefatigable editor of the '*Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland*,'—to whose merit in this department of literature Sir Walter Scott has borne such ample testimony in his '*Introductory Remarks on Popular Poetry*,' prefixed to the last edition of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*.

About one hundred and eighty Poems and Songs will appear in this edition which are not to be found in Dr Currie's, constituting thus the most complete edition of Burns' poetical Works yet given to the public. Many of the additional articles are entitled to rank among the very best of our author's productions.

To be completed in about Twelve Parts, price 2s. each, making Five Volumes, price 5s. each, illustrated and embellished with TWELVE ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS.

A. FULLARTON & CO., 34, HUTCHESON-STREET, GLASGOW;
AND 31, SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

A NEW
AND
COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES,

PRESENTING

UNDER EACH ARTICLE RESPECTIVELY, THE POPULATION OF THE TOWNS AND PARISHES
ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1831, AND THE STATE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, AS
FIXED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE REFORM BILL.

BY JAMES BELL,

AUTHOR OF CRITICAL RESEARCHES IN GEOGRAPHY—A SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY, POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC—AND
EDITOR OF ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF MAPS, FORMING A COMPLETE COUNTY
ATLAS OF ENGLAND

VOL. III.

GLASGOW:
A. FULLARTON & CO., 34, HUTCHESON STREET;
AND 31, SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.
MDCCCXXXV.

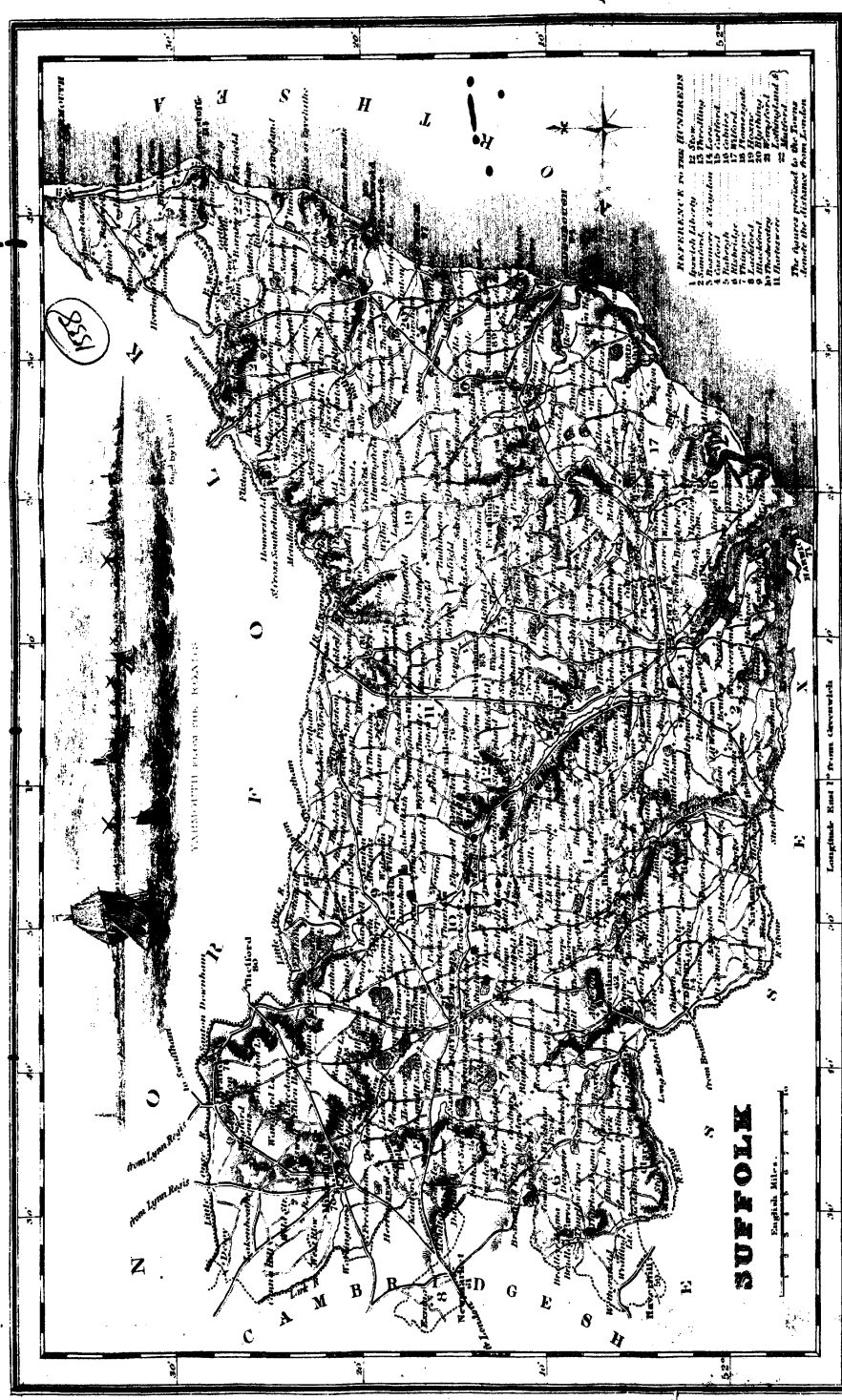
910.3942

B 433e

VIII

SL NO. 040140

14123



- REFERENCE IN THE HUNDREDS**
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Sudbury | 13. Thetford |
| 2. Bury St Edmunds | 14. Thetford |
| 3. Thetford | 15. Thetford |
| 4. Thetford | 16. Thetford |
| 5. Thetford | 17. Thetford |
| 6. Thetford | 18. Thetford |
| 7. Thetford | 19. Thetford |
| 8. Thetford | 20. Thetford |
| 9. Thetford | 21. Thetford |
| 10. Thetford | 22. Thetford |
| 11. Thetford | 23. Thetford |
| 12. Thetford | 24. Thetford |
- The figures prefixed to the names denote the distance from London.*

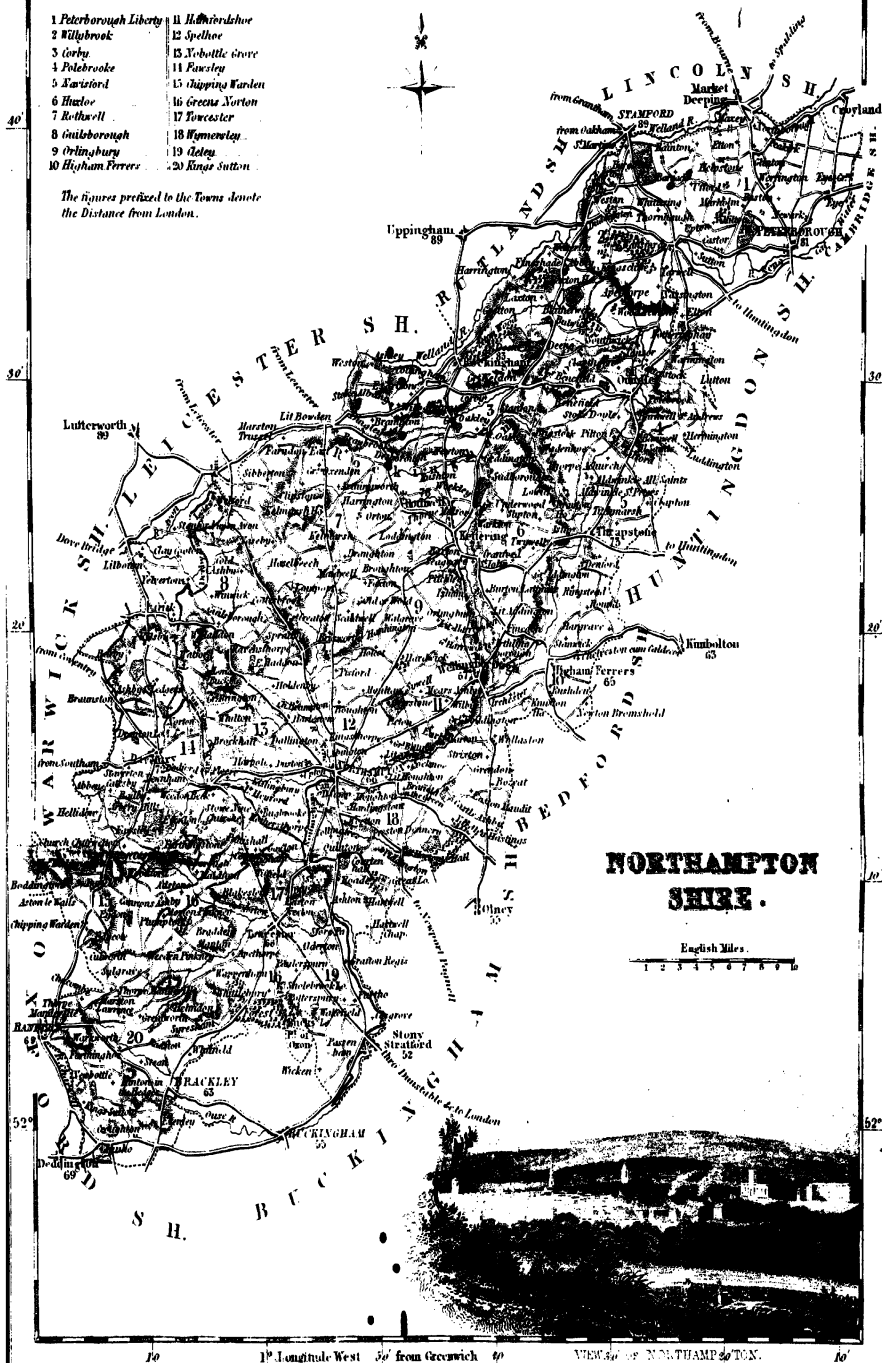
SUFFOLK

English Miles

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Peterborough Liberty | 11 Hattfieldshire |
| 2 Wilbybrook | 12 Spelthorpe |
| 3 Corby | 13 Tootle Grove |
| 4 Polebrook | 14 Fawley |
| 5 Keston | 15 Shipping Warden |
| 6 Haxby | 16 Greens Norton |
| 7 Rothwell | 17 Towcester |
| 8 Gainsborough | 18 Wymondley |
| 9 Orthingbury | 19 Ayley |
| 10 Higham Ferrers | 20 Kings Sutton |

The figures prefixed to the Towns denote the Distance from London.



NORTHAMPTON SHIRE.

English Miles

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

OXFORDSHIRE.

British Miles.

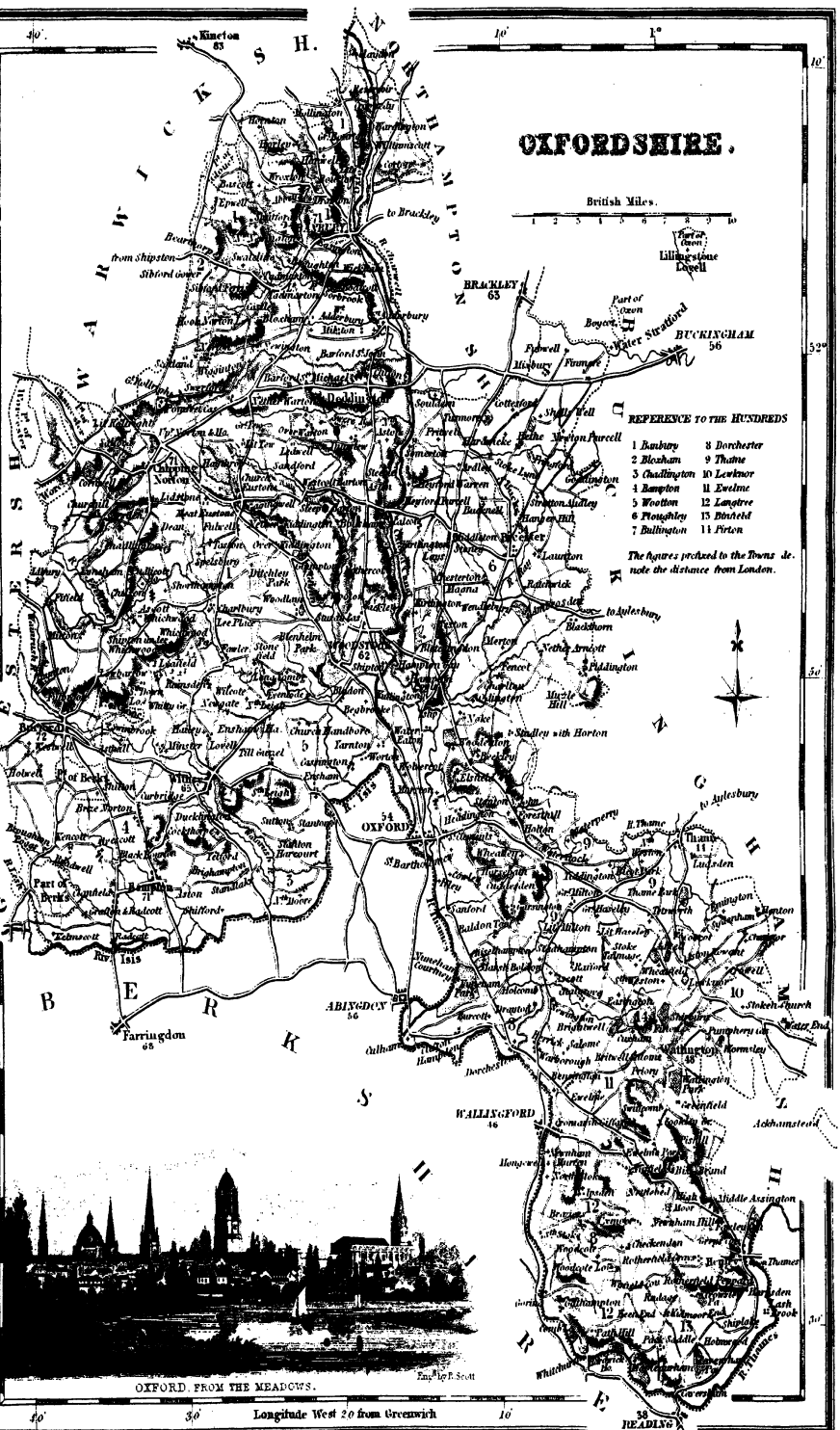


Part of
Lillingstone
Regis

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 Banbury | 8 Dorchester |
| 2 Bloxham | 9 Thame |
| 3 Chaddington | 10 Leckmore |
| 4 Banbury | 11 Ewelme |
| 5 Woodton | 12 Longtree |
| 6 Ploeghy | 13 Botsford |
| 7 Buntingford | 14 Piton |

The figures prefixed to the Towns &c. note the distance from London.



OXFORD FROM THE MEADOWS.

Engr'd by F. Scott

Longitude West 20 from Greenwich

REFERENCES TO THE HYDRAIDS

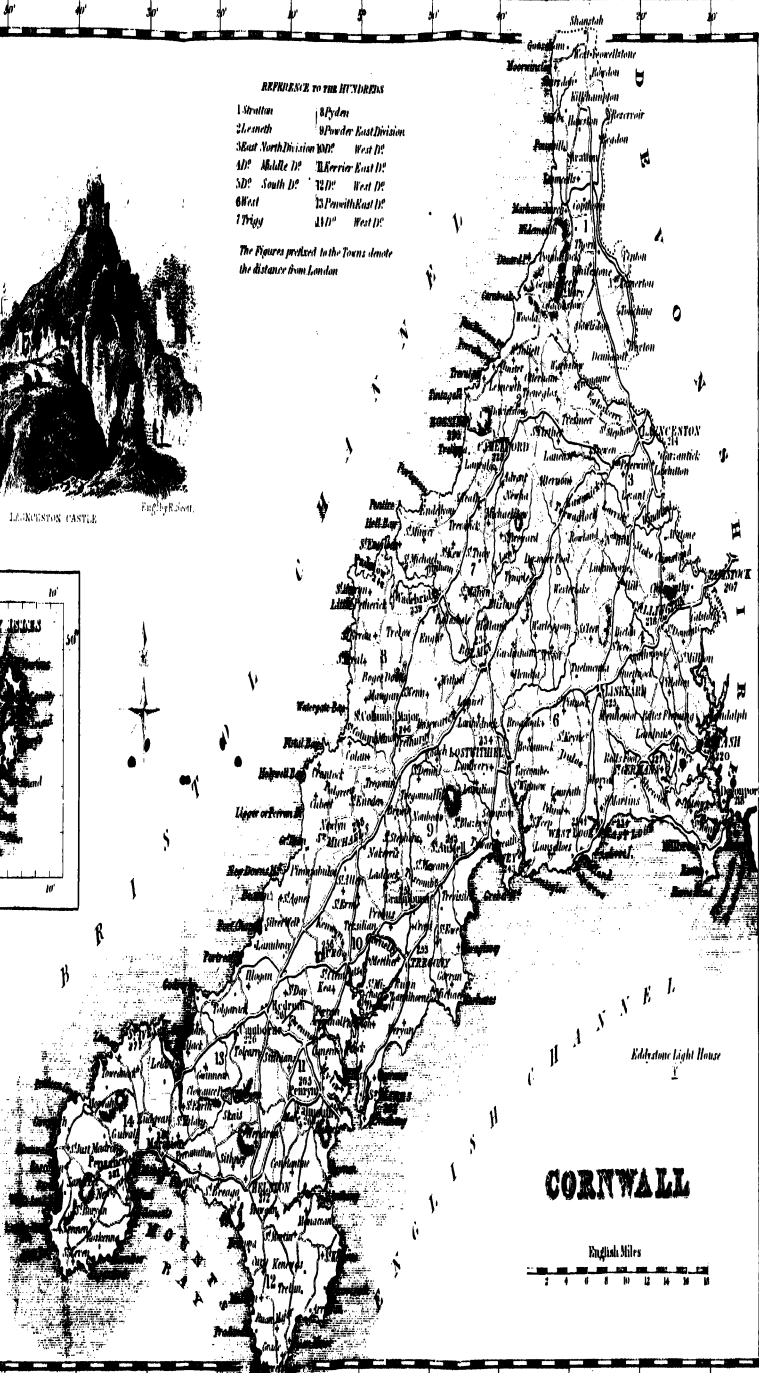
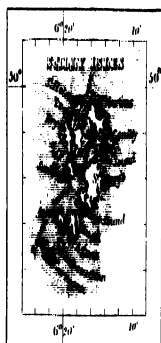
- 1 Station 1000m
- 2 Length 1000m
- 3 East North Division 1000m West 1000m
- 4 Middle 1000m
- 5 South 1000m West 1000m
- 6 West 1000m
- 7 Trigg 1000m West 1000m

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London



LEADENHALL CASTLE

English Miles



CORNWALL

English Miles

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

Longitude West from Greenwich

SHROPSHIRE

English Miles.



RAILWAYS from LONDON and LIVERPOOL

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Bradford North | 9 others |
| 2 Bradford South | 10 Pimhill |
| 3 Broadway | 11 Pimhill |
| 4 Chertsey | 12 Stottenden |
| 5 Chertsey | 13 Bridgnorth Borough |
| 6 Ford | 14 Ludlow |
| 7 Ludlow | 15 Shrewsbury DP & L&L |
| 8 Walsley | 16 Walsley Town 3.1.18 |

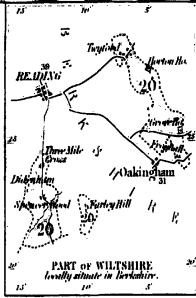
The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the Distance from London

Part of SHROPSHIRE, Shire of
WOMESTERSHIRE.



Longitude West 40° from Greenwich

English Miles.



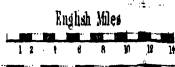
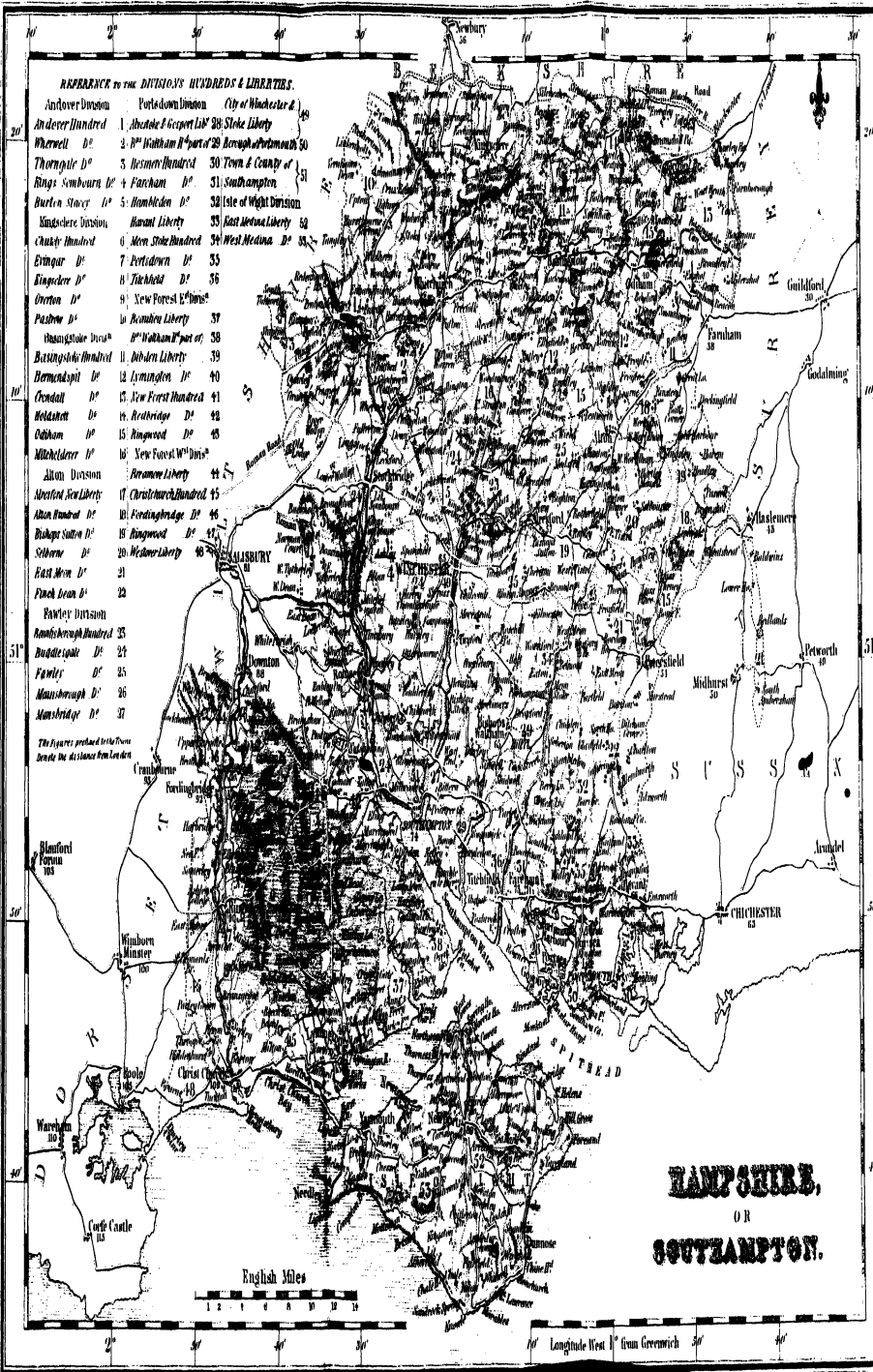
REFERENCE	TO	HUNDREDS.	
Malmersbury	1	Westbury	15
Chilpenham	2	Stanhorough	16
Bradford	3	St Jamesham	17
Wickham	4	Wimminster	18
Gaine	5	Boylebury	19
Petterre	6	Amsbury	20
Cannings	7	Mere	21
Highworth	8	Drummen	22
Wicklands & Staple	9	Chalk	23
Kingsbridge	10	Bunbury	24
Elstest & Berley	11	Branch & Dicle	25
St Jamesham	12	Carden	26
Ramsbury	13	Cowdrey	27
St Uley	14	Underwich	28
Knarston Stone	15	Alisbury	29
Wootton Bassett	16	Stratfield	30

The Figures prefixed to the Town

REFERENCE TO THE DUTCHES HUNDREDS & LIBERTIES.

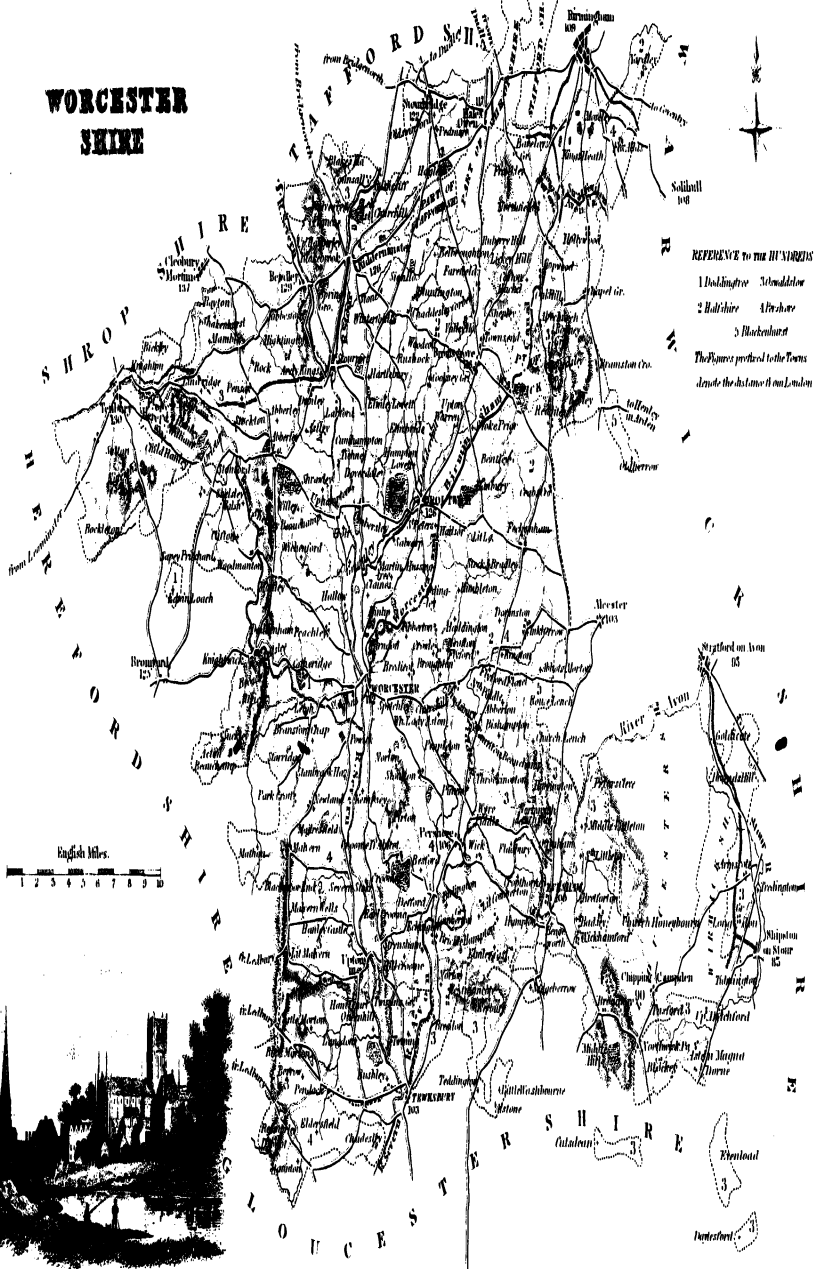
Andover Division	Portsmouth Division	City of Winchester & Alderbury Hundred
Andover Hundred	1. Abbot's & Gosport Libs	28. Stoke Liberty
Wharfedale D ^r	2. 10 th Waltham H ^o Part of	29. Borough of Portsmouth
Thorpington D ^r	3. 10 th Waltham H ^o Part of	30. Town & County of
Rings Southdown D ^r	4. Fareham D ^r	31. Southampton
Burton Stacey D ^r	5. Hambledon D ^r	32. Isle of Wight Division
Windsore Division	6. Hamant Liberty	33. East Medina Liberty
Chichester Hundred	7. Portdown D ^r	34. West Medina D ^r
Erith D ^r	8. Titchfield D ^r	35
Diagon D ^r	9. New Forest W ^o D ^r	36
Orton D ^r	10. Romsey Liberty	37
Peaslow D ^r	11. Waltham H ^o Part of	38
Thames Valley Division	12. Ditchfield Liberty	39
Basingstoke Hundred	13. Lymington D ^r	40
Barnstaple D ^r	14. New Forest Hundred	41
Orwell D ^r	15. Redbridge D ^r	42
Heldam D ^r	16. Ringwood D ^r	43
Osborne D ^r	17. New Forest W ^o D ^r	44
Mitchell D ^r	18. Romsey Liberty	45
Alton Division	19. Christchurch Hundred	46
Alford New Liberty	20. Fordingbridge D ^r	47
Alton Hamlet D ^r	21. Ringwood D ^r	48
Bishop's Cleeve D ^r	22. Western Liberty	49
Selborne D ^r		
East New D ^r		
Punch Bean D ^r		
Fawley Division		
Andover Hundred		
Andover D ^r		
Fawley D ^r		
Marblehead D ^r		
Marblehead D ^r		

The figures printed in this form denote the distance from London



Longitude West 1° from Greenwich

WORCESTER SHIRE



Longitude West from Greenwich

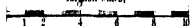
WESTMORELAND

REFERENCE TO THE WARD

- 1 East Ward 3 Kendal
- 2 West Ward 4 Alncliffe

The figures prefixed to the towns denote the distance from London.

English Miles.



Longitude West of Greenwich

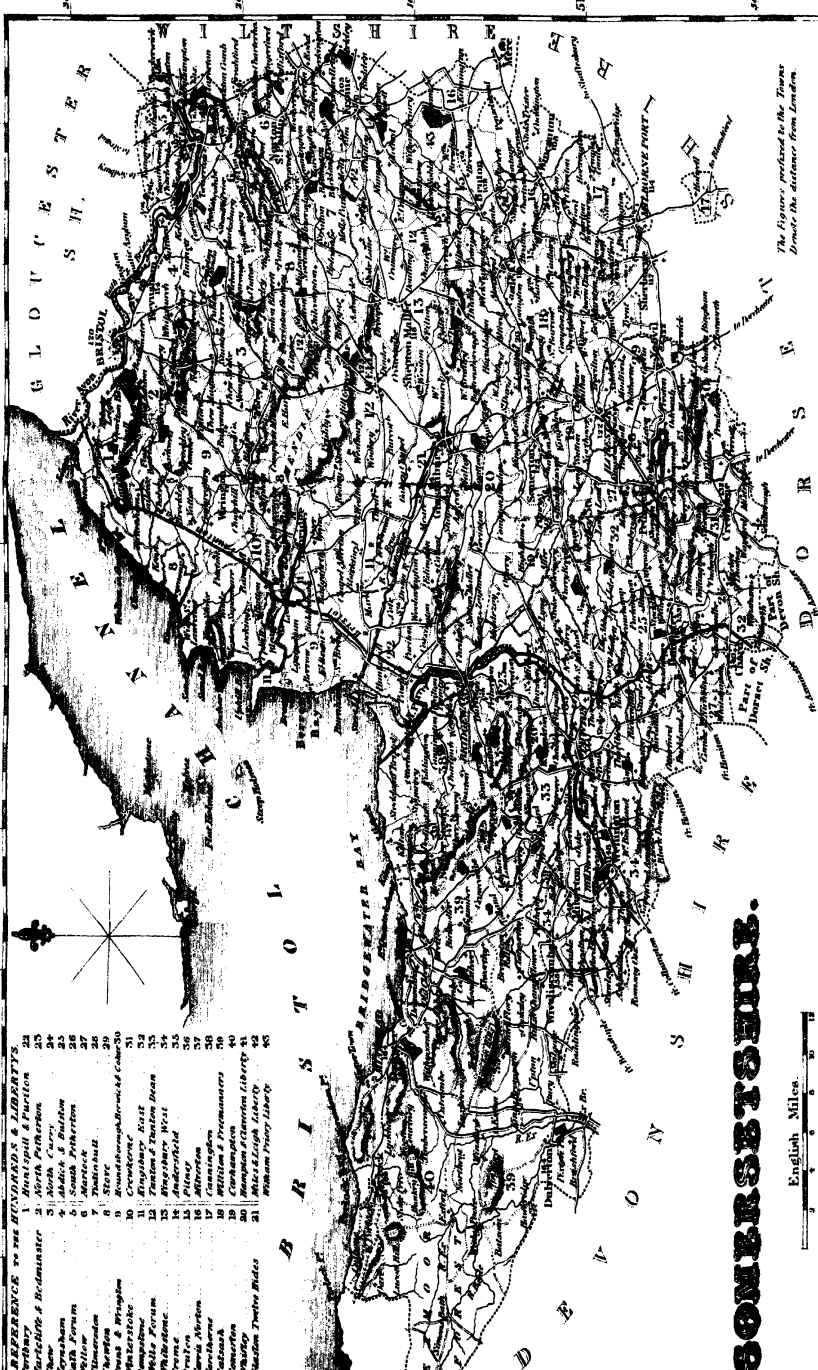


BROUGH CASTLE

B.C. 1000

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS & LIBERTIES

1	Northampton	23	Northampton
2	Northampton	24	Northampton
3	Northampton	25	Northampton
4	Northampton	26	Northampton
5	Northampton	27	Northampton
6	Northampton	28	Northampton
7	Northampton	29	Northampton
8	Northampton	30	Northampton
9	Northampton	31	Northampton
10	Northampton	32	Northampton
11	Northampton	33	Northampton
12	Northampton	34	Northampton
13	Northampton	35	Northampton
14	Northampton	36	Northampton
15	Northampton	37	Northampton
16	Northampton	38	Northampton
17	Northampton	39	Northampton
18	Northampton	40	Northampton
19	Northampton	41	Northampton
20	Northampton	42	Northampton
21	Northampton	43	Northampton
22	Northampton	44	Northampton
23	Northampton	45	Northampton
24	Northampton	46	Northampton
25	Northampton	47	Northampton
26	Northampton	48	Northampton
27	Northampton	49	Northampton
28	Northampton	50	Northampton
29	Northampton	51	Northampton
30	Northampton	52	Northampton
31	Northampton	53	Northampton
32	Northampton	54	Northampton
33	Northampton	55	Northampton
34	Northampton	56	Northampton
35	Northampton	57	Northampton
36	Northampton	58	Northampton
37	Northampton	59	Northampton
38	Northampton	60	Northampton
39	Northampton	61	Northampton
40	Northampton	62	Northampton
41	Northampton	63	Northampton
42	Northampton	64	Northampton
43	Northampton	65	Northampton
44	Northampton	66	Northampton
45	Northampton	67	Northampton
46	Northampton	68	Northampton
47	Northampton	69	Northampton
48	Northampton	70	Northampton
49	Northampton	71	Northampton
50	Northampton	72	Northampton
51	Northampton	73	Northampton
52	Northampton	74	Northampton
53	Northampton	75	Northampton
54	Northampton	76	Northampton
55	Northampton	77	Northampton
56	Northampton	78	Northampton
57	Northampton	79	Northampton
58	Northampton	80	Northampton
59	Northampton	81	Northampton
60	Northampton	82	Northampton
61	Northampton	83	Northampton
62	Northampton	84	Northampton
63	Northampton	85	Northampton
64	Northampton	86	Northampton
65	Northampton	87	Northampton
66	Northampton	88	Northampton
67	Northampton	89	Northampton
68	Northampton	90	Northampton
69	Northampton	91	Northampton
70	Northampton	92	Northampton
71	Northampton	93	Northampton
72	Northampton	94	Northampton
73	Northampton	95	Northampton
74	Northampton	96	Northampton
75	Northampton	97	Northampton
76	Northampton	98	Northampton
77	Northampton	99	Northampton
78	Northampton	100	Northampton



SOMERSETSHIRE.

English Miles.

The figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER

OR

ENGLAND AND WALES.

LAC

LACEBY, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 0s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Fartell, Esq. The country in the vicinity is beautiful and fertile. Here is a school with a good endowment, founded in 1720 by Sarah Stamford. Distance from Great Grimsby, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 616. A. P. £2,762.

LACERTON, or **LAZARTON**, a hamlet in the parish of Stour-Paine, hundred of Pimperne, co. of Gloucester. This appears to have been anciently a distinct parish and manor. (See Hutchin's Dorset.) Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 3 m. N.W. by N.

LACH, a hamlet in the parish of Eccleston, hundred of Broxtow, co. of Chester.

LACH-DENNIS, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Northwich, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 32; A. P., £614.

LACHFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Grappenhall, western division of the hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £94, and annexed to Grappenhall rectory. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Warrington, 1½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 754; in 1831, 2166. A. P., £5,143.

LACHINGDON. See **LATCHINGDON**.

LACKENBY, a hamlet in the parish of Kirk-Leatham, eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York.

LACKFORD, a hundred in the co. of Suffolk. It is situated on the borders of the co. of Cambridge, and contains 17 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 13,109.

LAC

LACKFORD, a parish in the hundred of Thingoe, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 10s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir C. E. Kent, Bart. Church ded. to St Laurence. There is a bridge over the river Lark which skirts the northern part of this parish. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 193. A. P., £1,642.

LACKINGTON (**WHITE**), a parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 10s., and in the patronage of the prebendary of Lackington, in Wells cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Ilminster, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 254. A. P., £3,370.

LACON, a township in the parish of Wem, hundred of North Bradford, co. of Salop. Pop., in 1831, 45.

LACOCK, or **LAYCOCK**, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 4s. 2d., returned at £150, and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to St Cyriack; it contains many curious monuments. This was formerly a market-town. Fairs for horned cattle, sheep, and horses, are still held on July 7th and December 21st. "On April 16th, 1232, Ela, countess dowager of Salisbury, laid the foundation of two monasteries; this in Snaylesmead, near Laycock, in the morning for nuns, and in the afternoon, that at Henton in Somersetshire for Carthusian monks. The religious ladies here were in number about eighteen, of the order of St Austin. This abbey was ded. to the Virgin Mary and St Bernard, and, at the dissolution, possessed of estates amounting

to £203 13s. 3d. per annum. It was granted 32^d Henry VIII. to Sir Wm. Sharington."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Part of the buildings yet remains, and is used as a dwelling-house by a branch of the family of Talbot. Here is preserved the original charter of Henry III. to Ela, countess of Salisbury, as holder of the shrievalty of the co. of Wilts. In the village stands an ancient stone cross. Distance from Chippenham, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1408; in 1831, 1640. A. P., £8,555.

LACTON-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Willeborough, hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent.

LADBROKE, or **LADBROOKE**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £13 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. Charles Palmer. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Southam, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 268. A. P., £2,974.

LADOCK, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall, and included in the new eastern division of the county. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord and Lady Grenville. Church ded. to St Ladoca. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here. Here is a school endowed with £5 for the benefit of poor children. Distance from Grampound, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 761. A. P., £4,566.

LAINDON, or **LANGDON-CLAY**, a parish in the hundred of Barstable, co. of Essex. Living a rectory, to which is annexed the chapelry of Basildon, rated at £35 6s. 8d., and in the jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of London, in conjunction with the commissary of Essex and Herts. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Billericay, 3½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 536. A. P., £3,486.

LAINSTON, a parish in the hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £13 5s., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Right Hon. W. H. Freemantle and his Lady. Distance from Winchester, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 40. Other returns with Sparsholt.

LAITH-KIRK, a chapelry in the parish of Romald-Kirk, western division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £20, returned at £22, and annexed to the rectory of Romald-Kirk. Distance from Barnard-castle, 9 m. N.W. Pop. included with parish.

LAKE, a tything in the parish of Wilsford, hundred of Underditch, co. of Wilts. Distance from Amesbury, 2½ m. S.W.

LAKE, a small hamlet in the parish of Canford-Magna, hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset.

LAKENHAM, a village and parish,

forming part of the city of Norwich. Living, a discharged vicarage, not in charge, in the jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. See NORWICH. Pop., in 1831, 3810.

LAKENHEATH, a parish in the hundred of Lackford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is united that of Undley, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 18s. 11½d. The dean and chapter of Ely are patrons. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists and Huntingdonians have places of worship here. The north side of the parish is skirted by the river Ouse. Distance from Brandon-Ferry, 5½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 745; in 1831, 1209. A. P., £4,343.

LALANT-UNY, or **LELANT-UNY**, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage, to which is annexed the curacy of St Ives, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22 11s. 10d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. Distance from St Ives, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1083; in 1831, 1602. A. P., £3,165.

LALIEE, a hamlet in the parish of Winterborne-Whitchurch, hundred of Comb-sditch, Blandford division, co. of Dorset.

LALEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, co. of Middlesex. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, and subordinate to the vicarage of Staines. The Thames abounds in fish at this place, and is much resorted to by anglers. The earl of Lonsdale has a handsome seat in the vicinity: the surrounding scenery is remarkably picturesque. Distance from Staines, 2½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 588. A. P., £3,749.

LALESTON, a parish in the hundred of Newcastle, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. The area is about 700 acres. Living, a curacy in the dio. of St David's and province of Canterbury, not in charge, returned at £17, and consolidated with the vicarage of Newcastle. The name is supposed to be derived from that of Lalys, chief architect to Henry I. of England, whom Grenville, lord of Nenth, brought from the Holy Land in 1111. Distance from Bridgend, 3 m. E. This parish consists of the hamlets of Upper and Lower Laleston; the former of which contained, in 1831, 204, and the latter, 238 inhabitants. A. P., £1,423.

LAMARSH, a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex, bounded on the east by the navigable river Stour. Living, a rectory, in the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, in concurrence with the commissary of Essex and Hertford, rated at £12 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Henry Sperling, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Innocents. Distance from Halsted, 6 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 323. A. P., £1,715.

LAMBROFT, a hamlet in the parish of Kelstern, Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln.

Distance from Louth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1831, 34.

LAMBECOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, southern division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham.

LAMBERHURST, a parish, partly in the hundred of Breunchley and Horsemonden, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, and partly in the hundred of Loxfield-Pelham, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £12 10s. 5d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. Church ded. to St Mary. Fairs for cattle are held here on April 5th and May 21st. The Baptists have a meeting-house here. There were here very extensive iron-works, but they have been given up from a failure in the supply of ore. There remains a considerable portion of Scotney-castle, an ancient structure. The modern house of the same name stands close by, and was designed by Inigo Jones. The school has an endowment of £6, for poor children. Distance from Maidstone, 14 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1017; in 1831, 1521. A. P., £1,638.

LAMBETH, a parish, forming, with Southwark, one of the most extensive suburbs of London, situated in the eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, co. of Surrey. It lies on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Westminster, and covers an area 16 m. in circumference. It is bounded by the parishes of Newington, Butts, Camberwell, Stratham, Clapham, Croydon, Christ-church, and St George, and by the river Thames; and is divided into four liberties, containing the Bishop's, Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, Lambeth-marsh, Lambeth-wall, Stockwell, and Lambeth-dean precincts. It is crossed by the great road from London to Portsmouth, and by the new line of road from Waterloo-bridge to Newington. It was formerly famous for a mineral well, which has fallen into disuse; but Cuper's gardens, and especially Vauxhall, still retain their popularity. This parish also contains the Coburg theatre and Astley's amphitheatre; the former in the Waterloo road, the latter not far from Westminster-bridge. Here are two extensive water-works for supplying the inhabitants with water drawn from the Thames.

The river is here crossed by the Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges.—By 3rd William IV. Lambeth, with the parish of St Mary Newington, and the parish of St Giles Camberwell, except the manor and hamlet of Dulwich, returns two members to parliament. The number of electors is above 16,400. The returning officer is to be appointed annually by the sheriff of Surrey.—In the reign of King John, a weekly market and a fair for 15 days were granted, but they have been allowed to fall into disuse. The parish is included within the bills of mortality of the metropolis, and within the limits of the new police establishment. It is subject to the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held at Southwark, for the recovery of debts under £5. The streets are in general paved, and lighted with gas. The inhabitants are employed in various branches of

manufactures. The most important manufactories are iron foundries, distilleries, breweries, potteries, patent shot factories, engine factories, chemical works, and glass works; many others of less importance are too numerous to be mentioned. Coal, lime, and timber, are landed at numerous wharfs on the Thames.

The Palace.—The chief building in the parish is Lambeth palace, the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. The manor originally belonged to the see of Rochester, having been conferred on it by the sister of Edward the Confessor. In the palace of the bishops of Rochester, many metropolitan councils were held, in particular, that which Archbishop Anselm convoked in 1100, to consider the propriety of the marriage of Henry I. with Maud, daughter of the king of Scotland, who had taken the veil, but had not yet taken the vows of a nun. There is reason to believe that the archbishops of Canterbury had a dwelling here at that period. About the year 1189, Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, obtained the manor and palace from the bishop of Rochester in exchange for other lands, at which time the buildings appear to have been old and mean. The ancient possession of Lambeth by the see of Rochester is still commemorated by the payment to the latter, in two half-yearly sums of five marks of silver, in consideration of the lodging, fire-wood, forage, and other accommodations which the bishops of Rochester had been accustomed to receive when they visited London. Bishop Tanner says: "Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, being obliged to desist building a college for secular canons at Hakyn-ton near Canterbury, thought he might pursue a design of that nature at 40 or 50 miles' distance, and accordingly began, about 1191, to found a fine chapel here, which he intended to make collegiate, and to endow for the maintenance of several canons or prebendaries, to the honour of St Thomas the Martyr. This his successor Archbishop Hubert carried on; but when it was just finished, A.D. 1199, he was forced to pull it down by the papal bulls, which had been obtained at the strong instance of the monks of Christ-church, Canterbury, who were jealous of this new foundation of seculars so near the archiepiscopal palace. This caused great difference between the archbishop and those monks; which, being put to reference, the arbitrators awarded that the archbishop might, here at Lambeth, or anywhere but on the foundation of the former chapel, found an ordinary church, and place therein not less than thirteen or more than twenty Premonstratensian canons, and endow the same with £100 per annum. But this last proposal doth not appear to have taken effect." In the 13th century, several synods were held here by Archbishop Peckham; the most important of these was a general convocation of the bishops of the realm, to consider the condition of the Catholic church in England, the bishop of Hereford having made several complaints respecting it to the supreme jurisdiction at Rome. The palace was sacked and most of the furniture and records burned,

by the followers of Wat Tyler, in 1381. It was visited by Henry VII., Catharine of Aragon, and Queen Elizabeth; especially the last, who often remained here for several days, visiting Archbishops Parker and Whitgift. It was fortified in 1641 by Archbishop Laud, who had previous notice of an attack which was made by a large mob of puritans. After the fall of that primate, it was taken possession of by the house of commons, by whom it was used as a prison, and subsequently sold to Thomas Scot, one of the regicides, and Matthew Hardy. The archbishops again entered on possession of their property after the Restoration, and have never since been deprived of it. The palace, as it now appears, is an irregular but very extensive pile, exhibiting specimens of almost every style of architecture that has prevailed within the last 700 years. The oldest part of it is the chapel, which is supposed to have been erected towards the close of the 12th century. It is in the earliest style of English architecture, divided into two apartments by a richly ornamented screen of oak, and measuring 72 feet in length by 25 in breadth; the height is 30 feet. The windows on the sides are triple and lancet shaped, and the eastern window contains five lights; they were formerly filled with ancient stained glass, which was broken by order of the parliament, during the commonwealth. The roof is flat, and ornamented with the arms of several prelates. Under the chapel is another apartment, or crypt, of smaller dimensions, supported by finely groined pillars, and now used as a cellar, though in ancient times it may not improbably have served as a place of worship. "Another of the most remarkable portions of the edifice, the great hall, was originally erected by Archbishop Chicheley in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI.; but after the palace had been sold by the parliament, this magnificent apartment was pulled down. It was rebuilt, however, on the old site, and in close imitation of the former hall, after the Restoration, by Archbishop Juxon, at an expense of £10,500. It stands on the right of the principal court-yard, and is built of fine red brick, the walls being supported by stone-buttresses, and also coped with stone, and surmounted by large balls or orbs. The length of this noble room is 93 feet, its breadth 38, and its height 50. The roof, which is of oak, and elaborately carved, is particularly splendid and imposing. The gate-house, which forms the principal entry to the palace, was erected by Cardinal Morton about the year 1490, and is a very beautiful and magnificent structure. On each side are two lofty embattled towers, from the summits of which is one of the finest views in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. In front of this gate the ancient archiepiscopal *dole*, or alms, is still distributed every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, to thirty poor parishioners of Lambeth. Ten are served each day, among whom are divided three stone of beef, ten pitchers of broth thickened with oatmeal, five quarten loaves, and 20d. in copper. One of the most interesting portions of Lambeth pa-

lace is the stone-building called the Lollards' Tower. It was erected by Archbishop Chicheley, in the early part of the 15th century, as a place of confinement for the unhappy heretics from whom it derives its name. Under the tower is an apartment of somewhat singular appearance, called the *post-room*, from a large post in the middle by which its roof is partly supported. The prison in which the poor Lollards were confined is at the top of the tower, and is reached by a very narrow winding staircase. Its single door-way, which is so narrow as to admit only one person at a time, is strongly barricaded by both an outer and an inner door of oak, each 3½ inches thick, and thickly studded with iron. The dimensions of the apartment within are 12 feet in length, by 9 in width, and 8 in height; it is lighted by two windows, which are only 28 inches high, by 14 inches wide on the inside, and about half as high and half as wide on the outside. Both walls and roof of the chamber are lined with oaken planks an inch and a half thick; and 8 large iron rings still remain fastened to the wood, the melancholy memorials of the barbarous tyranny, whose victims formerly pined in this dismal prison. Many names and fragments of sentences are rudely cut out on various parts of the walls. Among the other principal apartments are the library, containing a very extensive collection of books and MSS. (The number of the latter is said to be above 1200.) founded by Archbishop Bancroft in 1610; and the long gallery, generally supposed to have been the work of Cardinal Pole, who held the see from the death of Cranmer, in 1556, till 1558. This noble room contains many portraits, of which several are in the highest degree interesting as works of art, or on account of the individuals they represent. Besides these apartments, the palace contains many which we cannot here describe. We may merely mention the guard-room, an ancient and venerable chamber, 56 feet in height, and adorned by a splendid timber roof. The presence chamber also is of considerable antiquity. The great dining-room, which contains a series of portraits of the archbishops from Laud to Cornwallis inclusive. The old and new drawing-rooms, the latter a fine room measuring 33 feet by 22, built by Archbishop Cornwallis; and the steward's parlour, probably erected by Archbishop Cranmer. The palace is surrounded by a park and gardens, very tastefully laid out, and occupying in all about eighteen acres. Among the ornaments of the grounds are two Marseilles fig-trees of great size, and still bearing an abundance of fruit, which tradition asserts to have been planted by Cardinal Pole."—(Penny Mag., No. 32.) The present archbishop has made extensive additions to the palace, chiefly in the later style of English architecture, and constructed of Portland stone.

Living.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £32 15s. 7½d., and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. It was erected in 1377, and presents a mixture

of the early and decorated styles of English architecture. The families of Howard and Leigh have chapels in the interior, and several archbishops of Canterbury, one bishop of Durham, and one of Ely, have been buried here. In the church-yard is the tomb of the Tradescants, who collected the Ashmolean museum, subsequently bequeathed to the university of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, who lies buried in the church. The parliamentary commissioners lately advanced money for the erection of four new district churches; one-half of the sum being a loan payable by the inhabitants. The first is St John's, a handsome Doric structure, with a tower and spire; it stands in the Waterloo road, and was completed in 1824, at an expense of £15,911 16s. 7d. The others are described under the names Brixton-causeway, Norwood, and Kennington. In 1828, a new chapel was erected at Lambeth-Butts, at an expense of £7,634 10s. 4d. It is a handsome Gothic building, ded. to St Mary. Private chapels have been erected in various places. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Swedenborgians and Independents, have places of worship here.

Schools, &c.—Here are many schools. The parochial schools for boys and girls are well endowed; 400 boys and 200 girls are educated, and about 40 of each sex are clothed. Archbishop Tennison's school for girls, has an endowment of £350 per annum. Lawrence's school, founded in 1661, has a revenue of £100. In 1830, Charles Francis, Esq., founded the Eldon school, in commemoration of the chancellor Eldon. The licensed victuallers have a well-supported establishment for the maintenance and endowment of children in distressed circumstances connected with their body. Here is also an asylum for female orphans, in which children of that class receive maintenance, clothing and education, and are, after a certain time, apprenticed, or sent to service. It is incorporated by charter, granted in 1800. St John's school was recently established at an expense of £2,200. Here are also the general lying-in hospital; the royal universal infirmary for children under 14 years; Bethlehem hospital for lunatics; and the Benevolent society of St Patrick for the relief of distressed Irish, and education of their children. There are some almshouses; some of which, for poor widows, were founded in 1626 by Sir Noel Caron, ambassador from Holland to the court of Queen Elizabeth. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, 1½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 27,937; in 1831, 87,856. A. P., £220,618.

LAMBLEY, a parish in the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10 16s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. D. Flamstead, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Distance from Nottingham, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 824. A. P., £2,814.

LAMBLEY-UPON-THE-TYNE, a parish in the western division of the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. It includes

the townships of Ash-Holm and Lambley. Living, a donative or extra-parochial vicarage in the patronage of Robert Lancelot Algood, Esq. Coal is found here in abundance, and of superior quality. Here was formerly a fortress, the site of which, on the Castle-hill, is marked by a deep moat. "An abbey of Benedictine nuns was founded here by King John, or Adam de Tindale. Its tutelary saint was St Patrick. It had six religious women at the time of the dissolution, when its yearly revenues were accounted worth £5 15s. 8d. This house was granted, 7th Edward VI., to John, duke of Northumberland."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The Scots burned this monastery, and laid waste the country around it, in 1296. The parish is bounded on the east by the South Tyne. Near the river some ancient coffins of oak have been found as black as ebony. Distance from Haltwhistle, 6½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 252. A. P., £1,218.

LAMBOURN, a hundred in Berks, situated in the south-western part of the co., bordering on Wilts. Pop., in 1831, 3,085.

LAMBOURN, a parish in the hundred of Lambourn, county of Berks. It comprises the market-town of Chipping-Lambourn and the townships of Upper Lambourn, Blagrave with Hadley, and Eastbury with Bockhampton. The town stands in an agreeable situation near the small river Lambourn, which has the curious property of being dry during the winter. The town is far from being elegant, but contains some good houses, and is well supplied with water. Here is an ancient stone-cross, consisting of a pillar raised on steps, and surmounted by an object now so much defaced, that it is scarcely possible to conjecture what it has been. Friday is market-day. Fairs for cattle, horses, young foals, boots and shoes, are held on May 12th, October 2d, and Dec. 4th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, with the chapelry of Eastbury annexed, rated at £10 11s. 10½d., returned at £112 16s., and in the patronage of the dean of St Paul's. Church ded. to St Michael. This is an ancient cruciform building, in the early style of English architecture, containing two chantry chapels. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. "An hospital on the north side of the church was founded by John Isbury, Esq., A.D. 1502, for ten poor men, six nominated by the warden of New college in Oxford, and four by the family of Hillesley in Lambourn. It is yet in being, and the ten poor men therein receive 22s. weekly, three loads of wood, and a certain quantity of wheat and malt yearly, with a share of the fine paid every seventh year for renewing of the lease."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The inmates of this hospital assemble every morning in one of the chantry chapels in the church, and pray, kneeling round the grave of a forefather of Mr Isbury. Here is a Sunday school, to which is annexed a small foundation for teaching eight boys to read and write. Here is also a school for 25 children, endowed with £11 per annum, by

John Sergeant, in 1792. Horse-races are held annually on the neighbouring downs. In the vicinity is Ashdon-park, the residence of Earl Craven. Not far from this is the vale of the White Horse, mentioned in our description of the county of Berks. Distance from London, 68 m. W. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 964; in 1831, 1166; of the parish, in 1831, 2386. A. P., £6,806.

LAMBOURN (THE), a small river which rises in the vicinity of the above market-town, and falls into the Kennet near Hatcham.

LAMBOURN (UPPER), a tything in the parish of Lambourn, co. of Berks. Here was once a chapel. Distance from Lambourn, 1½ m. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 387.

LAMBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14, and in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. The church is ded. to St Mary and All Saints, and contains a monument to Winniff, bishop of Lincoln. Here was the residence of Spencer, bishop of Norwich, the site of which is marked by a deep moat. Distance from Epping, 5 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 515; in 1831, 778. A. P., £4,263.

LAMBRIGG, a township in the parish of Kirkby-in-Kendal, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Copper was formerly wrought in this vicinity. Here is a long and lofty fell, called Lambrigg Park. Distance from Kendal, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 176. A. P., £1,025.

LAMBROOK (EAST), a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at from £60 to £70, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Wells. Church ded. to St James. The Independents have a chapel here. The landholders have an unlimited right of common in West Moor. Distance from Langport, 5 m. S. by E. Pop. returned with Kingsbury-Episcopi.

LAMBROOK (WEST), a tything in the parish of Kingsbury-Episcopi, eastern division of the hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset. Distance from Langport, 4 m. S. by E.

LAMBSTON, or **LAMBERTON**, a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, S. W. It is situated on the high road from Haverford to St David's, and near the shore of St Bride's bay. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, not in charge, rated at £5, returned at £108 9s., and in the patronage of Pembroke college, Oxford. The area of this parish is 1480 acres. Distance from Haverford-West, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1831, 286. A. P., £734.

LAMBTON, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, northern division of the ward of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham. Salt is made here from brine springs, which issue from the bottom of coal pits. Here is Lambton castle, situated in a beautiful and extensive

park, well-wooded, watered by the river Wear, and commanding extensive and varied prospects. Here were anciently Harraton hall, the seat of the D'Arcy family, and an ancient chapel, the site of which is yet visible within the entrance of the modern park. Here is Worm-hill, which tradition relates to have been infested by a formidable snake, which a member of the Lambton family killed. Distance from Durham, 8 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 256.

LAMER, a hamlet in the parish of Wheat-hampstead, hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford, 3½ m. W. from Welwyn.

LAMERTON, or **LAMBERTON**, a parish which, though inclosed by the hundred of Tavistock, forms, with Sydenham-Damerel, a division of the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 2s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. Church ded. to St Peter. It contains the effigies of Andrew and Nicholas Tremayne, twin-children of Thomas Tremayne, who resembled each other so closely that their parents could scarcely distinguish them, and were killed together at Newhaven in 1564. Near this is the Brent-Tor, a lofty mountain, which serves as a sea-mark to mariners in the English channel, from the top of which the ships in Plymouth harbour can be distinctly seen. Here is a charity school. The church formerly belonged to the abbey of Tavistock. Distance from Tavistock, 2 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 722; in 1831, 1209. A. P., £7,698.

LAMESLEY, a chapelry and township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, middle division of the ward of Chester, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, not in charge, returned at £90, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Ravensworth. Here is a free school, supported by Lord Ravensworth. Iron-stone is found here, but is not wrought. Here are several extensive coal-mines and quarries of grindstone. Distance from Gateshead, 3½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1705; in 1831, 1910. A. P., £12,212.

LAMMANA, a place in Cornwall, where was a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury.

LAMMAS, or **LAMERS**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, endowed with £200 royal bounty and £200 private benefaction, and annexed to the rectory of Little Hautbois. The church is ded. to St Andrew, and contains some curious specimens of stained glass. Distance from Coltishall, 3 m. N.W. by N. Pop., with Little Hautbois, in 1801, 251; in 1831, 303. A. P., £1,334.

LAMONDBY, a township in the parish of Skelton, ward of Leath, co. of Cumberland. Free-stone is quarried here. Distance from Penrith, 8½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 544.

LAMORRAN, or **LANNMORRAN**, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Pow-

LANCASTER.

der, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6, returned at £145, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Falmouth. Church ded. to St Moren. The southern side of the parish is bounded by the Fal. Distance from Tregoney, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 96. A. P., £895.

LAMPETER. See **LLAN-BEDER.**

LAMPLUGH, a parish in the ward of Ailerdale, above Derwent, co. of Cumberland. It includes the townships of Ketton, Murton, and Winder. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 4s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the trustees of E. Copley, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a school endowed with part of a rent-charge, left for charitable purposes in 1747, by Richard Brisroe, Esq. Limestone is quarried here. On the eastern side of the parish are Lowes-water and Crummock-water. Here is also a mineral well. Distance from Whitehaven, 7 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 624. A. P., £5,708.

LAMPFORT, a parish in the hundred of Orlingbury, co. of Northampton. It includes the hamlets of Lampfort and Hanging-Houghton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £48 2s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir Just. Isham, Bart. To this is annexed the curacy of Fuxton. Church ded. to All Saints. In 1762, Sir Edmund Isham, Bart., gave £1,500 for the endowment of a school and other charitable purposes. Distance from Northampton, 9 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 250. A. P., £3,305.

LAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Long-Aston, hundred of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, co. of Somerset.

LAMYATT, a parish in the hundred of Whitestone, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir George Ridout. Church ded. to St Mary and St John. Distance from Bruton, 2½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 204. A. P., £1,394.

LANCASTER,

A county-palatine of England, extending along the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it on the west, from 53° 29' to 54° 24' N. lat., and from 2° 18' to 3° 7' W. long. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the south by the county-palatine of Chester; and on the east by the county of York. It may be regarded as comprising three great natural divisions, the first of which, on the north, is entirely detached from the rest, across the bay of Morecambe, and is comprehended between the river Duddon, which separates it from Cumberland, and the Ken, which separates it from Westmoreland; the second lies between the Ken and the Ribble; and the third between the Ribble and the Mersey, which last separates the county from that of Chester. The first is called Fur-

ness, and contains the division of the hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands; the second comprises the hundreds of Lonsdale, south of the Sands, and Amounderness; and the third comprises the hundreds of Blackburn, Leyland, Salford, and West Derby. The extreme length of the county, including the district of Furness, is about 74 miles, the extreme breadth about 45 miles. Its superficial extent is 1831 square miles, or 1,171,840 statute acres.

Civil Divisions, Population, &c.—The county is divided into the six hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, Leyland, Lonsdale, Salford, and West Derby. It contains the boroughs of Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Clitheroe, and Newton, for each of which two members are returned to parliament; and the market-towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkshead, Kirkham, Leigh, Manchester, Middleton, Oldham, Ormskirk, Poulton, Prescot, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Salford, Tormonden, Ulverstone, and Warrington. Of these, Lancaster, Liverpool, Poulton, and Ulverstone, are sea-ports.—Four members of parliament are now returned for this county: viz. two for the northern division, including the whole of the several hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland, and Blackburn, who are polled at Lancaster; and two for the southern division, including the whole of the respective hundreds of Salford and West Derby, who are polled at Newton.—The county is included in the northern circuit, and the assizes are held at Lancaster, where the county-gaol stands. There are 100 acting magistrates, who hold the annual court of general session at Preston, on the first Thursday after the feast of St John the Baptist, and following days. Courts of quarter-session are held at Lancaster, Preston, Salford, and Kirkdale, beginning after Epiphany, Easter-Sunday, the festival of St Thomas a Becket, and Oct. 11th. At Manchester, Kirkdale, and Preston, are houses of correction. The duchy of Lancaster is described in a separate article.—The population of Lancaster has increased in a remarkable manner since the introduction of manufactures. The population in 1700, was 166,200; in 1750, 297,400; in 1801, 695,100; in 1811, 828,309; and in 1831, 1,336,854. The number of families engaged in agriculture in 1821, was 22,743; those engaged in manufactures amounted to 152,271. The proportion of females exceeds that of males; thus, in 1811, there were 334,004 males, and 434,205 females; in 1821, the males were 512,746, and the females 540,383; and in 1831, there were 686,465 females, and 650,369 males. The scale of mortality, on an average of ten years, has been as 1 to 55 of the population. The rates raised in this county in 1803, amounted to £230,763; in 1815, to £433,409; and in 1827, to £545,737 3s. The total amount of assessed property in 1815, was £3,187,774.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This county lies in the province of York, and contains part of the archdeaconries of Chester and Richmond, in

the diocese of Chester. That part which is in the archdeaconry of Chester is subdivided into the deaneries of Blackburn, Leyland, Manchester, and Warrington; that which belongs to the archdeaconry of Richmond, into those of Amounderness, Furness, Kendal, and Lonsdale. The number of parishes and parochial chapels is 66; but chapels-of-ease are very numerous; the rectories are 26, the vicarages 27, and the remainder are curacies. There are some ancient churches, the most remarkable of which are that of Cartmel and the collegiate church of Manchester. Of ancient ecclesiastical edifices, the most important remains are those of the abbey of Furness, Cockersand, and Whalley.

Face of the County.—The surface of this county presents great varieties of aspect. A ridge of lofty hills separates it from Yorkshire, connected with a great ridge to which has been given the name of the *backbone* of England. This part of the county, though occasionally intersected by fertile valleys, is generally barren and heathy, the rocks being chiefly free-stone. Furness is also mountainous, partly moory, containing whin-stone rocks, often very lofty and precipitous. Coniston-Fell, in this part of the hundred of Lonsdale, is the most lofty mountain in the county, rising to the elevation of 2577 feet above the level of the sea. Here is also the lake of Coniston, called Conistomere. A part of Winandermere also extends into this division, and bounds the county for a considerable distance. Along the rivers Mersey, Ribble, Fylde, and Lune, there are more or less extensive and fertile valleys. Extensive bogs and mosses occur in various parts of the county, the principal of which are the Chatmoss, near Worsley, and Pilling-moss. In describing the sea-coast, we shall commence at the southern extremity. The Mersey here empties itself into an estuary, contracted at the mouth, and crossed by a sand-bank, or bar, which greatly impedes the navigation, on which, at low water, there is not more than one or two feet of water, but the high tide rises from 21 to 28 feet. The coast is very flat, and has suffered much from the encroachments of the sea. The coast sweeps in the form of a segment of a circle from the mouth of the Mersey to that of the Ribble, in the estuary of which are many sand-banks, dry at low water, but covered by the tide to a depth of six fathoms. Farther north, the great bay of Morecambe divides the upper part of the hundred of Lonsdale from the main body of the county. This bay is in a great measure dry at low water, and though a dangerous rout, the sands are often crossed by travellers to and from Furness. The coast of the promontory of Furness is very irregular, and terminates in the estuary of the Duddon. Off the extremity of this peninsula are several islands, the principal of which is Walney; it is so low that it is frequently inundated. It would appear that these islands were formerly in one, and probably connected with the mainland. The waste lands of the county have been computed to amount to 36,000 acres, of which 20,000 are moss-land, and 16,000 marsh-land;

but it is impossible to estimate their extent with perfect accuracy, as many portions have been drained or otherwise improved, and are in process of being brought under cultivation. There are several districts called forests, but they contain little wood; and, indeed, the face of the country in general is bare of trees. In the hundreds of Amounderness and Lonsdale are the forests of Myerscough, Fulwood, Bleasdale, Wyersdale, and Quernmoor, which are the property of the king as duke of Lancaster. They have been in a great measure inclosed and partly brought under cultivation. In the central parts of the county are some woods, but of no great extent; artificial planting has been attempted, but not carried to a great extent.

Lakes and Rivers.—The lakes of this county are situated in the northern part of it. Conistomere lake, or Thurston water, extends from north to south through the district of Furness; its length is about 7 m., and its breadth varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Its depth does not in any place exceed 40 fathoms. It contains abundance of perch, trout, and char. Its banks are sinuous and well-wooded, and the scenery in its immediate vicinity is very picturesque.—Winandermere belongs partly to Lancaster and partly to Westmoreland. It is 15 miles in length, and forms part of the line of boundaries of this county. The average breadth is about a mile, and the greatest depth is 201 feet. It is famous for char.—The lake of Esthwaite is about two miles in length by half a mile in breadth. Its banks are picturesque, but not bold and rugged, and it contains an island, which tradition relates to have once been floating. It contains pike, trout, eels, and perch, but though it communicates with Winandermere, no char are found in it. It lies to the east of Hawkhead. Among the mountains are numerous small lakes called *tarns*, which do not deserve particular notice. Near Ormskirk is a sheet of water called Martenmere, which in summer becomes nearly dry.—The principal rivers in Lancashire are the Mersey, Ribble, and Lune; but the Irwell, Douglas, Wyre, Leven, Crake, and Duddon, are considerable streams, and partly navigable.—The Mersey rises in the counties of Chester and Derby, and flows for nearly 60 miles between the counties of Lancaster and Chester. Its course along this boundary is exceedingly tortuous, but tends from east to west. It becomes navigable at the mouth of, the river Irwell, which has also been deepened, so that small vessels can pass up to Manchester. At Warrington the rise of the tide is obstructed by a wear, and vessels are obliged to pass by an artificial cut. At Runcorn the river opens into a wide estuary, the mouth of which contracts very much in diameter, and is crossed by a dangerous sand-bank. The navigable portion of the river, from Liverpool upwards, is 35 miles long. Salmon, smelts, and other fish, are found in the Mersey.—The river Ribble, which rises in the county of York, comes in contact with this county near Downham, passes Clitheroe, forming a boundary between Yorkshire and Lancashire for a few

miles, till it is joined by the Hodder. It now runs in a south-westerly direction across the county, passing Ribchester, Walton, and Preston, and falling into an estuary which gradually expands into the Irish sea. This estuary contains many sand-banks, which are covered to a considerable depth by the tide. It is navigable but for a very short distance, and the tide rises only to Preston. Salmon are remarkably abundant in this river, and the legal duration of the fisheries is greater here than in other rivers.—The Lune rises in the fells, or mountainous parts of Westmoreland; it enters this county near Kirkby-Lonsdale, and being joined by several smaller streams, runs along the vale of Lonsdale in a south-westerly direction. At Lancaster it becomes navigable, though not for ships of large burden; and lower down it expands into an estuary of very irregular form, which opens by a narrow mouth into the Irish sea at Sunderland point. Salmon are caught in abundance in this river.—The Irwell rises in the mountainous ridge which separates this county from Yorkshire, not far from Todmorden, and after running for a short distance westward, passing Bury and Manchester, from which it turns to the south-west, falling into the Mersey below Flixton. It was made navigable as far as Manchester, pursuant to an act of parliament of the year 1720; vessels of from 60 to 70 tons burden can sail on it. On its course it receives the waters of the Roch, the Irk, and the Medlock.—The river Douglas rises near Billinge, in the moors of Anglezarke, from which it runs nearly S.S. West, passing Wigan, receiving the waters of several smaller streams, and falling into the estuary of the Ribble. This river was made navigable to Wigan in 1727, and has facilitated greatly the exportation of coal from the central districts. Near Latham, the Leeds and Liverpool canal crosses it, and passing to Wigan, has superseded in a great measure the navigation of the intermediate portion of the river.—The river Wyre is formed by the junction of a number of small streams, rising in the mountainous district of the hundred of Amounderness, running W. from Wyersdale to Poulton, from which it turns to the north, opens into a navigable estuary, and falls into the Irish sea.—The Leven is the channel through which the lake of Winandermere discharges itself, opening into the bay of Morecambe.—The Duddon rises not far from Ambleside in Westmoreland, and runs in a south-westerly direction, forming the boundary of this county and Cumberland, forming at length a large estuary on the Irish sea.

Climate.—The county of Lancaster is remarkable for its humidity. Perhaps a greater quantity of rain falls here than in any other county in the kingdom, and the atmosphere, even when no rain falls, is often cold and damp. A register kept at Liverpool, between the years 1784 and 1792, indicated the smallest quantity of rain at 24½ inches, and the greatest at 54½. During the same period, the mean temperature at Lancaster was 51½°. The humidity of the atmosphere is partly ow-

ing to the vicinity of the sea, and the lofty range of hills in the eastern part of the county. The winds which prevail most are the south, south-west, and north-east. The west and north-east winds are often very cold, but there are seldom thick fogs. The temperature of the summer is generally low, and in many places the spring is very backward, especially in the northern and eastern parts.

Soil.—The county may be divided into three portions, each differing in respect of the nature of the soil. The district of Furness, and the mountainous district bordering on Yorkshire, consist chiefly of peaty land, unfit for cultivation, except in the valleys, which present alluvial deposits of various depths, and more or less fertile. Blue clay and marl occasionally occur among the peat-earth. The valley land is known by the provincial name of *holme*. The next division is that which extends southwards from the Lune to the Ribble, where the prevailing soil is clayey loam; the lower part of which is the richest corn land in the county. About two-thirds of this is dairy land, the rest arable. From the Ribble to the Mersey a sandy loam of considerable fertility prevails. A very small part of this is under cultivation; the greater part is laid out in grass. Small portions of limestone land are scattered over the county, especially the northern parts of it.

Agricultural Produce.—About one-fourth part of the county has been brought into cultivation. The immense demand for grass and hay for the support of horses, cows, and sheep, has prevented the extension of tillage. Wheat, oats, barley, beans, and potatoes, are cultivated. Less extensive crops are raised of rye, peas, turnips, carrots, lucerne, and cabbages. The average produce of oats per acre is 45 bushels, of wheat 25, and of barley 35. "The rotation of crops followed, is by no means judicious or profitable. In many parts, oats are sown for years together; and even in the Fylde district, where agriculture is more extensively the object of attention, the land is cropped in a very severe and unhusbandlike manner. The points of agriculture for which Lancashire is most noted, are the application of marl, the cultivation of oats and potatoes, and cattle. The climate, and, in general, the soil of the county are favourable to the growth of oats; and this grain constitutes the principal food of the labouring classes even in the manufacturing districts; hence oats are cultivated to a great extent, and in general with considerable attention and skill. Various kinds are grown, especially the tartarian and potatoe oats. Wheat does not succeed well in this county, more from the coldness and moistness of the climate, than from the nature of the soil; for in part of Furness, the low lands near the shore beyond Lancaster, the Fylde, and the south-west part of the county, there are excellent wheat lands. There is still less barley grown, and scarcely any pease or beans. For potatoes, Lancashire has long been famous; and indeed the cultivation of this root is here extremely well understood, and their cookery not less so. Lancashire is said to have been

the first county in which they were grown. The best mode of cultivating them is on the sward; they are always drilled, and well hoed while growing. Great attention is paid to changing the seed, in order to prevent the curl. The produce, on a medium, is from 200 to 350 bushels per acre. Early potatoes are much cultivated, and with very great care and skill, near the large towns. The general size of farms is about 50 acres; very few exceed 200. Although agriculture has not advanced very rapidly in Lancashire, yet in respect to agricultural implements, this county is not so far behind as many other districts, the agriculture of which is more celebrated. The ploughs in every part of the county are light and well constructed. There are no waggons, and single horse carts are by no means uncommon."—(Brewster's *Encyclopædia*.) Agriculture has been much encouraged by several societies. The earliest of these arose in Manchester in 1767, and extends its influence to a great distance around that town. There is a similar society in the hundred of West Derby, one at Whalley for the eastern part of the county, one at Lancaster, and a fifth at Ulverstone for North Lonsdale. Lancashire is also celebrated for horticulture, and meetings are frequently held, at which specimens of the finest fruits and flowers are exhibited. The county is particularly famous for gooseberries. Vegetables are cultivated to a great extent in the vicinity of the large towns; and fruit-trees are numerous in similar situations. Near Manchester there are upwards of 60 acres planted with apple-trees. In the neighbourhood of Liverpool the market gardens are particularly extensive, from the great demand for the supply of the shipping. A large portion of the county is under grass, and there are many dairy farms, especially in the vicinity of the towns. Cheese and butter are also produced, and exported to a considerable extent. The dairy farms are most numerous on the north of the Ribble, in the Fylde, north of the Lune, and of Lancaster sands, and in the lower lands of Furness. "The Fylde is the principal district of this county, which keeps a surplus stock of poultry. Poulterers also collect the chief part of what is brought to the Ormskirk market, from the cottagers and farmers, and retail them out again at the Liverpool market. On Martin mere, are turned a number of flocks of geese, on a certain day, brought from various parts of the county. These flocks are so marked as again to be known. Upon this mere they continue till about Michaelmas; where they find sufficient food from the grass, insects, &c. The proprietor of the water claims half the stock that remains alive for their summer's keep."

Cattle.—The horses of Lancashire are generally good, both for the team and the saddle. The Lancashire breed of horses were used by Mr Bakewell, as the basis of his improvements; but in the county itself, little attention is paid to improving or keeping up this breed; they are universally preferred to oxen for the purposes of husbandry. The

quest are strong trace horses; stout, compact saddle horses; and a light middle-sized breed for mail-coach and post-horses. There is a breed of cattle peculiar to Lancashire, known by the name of the 'Lancashire long horses.' These are much more in demand in the midland counties than in Lancashire itself; they are bred, however, in almost all parts of the county, but the prime stock is kept in the Fylde. For feeding, this breed and the small Scotch are preferred. For the dairy, the Holderness, Derbyshire improved, Yorkshire red, and Suffolk poll cows, are preferred. A considerable quantity of cheese is made in this county, chiefly; however, of inferior quality, except that of Leigh, which, though the land is barren, is little inferior in mildness and richness to that of Dunlop in Ayrshire. The quantity yielded by a cow is about 360 lbs fit for the market. A fine breed of sheep is peculiar to the mountainous districts about Warton and Silverdale; but the new Leicester and South Down breeds, as well as the black-faced Scotch and Welsh, are numerous. They are kept chiefly in the northern parts of the county, being turned out to the hills in summer, and brought into enclosed pastures during the winter. Furness fells afford food for upwards of 50,000 sheep during the summer. Hogs are fed to a considerable extent.

Mineral Productions.—The most common substratum in the county is free-stone: of this there are three varieties,—the yellow, white, and red. Limestone occurs in many places, and is wrought both for the purposes of building and of agriculture. It abounds in the north and north-east parts of the county, but none is found in the south or western parts, except near Liverpool, where it is only found in small quantity, and at great depth; and near Leigh and Manchester, where lime, peculiarly adapted for tarras, occurs. Marl is abundant in the south and western parts of the county, and is much in demand for the purposes of agriculture. Chalk occurs nowhere. Coal is very abundant, especially in the hundreds of West Derby, Salford and Blackburn. A species which is found here in greater abundance than any where else, is the cannel coal of Haigh, near Wigan. It is peculiarly adapted for the gas-maker. Lead is found at Anglezarke, near Chorley, but is not very abundant. Copper is wrought in High Furness, in the mines of Conistone and Muckle-Gill. Iron is also wrought in the mines of Lindal-moor and Cross-gates, in the liberty of Furness. At Holland, near Wigan, there are quarries of flap and grey slates, and large quantities of blue slate are procured from the hills near Hawkshead; they form a lucrative branch of the export trade of the county. Scythe stones are obtained near Rainford.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacture of Lancashire is that of cotton goods in all its branches. In this branch it stands before all other counties of England, and it can claim the honour of having been the first in which it was settled, and the nursery of the greater

Those are noticed in the articles Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, &c. The manufacture of cloth in steam-looms was first established at Manchester in 1806, and has extended since that period in a great degree. Calico printing and bleaching establishments of great extent have been opened at Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Acreington, &c. There are also considerable manufactories of fustians, woollen goods, and hats, in these and other towns. Sail-cloth is made at Warrington, mahogany furniture and upholstery at Lancaster. There are numerous manufactories of pins, glass, earthenware, paper, chemical substances, &c. Liverpool is celebrated for watches and watch-tools. Iron-works are numerous in the northern part of the county.

Commerce.—Of the foreign commerce of Lancashire, Liverpool is the grand medium, and a more particular account will be found in our description of that town. The exports are chiefly the manufactures of the counties of Lancaster, York, Warwick, and Stafford. The imports are chiefly colonial produce. The trade of the smaller ports of Lancaster, Ulverstone, and Preston, is chiefly coasting.

Inland Navigation.—Lancashire was the first county in modern times in which canals were formed. It is at present the richest in artificial navigation. Taking Wigan as the centre of the southern district, we may describe three great branches:—the one passing northwards by Preston and Lancaster, and entering Westmoreland near Burton;—the second sweeping in a north-westerly, and then in a southerly direction, joining the Mersey at Liverpool;—and the third running for a considerable distance parallel to the first, turning to the north-east, and passing near Oswaldwhistle, runs in a north-easterly direction; and entering Yorkshire near Foulridge, passes Manchester, crosses the Mersey, and enters Cheshire near Stretford. Connected with this great line are numerous side-cuts. A separate line of upwards of 30 miles in length enters from Cheshire near Eccles, passes to Manchester, and from thence runs in a northerly direction, entering Yorkshire near Todmorden. Another of considerable length joins the Mersey, and runs by a semi-circular sweep to the north-east, terminating near Prescott. The earliest attempt at the formation of a canal was the proposed deepening of the Sunkey brook, which was begun in the middle of last century, but was soon changed into a proper canal, joining the Mersey, and extending about 11½ miles into the county. On this there are several locks, and the highest portion rises to the height of 60 feet above the Mersey. The duke of Bridgewater's canal was begun in 1758 at Worsley. Under various acts of parliament it has been extended in both directions. It may be described as commencing at Leigh, from which it runs east to Worsley, turning to the south-west, passes the Irwell by a lofty aqueduct of three arches, turns due south, crosses the Mersey by an aqueduct near Stretford, makes a semicircular sweep

through part of Cheshire, and joins the Mersey at Runcorn gap. Before crossing the Mersey, this canal gives off a branch, which passes to Manchester, and joins the great line which runs northward to join the Leeds and Liverpool canal. From Leigh, a navigable cut has lately been made, running in a north-west direction, and joining the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Wigan. The Leeds and Liverpool canal was begun in 1770. It commences at Liverpool, and leaves the county near Foulridge, the altitude of which, above the basin at Liverpool, is about 433 feet. It gives off a branch 7½ m. in length to Wigan, thus communicating with the duke of Bridgewater's canal; it gives off a small branch to Rufford, and communicates with the Lancaster extensive canals. The line which extends from Manchester to this canal has been formed at different periods, and consists of the Manchester and Bury, and the Haslingden extensive cuts. Its length is 28 m. 1 furlong, and it gives off short cuts to Bolton and Bury. Another line of canal runs northward from Manchester. This is called the Rochdale canal. At Manchester it communicates with that of the duke of Bridgewater, and runs northward, leaving the county near Todmorden, joining the Calder navigation at Sowerby bridge, near Halifax. From Manchester, a canal runs eastward, to Ashton-under-Lyne, where it joins the Huddersfield, which running north-east, skirts the county for 6 m. The great northern line of navigation, which runs in a northerly direction through two-thirds of the county, is the Kendal and Lancaster canals. It was begun subsequent to 1792, and extends from Kendal to West Houghton, a distance of 75½ m. It enters the county near Burton, crosses the Lune by an aqueduct, passes Lancaster, crosses the Wyre at Garstang, passes Preston, crosses the Ribbles, joins the Leeds and Liverpool canal, crosses the Douglas, and terminates at West Houghton. Its mid-level is at Berwick, and extends for 42 m., from which it rises to Kendal 65 ft., and to West Houghton, 222 ft. It sends off short collateral cuts at Chorley, Berwick, and Glasston. At Ulverstone is a short cut, communicating with the Leven.

Roads.—The county is crossed by the road from London to Carlisle; from London to Manchester and Preston; and from London to Manchester and Clithero. The provincial roads are numerous and well kept. It has been said that there is a greater length of roads in this county in proportion to its extent, than in any other in the kingdom. In the north and north-eastern parts they are made of limestone; in the middle and southern parts they are chiefly paved with stones, principally brought from the Welsh and Scotch coasts. On the road between Manchester and Liverpool, slag or copper scorin has been used with advantage.

Railways.—In this point of view also, Lancashire is superior to any other county in England. From Bolton to Leigh, from Wi-

gan to Newton and Warrington, and from St Helens to Runcorn gap, are railways, which require, however, in this place, no particular description. They increase, in a great degree, the facility of inland communication, and the exchange of the produce of different districts. Attached to many of the coal-works are more or less extended railways communicating with the canals, or with the greater lines of railway. The grandest work of the kind is the Liverpool and Manchester railway, which was opened on the 15th September, 1830. It extends from Wapping in Liverpool, to Water-street in Manchester, a distance of upwards of 31 miles; in the course of which it passes 63 bridges, through two tunnels, the one 1980 yards in length, the other 290; and along several miles of artificial embankment. The expense of the whole exceeded £800,000; the bridge over the valley of the Sankey cost £45,000, and the embankment crossing the Chat moss £27,719 11s. 10d. The opening of this railway will be memorable, from an accident, by which the late Mr Huskisson lost his life.

Antiquities.—There are numerous relics of the Romans in this county; these will be found noticed in the articles Colm, Lancaster, Manchester, Overborough, Ribchester and Warrington. Roman stations are believed to have existed at Lancaster, Overborough, Blackrod or Ribchester, Colm, and Manchester. From the Manchester station, many roads are diverged over the county. Modern castles are those of Clitheroe, Dalton, Gleaston, Greenhalgh, Hornby, and Lancaster. The religious houses will be noticed in our accounts of the separate parishes.

History.—This county was inhabited under the Romans by the Setantii, a tribe of the Brigantes, and was included in the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*. This was the scene of various conflicts between the Britons and Saxons in the 6th century, and finally was conquered by Ella, who incorporated it with his kingdom of Deira. In 1363, it was raised by Edward III. to the dignity of a co-palatine. It was the scene of many of the operations during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., and a large party of the inhabitants took part with the king. Manchester became, in 1643, the head quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax, having previously repelled several attempts which the royalists had made to get possession of it. Lancaster was alternately in the hands of both parties. A sanguinary battle was fought at Preston on the 17th of July, 1648, between the Scots, under the duke of Hamilton, and the parliamentary army under Cromwell, when the former were routed with great slaughter. On the 20th the armies again met at Wenwick with the same result. At Wigan, in 1651, the forces of the earl of Derby were routed by Colonel Lilburne, and the earl himself soon after was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Bolton. The troops of the pretender, in 1715, took up their quarters at Preston; but being too few to make any resistance, they soon laid down their arms. The army of the

young pretender, in 1745, traversed the county both on their advance and on their retreat.

Duchy and Palatinate.—Lancashire was originally designated an *honour*, and as such was bestowed at the Conquest on Roger de Poitou. This nobleman having forfeited it by rebellion, it came into the hands of Stephen, afterwards king of England. Henry III. made his youngest son earl of Lancaster, and conferred on him the honour and estates which had previously been for some time in the possession of the earl of Chester. By Edward III. the title of duke was conferred on a descendant of the earl, and raised the county to a palatinate, in favour of his son, John of Gaunt, to whom the dukedom had been transferred on his marriage with the heiress of the first duke. Through Henry of Bolingbroke, this duchy and the estates passed to the crown, and were held successively by him as Henry IV., by Henry V. and by Henry VI. By the latter they were lost, and by act of parliament were annexed to the crown, in the persons of Edward IV. and his heirs for ever. Henry VIII. added many estates of dissolved monasteries to the duchy, the revenue of which, however, is curtailed by leases granted by succeeding monarchs. The duchy of Lancaster includes both the county-palatine and many estates in other counties of England. The duchy has a court of chancery, held at Westminster, in which appeals may be heard from the chancery-court of the county-palatine, with a further right of appeal to the king in parliament. The judges in the county-palatine hold their commissions from the duchy; the sheriffs are appointed under the same authority. The duchy had a star-chamber till the dissolution of that court in the reign of Charles I. The officers of the duchy-court are the chancellor, attorney-general, king's sergeant, king's council, receiver-general, two auditors, clerk of the council and registrar, deputy-registrar and secretary, and two clerks in court. It has cognizance of all questions of equity, affecting the duchy and county-palatine, and its proceedings are dated before his majesty at his palace at Westminster. The court of chancery for the county-palatine was founded by Edward III., and is thus mentioned in the letters patent: "We have granted for ourselves and our heirs to our son (John), that he shall have, during life, within the county of Lancaster, his courts of chancery, and writs to be issued under his seal belonging to the office of chancellor; his justices both for holding pleas of the crown and for all other pleas relating to common law, and the cognizance thereof, and all executions by his writs and officers within the same." All writs from the courts of Westminster must be addressed to the chancellor of the county-palatine, who issues the necessary mandate to the sheriff, and receives the answer. The officers of this court are the chancellor of the duchy, vice-chancellor, registrar, examiner, and chief clerk; with seal-keeper, clerks in court, messenger, attorney-general, and two king's council. It sits twice a-year at Lancaster, and twice at Preston, and has concurrent jurisdic-

tion in matters of equity with the high court of chancery and the court of exchequer, except when the subject of the suits and the residences of the litigants are both within the county, when it has exclusive jurisdiction. The chief judge in the county is the vice-chancellor; the chancellor sits at Westminster. The county has a court of common pleas, with which, in most cases, the courts of king's bench and of common pleas at Westminster have concurrent jurisdiction. This court saves the time and expense of sending to London for writs in cases of arrests. It is held at Lancaster every assize, and has jurisdiction over all real actions for lands, in all actions against corporations within the county, and over all personal actions when the defendant resides in Lancashire.

LANCASTER,

A parish, partly in the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the Sands, and partly in that of Amounderness, county-palatine of Lancaster. It contains the borough, port, county and market-town of Lancaster, which has separate jurisdiction; in the hundred of Lonsdale, the chapelries of Caton, Gressingham, Overton, Poulton, and Over Wyersdale, and the townships of Aldcliffe, Ashton with Stodday, Bare, Bulk, Heaton with Oxcliffe, Middleton, Quernmoor, Scotforth, Skerton, Thurnham and Torrisholme; and, in the hundred of Amounderness, the townships of Fulwood, Myerscough, and Pressall with Hackinsall, and the chapelries of Bleasdale, and Stalmin with Stainall. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 22,294.

History.—The town of Lancaster has been supposed by some to have been anciently called *Longovicum*, a station mentioned by Antoninus in his itinerary. But there is greater probability in the idea of Whitaker that it was the station which Richard of Cirencester denominates *Ad Alannum*. This indicates its situation by the river Lune, which was probably called *Alannus* by the Romans, and there is distinct evidence of its having been occupied by that people, in the multitude of utensils, sepulchral apparatus, altars, coins, and the like, which have from time to time been discovered here. The name is evidently a corruption of the Latin words *castrum*, a camp or station, and *Alannum*, the name of the river; passing probably from *Castrum Alannum* to *Alann-caster*, *Launcaster*, and *Lancaster*. It has been derived in a similar manner from the Saxon words *Lune*, the name of the river, and *Cæstre*, a word evidently derived from the Roman *Castrum*. The Saxons gave it the name of *Lone-caster*, or 'the castle on the Lone.' It became very early a place of importance, and the capital of the county, and a fortress was built here by the Anglo-Saxons, which the Picts and Scots are said to have destroyed. At the conquest, in consequence of various invasions, it had declined very much, and is not mentioned as a town in the Norman survey; but being granted to Roger de Poitou, and chosen by him for his residence, it began to revive. It is very doubtful whether at that time any part of the ancient

castle was in a habitable state; many are of opinion that it was not, and that no part of the present structure is older than the conquest; it is proper, however, to mention that tradition refers one portion of it to Adrian, in 124, and another to the father of Constantine, in 305. However, Roger erected a castle, or part of a castle here, to which John, earl of Lancaster and Morton added a beautiful gateway, and John of Gaunt a tower, which still goes by the name of his seat. The remains of this structure, with some recent additions, are now used as the county-gaol. The town was burnt by the Scots in 1322 and 1389; it suffered also during the struggles of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the parliamentary war, and in the rebellion of 1745.

General Description.—The town stands on the southern bank of the Lune, partly situated on a rising ground, on the summit of which stands the castle. The streets, which are generally narrow, are paved, watched, and lighted, and contain many handsome houses. These are chiefly constructed of free-stone, which abounds in the vicinity, and roofed with slate. Some of the more modern streets are spacious and handsome, and in the outskirts of the town elegant villas are scattered in great profusion. Over the river is a handsome stone-bridge of five arches, which was erected in pursuance of the terms of an act of parliament obtained in 1784, at an expense of £14,000. Here are various literary societies and libraries, public baths, and a theatre, which is occasionally opened. Assemblies are held occasionally in a suite of rooms lately erected. A little lower than the present bridge are the ruins of a very ancient one. The population in 1801 was 9030; in 1811, 9247, of whom 5010 were females, and 4237 males; in 1821, 10,144; and in 1831, 12,613. A. P., £34,117.

Fairs, Trade, &c.—Wednesday and Saturday are market-days. Fairs for cattle, cheese, wool, and podlery, are held on May 1st, July 5th, August 11th, and October 10th. There are few manufactures of any consequence. Sailcloth, cordage, and cotton cloth, are made to some extent, but the chief manufacture is that of cabinet work and upholstery, which are exported. Ship and boat-building are carried on to a considerable extent, but not so much so as formerly; vessels of 450 tons have been launched here. The trade is much impeded by the shoals in the Lune, which render it extremely difficult for vessels of 250 tons to approach the town. A dock has been formed at Glasson, about five miles below the town, which in some measure lessens the inconvenience, goods being brought up to the quay in lighters. The trade is partly coasting and partly foreign, and has been declining since the beginning of the century. The foreign trade is chiefly with America and the West India. In 1799, 62 vessels cleared outwards, with cargoes valued at upwards of £2,000,000; in 1826, 28 ships entered inwards, and 12 cleared outwards, on foreign trade. In 1800, the registered shipping of the port consisted of 140 vessels, whose tonnage was 19,094 tons; and in

1828, of 51, amounting to 5763 tons. The imports are colonial produce of most kinds, and the exports are mahogany furniture, saddlery, shoes, cottons, woollens, soap, candles, and provisions. In the immediate vicinity of the town is an excellent salt-marsh, extending over about 501 statute acres, and belonging to 80 of the oldest burgesses or their widows. The inland trade is much facilitated by the Lancaster canal, which has been described in our account of the inland navigation of the county, but the distance of the coal districts counterbalances the advantages which might otherwise accrue to the manufactures of the town from this source. This canal passes the Lune by an aqueduct, about a mile to the north-east of the town. This magnificent structure consists of five circular arches, the span of each of which is 70 feet, and the height above the water 39. The whole has a handsome cornice, and the union of elegance with stability has been considered in every part of the design. The total height, from the surface of the river to that of the canal, is 51 feet, and barges of 60 tons pass over it. It was erected under the superintendence of Mr Rennie; the foundation cost £15,000, and the whole undertaking not less than £48,000.

Government.—The first charter of incorporation was granted to Lancaster by Richard I., and confirmed by John and Edward III. This was renewed by Charles II., but subsequently superseded by a new charter granted in 1819 by George III. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, 12 capital burgesses, 12 common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, sergeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The freedom of the town is obtained by birth or servitude; the freemen have a voice in the election of one of the bailiffs; other vacancies in the corporation are filled up by the members themselves. The mayor is coroner for the borough, and justice of peace within the county; the aldermen are justices of peace in the borough. They hold courts of quarter-session for all offences not capital; a weekly court of pleas for the recovery of debts; and, on the first Wednesday of every month, a court for the hundred of Lonsdale. The town-hall, which was erected in 1781, is a handsome building. Twice a-year the court of common pleas for the duchy is held here. The assizes and general county-sessions are also held here. The borough has a small gaol, in which prisoners are occasionally detained before being sent to the castle. The latter contains the shire-hall, the court-rooms, the nisi-prisus court, the grand jury-room, with well-arranged divisions for the classification of prisoners, work-rooms, day-rooms, airing-courts, and two tread-mills. The whole structure includes within the walls an area of 380 by 350 feet. The walls of the ancient keep are of amazing thickness, and the apartments of uncommon dimensions. It received many important alterations, in consequence of the general act of parliament for improving prisons. It is now one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the kingdom, and is capable of containing nearly

5000 men. On the west and south sides of the castle are raised terraces, which form a very agreeable promenade, commanding an extensive prospect, including the windings of the Lune, the mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, and the bay of Morecambe. Lancaster was made a borough in the 23d of Edward I., but did not make regular returns till 1547. It returns two members to parliament. The electors are 693 in number. The mayor is the returning officer.

Churches.—The living is a vicarage, in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £41, and in the patronage of Oliver Martin, Esq. The church—which is ded. to St Mary—is an ancient structure, in the florid style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel. It contains some curiously carved stalls and screens of oak. The present tower was erected in 1759. There are some fine monuments in the interior, and in the churchyard stands a fragment of a cross, covered with Runic characters, and believed to be of Danish origin.—Connected with the established church are two chapels-of-ease, the livings of both of which are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the vicar of Lancaster. St John's is endowed with £400 royal bounty, £100 private benefaction, and £800 parliamentary grant. The chapel was built by subscription in 1755.—St Ann's is returned at £104. The Rev. Robert Houseman erected the chapel in 1796.—The Society of Friends, Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here.

Schools, &c.—Here is an ancient grammar school. The masters receive a salary from the corporation, and in addition a small quarterly payment from each scholar. Here is a national school for 120 girls; it was founded by subscription in 1820, and the scholars are taught reading, writing, and household work. In the united Blue-coat and national school for boys, 340 children receive education, and some are clothed; the income is derived partly from the original subscriptions in 1770 and 1817, and partly from £2000 navy 5 per cent. annuities, given in 1817 by Mr Matthew Pyper. Here are also a charity school for 60 girls, a Roman Catholic school for 80 children, and various Sunday schools. Here are numerous well-endowed almshouses, some of them of great antiquity. Here is the county lunatic asylum, an extensive and well-arranged establishment, founded in 1816. It accommodates upwards of 280 patients, who are properly classified. Here are also a house of recovery, a lying-in charity, and a dispensary. "Earl Roger of Poitiers gave, A. D. 1094, the church of St Mary, with some lands here, to the abbey of St Martin de Sagio, or Sees, in Normandy; whereupon a prior and Benedictine monks from thence were placed here, who, with three priests, two clerks, and servants, made up a small monastery, subordinate to that foreign house, which was endowed with about £80 per ann. After the dissolution of the alien priories, this, with the lauds thereunto belonging, was an-

nexed by Henry V., or his feoffees, to the abbey of Syon in Middlesex. Here were also a house of Black friars, a house of Grey friars, and an hospital ded. to St Leonard."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from London, 240 m. N.N.W.; from Preston, 22 m. N.N.W.

LANCASTER, (Duchy of), a hundred in the north-western part of the county of Gloucester. It contains 6 parishes, and the population in 1831 was 2356.

LANCAUT, a chapelry and township in the parish of Tidenham, hundred of Westbury, but locally in the hundred of Blidesloe, co. of Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £20, and annexed to the rectory of Woolaston. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Chepstow, 2 m. N. Pop. returned with Tidenham.

LANCHESTER, a parish, partly in the western division of the ward of Chester, and partly in the north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. It comprises the chapelrys of Elchester, Esk, Medomsley, and Sateley, and the townships of Benfield-side, Burnop with Hamsteels, Collierly, Comsay, Conside with Knitsley, Billingside, Greencroft, Heelyfield, Holmside, Ivestone, Kyo, Lanchester, and Langby. The town of Lanchester occupies the site of a Roman station, the fortified part of which stood on an eminence in the vicinity. The rampart is in a great measure perfect, and incloses an area of about eight acres, now under cultivation. This is now most generally supposed to have been the station called *Epiacum*; but much doubt remains connected with the subject, Horsley considering it to be the *Glambanta*, or *Glamoventa*; Camden, Gale, and Hunter, regarding it as the *Longovicum*. The Watling-street passed through it, and numerous relics of the Romans have been found here.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £14 8s. 4d., returned at £145, and in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. The church is ded. to All Saints, and is an ancient building, in the early style of English architecture, and consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a square embattled tower. The interior contains six carved oak seats, some ancient monuments and sculptures, and the windows present some antique specimens of stained glass. In this church "a college of a dean and seven prebendaries was founded by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, A.D. 1283. It was valued in the Lincoln taxation at £90 13s. 4d., but, in the 26th of Henry VIII. at no more than £40 3s. 4d., and was granted, 7th Edward VI., to Simon Weldbury and Christopher Moreland."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The petty sessions are held here every alternate Friday, and a court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held every six months. It is one of the polling-places for the members of the northern division of the county. Here is a free school with a small endowment. At Comsay are six endowed almshouses. Distance from Durham,

7 m. N.W. by W. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 5076; of the township, in 1801, 708; in 1831, 574. A. P., £4,818.

LANCING, or **LAUNSGING**, a parish in the hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex, bounded on the south by the English channel, and on the east by the river Arun and Shoreham harbour. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 9s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Worthing, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 695. A. P., £3,330.

LANDBEACH, a parish in the hundred of Northstow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £10 1s. 3d., and in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Cambridge, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 422. A. P., £2,762.

LANDCROSS, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 4s. 9d., returned at £40, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Rolle. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The parish is beautifully situated on a peninsula, nearly surrounded by the streams of the Torridge and the Yeo. In 1608, Monk, afterwards general and duke of Albemarle, was born here. Distance from Bideford, 2 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 96. A. P., £420.

LANDEWENACK, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 16s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Henry Corison, Esq. Church ded. to St Lant. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is the Lizard point, the most southern part of England, on which are two light-houses and a signal station. Not far from this, steatite is found in abundance, and exported for the use of potters, especially the china-makers of Worcester. St Kyran's cave, in this neighbourhood, is a curious grotto formed by overhanging rocks on the shore. Distance from Helstone, 11 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 406. A. P., £1187.

LANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Frustfield, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £4 3s. 9d., returned at £140, and, in 1829, in the patronage of T. Bolton, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Salisbury, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,039.

LANDGUARD, or **LANGER FORT**, in the parish of Felixstow, hundred of Colneis, co. of Suffolk. "For the defence of the town of Harwich, and the excellent ports of Harwich and Orwell, Landguard fort was built. It stands upon a neck of land, now joined to Walton Colneis in Suffolk; but the common tradition is, that the river Stour passed on the north side of it, and discharged itself into the

sea about Hoaseley bay. The remains of the channel are to this day called *fleets*; and the ground, which the fort stands upon, juts out farther south than the town of Harwich."—*Morant's Essex*. It commands the sea from the entrance of Manningtree water. The fort, which has been recently enlarged, is supplied with fresh water, brought in pipes from Walton, about 3 m. distant. Distance from Harwich, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E.

LANDICAN, a township in the parish of Woodchurch, hundred of Wirrall, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance, 5 m. N. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 61. A. P., £639.

LANDKEY, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Molton, co. of Devon. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the consistorial court of the bishop of Exeter, rated at £20, returned at £25, and annexed to the vicarage of Bishop's Tawton. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here. Distance from Barnstaple, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 790. A. P., £3,215.

LANDMOTH, a township in the parish of Leek, wapentake of Allertonshire, N. R., co. of York. Distance from North Allerton, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 53. A. P., £797.

LONDON, a township in the parish of Kirknewton, western division of the ward of Glendale, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Wooler, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1831, 78. A. P., £850.

LANDRAKE, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the curacy of St Erney, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 12s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the countess of Mount Edgcumbe. The church, which is ded. to St Peter, has a very lofty tower. Fairs for cattle are held on July 19th and Aug. 24th. Here are several almshouses, and a charity school endowed with £40 per annum, founded in 1703 by Sir Robert Jeffrey. The Lynher river bounds this parish on the east. Distance from Saltash, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 613; in 1831, 872. A. P., £5,818. These returns include those of the parochial chapelry of St Erney.

LAND-SHIPPIING-QUAY, a township in the parish of Martletwy, hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. It lies on Milford-Haven, near the mouth of the East Cleddau river. The name is derived from the quay at which coal is shipped. Distance from Haverford-West, 6 m. S.E. Pop. returned with the parish.

LANDULPH, or **LANDILFE**, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20 3s. 6d., and in the patronage of the prince of Wales. Church ded. to St Dilpe. It contains the remains of Theodore Paleologus, a lineal descendant of the Greek emperors of that name. The parish is bounded on the

south and east by the Tamer, here navigable. Distance from Saltash, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 529; in 1831, 570. A. P., £3,596.

LANDWADE, a parish in the hundred of Staplehoe, co. of Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and annexed to the vicarage of Exning. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Newmarket, 4 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 25. A. P., £508.

LAND'S-END, a promontory in Cornwall, forming the most westerly point of England. Long. $5^{\circ} 45' W.$; Lat. $50^{\circ} 6' N.$ Distance from London, 290 m.

LAND'S-END, a cape on the north-east coast of the isle of Sheppey, co. of Kent. Distance from Sheerness, about 4 m.

LANEAST, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 5s. 4d., returned at £50, and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. T. Baron, Esq. Church ded. to St Gulwel. Distance from Launceston, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 279. A. P., £831.

LANE-END, a chapelry and market-town in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, northern division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. It forms an extensive township in conjunction with Longton, and is situated on the road from Newcastle to Uttoxeter, in the southern part of the district called 'the Potteries.' The inhabitants are extensively employed in the various branches of the manufacture of the finer kinds of earthenware and china. It is a flourishing and rapidly increasing place, and contained, in 1831, 1488 inhabitants. Wednesday and Saturday are market-days, the latter in particular being well supplied with provisions. Fairs are held on Feb. 14th, May 29th, July 22d, and Nov. 1st, for woollen cloth, hardware, and pedlery. Coal is abundant in the vicinity, as are also the materials for the earthenware manufacture. Mills for grinding flints are turned by a small stream, and a cut has been made communicating with the Trent and Mersey canal, thus opening an extensive line of communication with other parts of the kingdom. There are two well constructed market-houses. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio of Lichfield and Coventry, and in the patronage of Trustees. It was founded in 1764, is not in charge, and has endowments of £600 royal bounty, £1000 private benefaction, and £1500 parliamentary grant, with land for a parsonage house. The chapel was erected in 1795, and enlarged in 1828. Many of the sittings are free. The chapelry is soon to be erected into a rectory, and a new church has been built. The Independents, Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Here are a national and an infant school. A charity school for 40 children was founded and endowed in 1760 by John Bourne, Esq. The salary of the master is £15. Distance from London, 183 m. N.W.

LANEHAM, a parish, locally in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, but belonging to the liberty of Southwell and Serooby, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £5 3s. 4d., and returned at £55. Church ded. to St Peter. The parish is crossed by the Trent. Distance from Tuxford, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 347. A. P., £2,579.

LANERCOST-ABBEY, a parish in the ward of Eskdale, co. of Cumberland. It contains the townships of Askerton, Banks, Burtholme, Kingwater, and Waterhead. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £14 5s., returned at £99, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Carlisle. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. In this parish is a sulphurated chalybeate spring, called Gilsland Spa, which was anciently known by the name of the Holy Well. It is now resorted to by numerous visitors during the summer season, for whose accommodation houses have been erected, and libraries, music-rooms, &c. founded. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful. The name is derived from that of an abbey, the remains of which form an extensive and picturesque ruin. The nave of the church, which presents a mixture of early English and Norman architecture, has been formed into the present parish church. Parts of the cloisters, refectory, &c. yet remain, and are overspread with ivy and other wild plants. The western gateway is still tolerably perfect, and consists of a richly sculptured circular arch, surmounted by a statue of St Mary Magdalene. In the cemetery, part of which has been laid out as a garden, are tombs of members of the Dacre family. Bishop Tanner gives the following account of this abbey:—"Robert de Vallibus, lord of Gillesland, built here, A.D. 1169, a monastery of the order of St Augustine, which was ded. to St Mary Magdalene, and endowed, at the suppression, (at which time were herein a prior and seven canons,) with the yearly revenue of £79 19s. The site was granted to Thomas, Lord Dacre, at that time accounted patron or founder of this religious house, as being heir to Robert de Vallibus." This parish was crossed by the Roman wall of Julius Agricola. Here are traces of a castrum or station, supposed to have been called *Amboglana*, and to have been the headquarters of the Cohors Prima *Ælia Dacorum*. Many interesting antiquities have been found here, as altars, monuments, inscriptions, &c. Distance from Carlisle, 13 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1243; in 1831, 1550. A. P., £16,815.

LANGAR, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10 7s. 11d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Bowerbank. The church, which is ded. to St Andrew, is a cruciform Gothic structure. It contains some fine monuments of several of the Lords Scrope, and one to Admiral, Earl Howe. Pop., in 1801, (in-

cluding the hamlet of Barneston,) 266; in 1831, 274. A. P., £4,963.

LANGBAR, a joint township with Nesfield, in the parish of Ilkley, upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of the co. of York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Skipton, 7 m. E. Pop. returned with Nesfield.

LANGBAURGH, a wapentake in the E. R. of the co. of York. It is divided into the east and west liberties, and extends along the northern coast from Whitby to Yarm. It comprehends the district of Cleveland, and contains 3 market towns, 38 parishes, and 63 townships. Pop., in 1831, of the east division, 16,829; and of the west, 13,346.

LANGCLIFFE, a township in the parish of Giggleswick, western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, W. R., co. of York. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in paper and cotton mills. Distance from Settle, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 550. A. P., £2,467.

LANGDALE, a township in the parish of Orton, east ward, co. of Westmoreland. This was the birth-place, in 1607, of Thomas Barlow, afterwards bishop of Lincoln.

LANGDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Grasmere, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. It is divided into the townships of Great and Little Langdale. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5 15s. 6d., returned at £76, and in the patronage of the rector of Grasmere. In 1824, the gunpowder company of Elter water in this parish, erected a school in consideration of the ground given for the site of their works. Besides Elter-water are several *tarns* or small lakes, and the beautiful cascades of Skelwith and Colwith. Here are also some lofty mountains, from which much blue slate is obtained. The highest point is that of Harrison Stickle, the elevation of which, above the level of the sea, is 2,400 feet. The hill of Wreynose is situated in the three counties of Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, the point of junction being marked by three large stones. "In Little Langdale is a place called *Chapel Mire*, where it is said a chapel formerly stood, which was removed and united to that of Great Langdale." Distance from Ambleside, 5 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 314. A. P., £1,479.

LANGDON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Guildford. Church ded. to St Augustine. In the work-house of this parish, the inmates are employed in spinning and weaving cloths of inferior quality. On old May-day, a fair is held for toys and pedlery. Distance from Dover, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 322. A. P., £995.

LANGDON-HILLS, a parish in the hundred of Barstable, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex

and dio. of London, rated at £10 3s. 9d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's. Church ded. to St Mary and All Saints. The country is here very hilly and contains the highest points of the county, from which, in fine weather, the prospect is very extensive and picturesque. Distance from Horndon-on-the-Hill, 2½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 224. A. P., £2,306.

LANGDON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, not in charge, returned at £34 10s., and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary, but is now in ruins. "William de Aubervill built, A.D. 1192, an abbey here for white canons, from Leyton in Suffolk, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary and St Thomas the Martyr. Here were, about the time of the suppression, eight religious, endowed with £56 6s. 9d. per annum. The site was granted, 30th Henry VIII., to the archbishop of Canterbury in exchange."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Dover, 3½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 86. A. P., £468.

LANGENHOE, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £14 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Waldegrave. Church ded. to St Mary. The river Colne, here navigable, forms the eastern boundary. Distance from Colchester, 5 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 146. A. P., £2,669.

LANGFIELD, a township in the parish of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. R. of the co. of York. In commemoration of the military exploits of the duke of Wellington, a column has been raised here on a hill called Stoodley Pike. Distance from Halifax, 11 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1170; in 1831, 2514. A. P., £2,361.

LANGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Biggleswade, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, returned at £105, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Biggleswade, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 726. A. P., £2,165.

LANGFORD, a parish partly in the hundred of Faringdon, co. of Berks, and partly in that of Bampton, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the prebendary of Langford church, in the cathedral of Lincoln, rated at £21 19s. 4½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. John W. Peters. The church, which has lately been enlarged, is ded. to St Mary, and contains many free sittings. It is said that the boundary of the two counties passes between the church and churchyard. The prebend of Langford church is rated at £13 6s. 10½d., that of Langford manor at £15 14s. 2d., and both are in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Lechlade, 2 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 673. A. P., £3,128.

LANGFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Columpton, hundred of Hayridge, co. of Devon.

LANGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Thurstable, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10 4s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Westcombe. Church ded. to St Giles. The southern side of the parish is bounded by the Chelmer and Blackwater navigation. The river Blackwater was anciently much broader than at present, and being crossed by a ford, gives the name of Longford, or Langford, to the parish. Its banks are remarkably fertile, probably consisting of alluvial deposit from the river. Distance from Maldon, 2 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 273. A. P., £2,055.

LANGFORD, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, not in charge, annexed to that of Ickburgh, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Alexander Baring, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. The church contains monuments of the families of Methwold and Garrard, formerly lords of the manor. Distance from Watton, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 36. A. P., £539.

LANGFORD, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10, returned at £50, and in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. The parish is bounded on the west by the Trent. Distance from Newark, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 125. A. P., £2,069.

LANGFORD, a hamlet partly in the parish of Barrington, and partly in that of Churchill, hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset, distant from Axbridge, 5 m. N.E. by N.

LANGFORD-BUDVILLE, a parochial chapelry and township in the hundred of Milverton, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £30, returned at £55, and annexed to the vicarage of Milverton. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Wellington, 3 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 524; in 1831, 608. A. P., £2,844.

LANGFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Pembroke. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Wilton, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 39. A. P., £2,026.

LANGFORD (STEEPLE), a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £34 0s. 7½d., and in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Wilton, 5½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 587. A. P., £1,558.

LANGHALE, a parish in the hundred

of Loddon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and annexed to the rectory of Kirkstead. Distance from Bungay, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop. returned with Kirkstead.

LANGHAM, a parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £17 11s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Church ded. to St Mary. The lands in this parish are held of the honour of Clare, and form part of the duchy of Lancaster. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The school has a small endowment. The parish is bounded on the north by the Stour. Distance from Dedham, 2 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 657; in 1831, 821. A. P., £3,928.

LANGHAM, a parish in the soke of Oakham, co. of Rutland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge, and annexed to the vicarage of Oakham. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Oakham, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 485; and in 1831, 608. A. P., £4,852.

LANGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Chard, eastern division of the hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset.

LANGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Blackbourn, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 16 10½d., returned at £136 12s., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 9 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 264. A. P., £1,103.

LANGHAM (GREAT), or **BISHOP'S**, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 10s., returned at £92 3s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Cley, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., with Little Langham, in 1801, 268; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,408.

LANGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 6s. 8d., and annexed to the rectory of Cockthorpe, Glandford, and Blakeney. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Cley, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop. and other returns included under Great Langham.

LANGHEAN, a hamlet in the parish of Mawgan, hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall. Here is, or was lately, a chapel, erected by Lord Arnold, for the use of a small convent of nuns who had emigrated from France.

LANGHOE, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 6s. 8d., returned at £7 8s. 7d., and in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn. Distance from Clitheroe, 5 m. S.W. by S. Pop. returned with the parish.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Flitt, co. of Bedford.

LANGLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Hampstead-Norris, hundred of Faircross, co. of Berks. The chapel is desecrated. Distance from East Isley, 3½ m. S. Pop. returned with the parish.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Heanor, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby, 9½ m. N.E. from Derby.

LANGLEY, a township in the parish of Lanchester, western division of the ward of Chester, co.-palatine of Durham. Here are the ruins of an ancient hall, partly converted into a farm-house. Distance from Durham, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 75. A. P., £1,596.

LANGLEY, a parish in the hundred of Clavering, co. of Essex. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, not in charge, and annexed to the vicarage of Clavering. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. The Baptists have a meeting-house here. Distance from Saffron-Walden, 7 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 384. A. P., £1,599.

LANGLEY, a parish in the hundred of Eythorn, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 19s. 9½d., and in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Bouverie. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Maidstone, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 244. A. P., £2,035.

LANGLEY, or **LANGLEY-PRIORY**, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of West Goscote, co. of Leicester. "William Pantulf and Burgin his wife, in the beginning of the reign of King Henry II., or before, built a priory of Benedictine nuns here to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its yearly revenues were rated at but £34 6s. 2d., yet herein were maintained eight religious. The site was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Thomas Grey." —Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1831, 16.

LANGLEY, a parish in the hundred of Loddon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20, returned at £47, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. "Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, built and endowed, A.D. 1198, by Robert Fitz Roger Helke, or de Clavering, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Here were 15 religious, whose revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £128 19s. 9d. The site was granted to John Berney, 38th Henry VIII." —Tanner's Not. Mon. Here is Langley-house, a handsome modern structure, from the four angles of which rise quadrangular turrets. The park is well planted and stocked with deer; the offices stand separate from the house, concealed by plantations. Distance from Acle, 7 m. S.S.W.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Shipton, hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. It is situated on the borders of Whichwood forest. Here is a chapel. King John built a palace here. It appears to have been

ist inhabited by Charles I.; no traces of it are at present visible. Distance from Burford, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 67. A. P., £449.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Hales-Owen, Hales-Owen division of the hundred of Brimstrey, co. of Salop.

LANGLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Acton-Burnell, hundred of Conover, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Acton-Burnell. Distance from Much-Wenlock, 6 m. W. Pop. returned with the chapelry of Ruckley.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Redbridge, hundred of New Forest, co. of Southampton.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Fawley, hundred of New Forest, co. of Southampton.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Claverdon, Henley division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Distance from Henley-in-Arden, 3½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,294.

LANGLEY, a tything in the parish of Kingston-St-Michael, hundred of North Damerham, co. of Wilts. Distance from Chippenham, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 371.

LANGLEY (ABBOR'S), a parish within the liberty of St Alban's, hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, rated at £15, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir J. Filmer, Bart. The church—which is ded. to St Lawrence—presents a mixture of Norman and early English architecture, and contains some handsome monuments. This parish is crossed by the Grand junction canal. This was the birth-place of Nicholas de Breakspere, who was raised to the papal throne under the title of Adrian IV., being the only Englishman who ever enjoyed that honour. Distance from King's-Langley, 2 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1205; in 1831, 2890. A. P., £8,290.

LANGLEY-BURREL, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts, included with the parish of Chippenham in the election of parliamentary representatives. Living, a rectory, rated at £12 7s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Robert Ashe, Esq. Distance from Chippenham, 2 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 438. A. P., £4,005.

LANGLEY-DALE, a township with Shotton, in the parish of Staindrop, western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. The Wesleyan Methodists have had a chapel here for 20 years back. Here are extensive works for the smelting of lead-ore, from which silver is obtained. They produce weekly about 400 pigs of lead, and 4000 ounces of silver. Here is an ancient tower, an outpost of the ancient Raby castle. Distance from Barnard-castle, 4½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 217. A. P., £2,015.

LANGLEY (King's), a parish in the hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and

dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. In the church—which is ded. to All Saints—were buried Richard II., whose body was subsequently removed to Westminster abbey by Henry V., and Edmund de Langley, duke of York, and fifth son of Edward III., whose body having been first interred in the chapel of the priory, was removed hither at its dissolution. The name is derived from a palace founded here by Henry III., which has since disappeared. The Grand junction canal passes through this parish, in which is an extensive paper manufactory. "An house of friars preachers, near the royal palace here, is said to have been first founded by Roger, son of Robert Helle, an English baron, but certainly enlarged in buildings and increased in revenues by the munificence of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Edwards, so as to exceed all houses of this order in England, being valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £150 14s. 8d. Queen Mary restored this house to a prioress and nuns, who were dissolved, 1st Elizabeth, and the site was soon after granted to Edward Grimston."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Watford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 970; in 1831, 1423. A. P., £4,762.

LANGLEY (KIRK), a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £12 2s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Godfrey Meynell, Esq. The church is an old building, ded. to St Michael. The lord of this manor holds annual courts leet and baron. Here is a school with endowments amounting to £17 per annum. A Sunday school has also been recently established. Distance from Derby, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 553. A. P., £2,952.

LANGLEY-MARSH, or **ST MARY'S**, a parish in the hundred of Stoke, co. of Buckingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, and annexed to the vicarage of Wirardisbury. Church ded. to St Mary. It contains a small parochial library. The name is sometimes written Langley-Marish, which is probably a corruption of Langley-St-Mary's. Here are two almshouses, founded by Sir John Koderminster and Henry Seymour; the inmates receive 2s. 6d. weekly each. The Independents have places of worship here. In the vicinity is Langley-park, the mansion of which was erected by the late duke of Marlborough, and is now the residence of Sir R. Bateson Hervey, Bart. At a short distance is Ditton-park, the seat of Lord Beaulieu. The lord of this manor holds annual courts leet and baron. The parish contains a portion of the market-town of Colnbrook, which is 2 m. N.N.W. from the church. Pop., in 1801, 1215; in 1831, 1797. A. P., £7,514.

LANGLEY-MEYNELL, a township in the parish of Kirk-Langley, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Pop. returned with the parish.

LANGLEY AND SWINESHEAD, a hundred in the north-western angle of the co.

of Gloucester. It contains 10 parishes, and the pop. in 1831 was 17,428.

LANGOE, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, containing 11 parishes, and, in 1831, 7556 inhabitants.

LANGO. See LANGHOR.

LANGPORT-EAST-OVER, a market-town and parish, situated in the hundred of Pitney, co. of Somerset, but having separate jurisdiction. This is an ancient town, and was a royal borough at the Conquest, being rated in the Norman survey as containing 34 resident burgesses. It is situated on a rising ground, on the bank of the river Parret, which is navigable to Bridgewater. It consists chiefly of one long street, containing some good houses, and commanding extensive views from its elevated situation. The river is crossed by two bridges, one of which is of great antiquity, and consists of ten arches. There is a considerable traffic on the river with London, Bristol, Bridgewater, and other places. Coal, iron, corn, timber, and salt, form the principal commodities. Saturday is market-day; and fairs for fat cattle, hogs, colts, and sheep, are held on the Monday before Lent, 2d Wednesday in August, 3d Monday in September, and last Monday in November. Pop., in 1801, 754; in 1831, 1245. A. P., £1,006.

The corporation of the town consists of a portreeve, justice, and recorder, who are justices of the peace, two bailiffs, and a town-clerk, with a sergeant-at-mace, and other officers. The portreeve, who is coroner and clerk of the market, is, with the bailiff, elected annually, and on retiring from office, becomes justice for the next year. A court of record, for pleas not exceeding 40s., is held every Tuesday by the corporation, at which the portreeve, recorder, and bailiffs preside. The charter of the corporation is dated 1617, being a renewal of a more ancient one by James I. The town sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.

The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Huish-Episcopi, not in charge, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Huish *cum* Brent, in the cathedral of Wells. Church ded. to All Saints. It is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, the windows of which contain some fine stained glass. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here are a national and free grammar schools; the endowment of the latter yields £70 per annum, and 30 scholars receive instruction. In the register of Bishop Drokensford, an hospital for lepers is stated to have existed here before 1310. Distance from London, 128 m. W.S.W.

LANGPORT, a manor in the parish of Lydd, hundred of Langport, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent.

LANGPORT, a ville, partly in the hundred and co. of Buckingham, and partly in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a parochial chapelry and township in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. The chapel was erected in 1818. This was formerly a

township to the parish of Horncastle, but in 1812, was rendered independent of it, on the drainage of a large extent of fen. Distance from Lincoln, 22 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1831, 202. A. P., £3,693.

LANGRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath, and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 19s. 4½d., returned at £144, and, in 1829, in the patronage of William Blathwayt, Esq. At Lansdown hill, in this parish, a severe conflict took place in 1643, between the parliamentary and royal armies. Distance from Bath, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 109. A. P., £1,152.

LANGRIDGE, a township, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Brushford, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Distance from Dulverton, 2 m. S.

LANGRIGG, a township with Mearlrigg, in the parish of Broomfield, ward of Alledale above Darwent, co. of Cumberland, containing the hamlets of Crookdale and Greenhow. Distance from Wigton, 7 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 269. A. P., £2,113.

LANGRISH, a tything in the parish and hundred of East Meon, Alton division of the co. of Southampton. The tything is in the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held every Thursday at Winchester. Distance from Petersfield, 4 m. W. by S.

LANGSETT, a township in the parish of Bedale, wapentake of Staincross, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Penistone, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 320. A. P., £1,393.

LANGSTON, a township in the parish of Portsea, hundred and division of Portsdown, co. of Southampton. Here is a very extensive harbour, but a sand-bank across the mouth renders it difficult for large vessels to enter. Here are three hulks, in which about 600 convicts are kept; many of whom are often sent on shore to work in the dock-yards. Distance from Portsmouth, 3 m. E. by S. Pop. returned with Portsea.

LANGSTONE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicott, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 1s. 0½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. C. Gore. Distance from Newport, 4½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 194. A. P., £976.

LANGTHORNE, a township in the parish of Bedale, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. R., co. of York. Distance from Bedale, 3 m. N. W. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 136. A. P., £1,110.

LANGTHORPE, a township in the parish of Kirby-on-the-Moor, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Bedale, 2½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1831, 192.

LANGTHWAITE, a township in the parish of Doncaster, lower division of the wapentake of Stradforth and Tickhill, W. R.,

co. of York. Distance from Doncaster, 4 m. Pop. with Tilts, in 1801, 34; in 1831, 28. A. P., £735.

LANGTOFT, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 5s. 7½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Market-Deeping, 2 m. N. N.W. Pop., in 1801, including several extra-parochial places in the Fens, 386; in 1831, 606. A. P., £3,475.

LANGTON, a township in the parish of Gainford, south-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Barnard-castle, 8 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 107. A. P., £1,001.

LANGTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 19 4½d., returned at £110, and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Horn-castle, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 115. A. P., £654.

LANGTON, a parish in the hundred of Hili, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 12s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of B. Langton, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Here were born, Stephen Langton, created a cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, by Pope Innocent III.; Dr Wm. Langton, president of Magdalene college, Oxford, in the reign of James I., and the late Burnett Langton, a friend of Dr Johnson. In the vicinity are three barrows called the Spellow hills. Distance from Spilsby, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 230. A. P., £1,960.

LANGTON, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Earl Mauners. Church ded. to St Giles. Distance from Wragby, 1 m. E.S. E. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 206. A. P., £2,432.

LANGTON, a township in the parish of St Michael, borough of Appleby, East ward, co. of Westmoreland. "It seems to have been anciently well inhabited; and the name itself implies Long Town. And there seems to have been a church or chapel here, so far as we can judge from names, for there is a place called Kirkbergh, which is, and from ancient time hath been, held free and independent of the manor, except only the payment of 2s. cor-nage."—Bur's Westmoreland. It appears to have been destroyed by the Scots in the reign of Edward II. Distance from Appleby, 1½ m. E.

LANGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York. It comprises the townships of Kennythorpe and Langton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £17 4s.

7d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from New Malton, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 216; in 1831, 266. A. P., £2,139.

LANGTON-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, county of Leicester. It comprises the township of East Langton, and the chapelries of Thorp-Langton, Tur-Langton, and West Langton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £43 13s. 4d., and, in 1817, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Hanbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Market-Harborough, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 281. A. P., £2,375.

LANGTON (EAST), a township in the parish of Church-Langton, hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Distance from Market-Harborough, 3½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 281. A. P., £2,375.

LANGTON (GREAT), a parish formed of the united townships of Great and Little Langton, in the eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R. of the county of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 10s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Leeds. Distance from Northallerton, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 230; that of the township of Great Langton, in 1801, 101; in 1831, 133. A. P., £941.

LANGTON-HERRING, a parish in the hundred of Uggescombe, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7 2s. 11d., returned at £80, and alternately in the patronage of the duke of Cornwall and William Sparks, Esq. This parish suffered greatly from an inundation of the sea in 1824. Distance from Dorchester, 9½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 205. A. P., £853.

LANGTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Great Langton, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from North Allerton, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 97. A. P., £1,416.

LANGTON-LONG-BLANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £13 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Ridout, Esq. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, formerly contained a chantry in honour of St Mary and St Thomas. In a deed of the date of 10th Edward I., a house of lepers is mentioned as being here. The parish is crossed by the Stour. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 1½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,438.

LANGTON-MATRAVERS, or **EAST**, a parish in the hundred of Rowbarrow, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £14 8s. 9d., and, in 1829,

in the patronage of the Rev. John Dampier. The church, ded. to St George, has recently received a considerable addition of free sittings. It formerly contained a chantry, connected with the priory of St Leonard at Wilcheswode. Distance from Corfe-castle, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 676. A. P., £938.

LANGTON-THORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Church-Langton, hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Church-Langton. Distance from Market-Harborough, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 177. A. P., £2,017.

LANGTON-TUR, a chapelry in the parish of Church-Langton.

LANGTON-WALLIS, a tything in the parish of Langton-Matravers.

LANGTON (WEST), a chapelry in the parish of Church-Langton, hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy. Here was born, in 1296, Walter de Langton, who, in the reign of Edward I., was lord-high-treasurer of England. Distance from Market-Harborough, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 72. A. P., £2,245.

LANGTREE, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £29 ls. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Rolle. At Cross-hill was formerly a chapel subordinate to the parish church. Distance from Great Torrington, 3½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 888. A. P., £2,526.

LANGTREE, a township in the parish of Standish, hundred of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Wigan, 4 m. N. W. by N. Pop. returned with the parish.

LANGTREE, a hundred in the southwestern extremity of the co. of Oxford, separated from Berkshire by the river Thames. It contains 9 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 4,077.

LANGWATHBY, a chapelry in the parish of Edenhall, ward of Leath, co. of Cumberland. This is an insulated portion of the parish, being separated from the rest by the river Eden, over which a bridge of three arches was erected in 1686. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, not in charge, and united to the vicarage of Edenhall. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Distance from Penrith, 5 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 250. A. P., £2,165.

LANGWITH, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 0s. 2½d., returned at £134 18s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Devonshire. Church ded. to St Helen. Distance from Mansfield, 6 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 165. A. P., £660.

LANGWITH, or **LANGWATH**, a township in the parish of Cuckney, Hatfield division of the hundred of Bassellaw, co. of Nottingham. Distance from Mansfield, 7 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 437.

LANGWITH, a township in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, but belonging to the parish of Wheldrake, liberty of St Peter of York, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from York, 5 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 44. A. P., £450.

LANGWITH (NETIER), a hamlet in the parish of Langwith, hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby.

LANGWORTH, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry to the parish of Barlings, eastern division of the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln.

LANHYDROCK, a parish in the hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall, which unites with Bodmin in returning two members to parliament. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, not in charge, and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. Hunt, Esq. The church, ded. to St Heydreck, is a small structure of considerable antiquity. The curacy has no endowment; but the prebend of Heredum-Marney being in the same patronage, is usually given to the curate of Lanhydrock. This prebend is rated at £5.

In the vicinity is Lanhydrock house, an ancient structure of granite erected in the early part of the 17th century. It was garrisoned for the parliament in the civil war, but in August 1644, was taken by Sir Richard Greenville. It is now neglected, and going to decay. Distance from Bodmin, 3 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,213.

LANIVET, a parish in the hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall, which unites with Bodmin and the above in returning two members to parliament. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £24, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. William Phillips. Here are some almshouses and a charity school, supported on the property of an ancient Benedictine monastery, supposed to have been an alien nunnery. Some of the original buildings yet remain. In a narrow valley are the remains of a cell to Bodmin priory. The chapel and a square tower are nearly entire. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Bodmin, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 922. A. P., £4,086.

LANLIVERY, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall, and included in the new eastern division of the county. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. William Hocker. Church ded. to St Brevita. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Lestwithiel, 1 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 778; in 1831, 1687. A. P., £5,282.

LANRETH, a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £32, and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Buller, Esq. Church ded. to St Mar-narch. Here is a charity school with a small endowment. On Whit-Tuesday, Nov. 18th, and third Tuesday after Shrovetide, are held

fairs for cattle. Here are two small lakes called Ball-water and Trebant-water. Distance from West Looe, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 651. A. P., £3,110.

LANSALLOS, a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Rawlins. Church ded. to St Alwys. Distance from West Looe, 6 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 847; in 1831, 884. A. P., £3,218.

LANSDOWN, a plain in Somersetshire, distant 3 m. from Bath. It is the highest plain in the county, and is noted for an excellent breed of sheep. It commands a fine view of the Bristol channel, Bristol, Bath, and part of Wales, Gloucester, Worcester, and Wilts. A battle was fought here on July 5th, 1643, between the royal and parliamentary troops.

LANTEGLOS, a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 7s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Hocker. Church ded. to St Lanty. The river Fowey bounds the parish on the west. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to St Saviour. A copper mine, called Wheal-Howell, has lately been opened and wrought. In this parish is the fishing village of Polrnan, which in the reign of Edward III., was so flourishing as to be able to send to his fleet a ship and 60 scamen, and had a market and fairs, but has fallen into decay. The manor-house of Barton was garrisoned for the parliament and subsequently for the king, during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. Distance from Fowey, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 678; in 1831, 1208. A. P., £4,146.

LANTEGLOS, a parish in the hundred of Lesnewth, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, with the curacy of St Adven annexed, rated at £34 11s. 3d., and in the patronage of the prince of Wales. Church ded. to St Lanty. The parish is crossed by the river Camel. Distance from Camelford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. The pop., including the borough of Camelford, in 1801, was 912; in 1831, 1359. A. P., £4,141.

LANTON, a township in the parish of Kirkcnewton, co. of Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Wooler.

LANTWIT-FAYRDRE, a parish in the hundred of Miskin, hundred of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of Llandaff, rated at £32, and annexed to the vicarage of Llantrissant. Distance from Llantrissant, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 727. A. P., £2,087.

LANTWIT (LOWEN), a parish in the hundred of Neath, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Neath, in the dio. of Llandaff, and in the patronage of the marquess of Bute. The Neath river and canal cross the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining. Distance

from Neath, 1 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 1117.

LANTWIT (MAJOR), or **LLAN-ILLTYD**, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £14 13s. 9d., consolidated with the vicarages of Lllys, Werni, and Penmarc, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. There are two parish churches. The old church, which is one of the most ancient in Wales, contains some curious old monuments, and a gigantic figure of Prince Richard Hopkins. Two ancient crosses stand in the cemetery. On an ancient stone on the church-wall is an inscription, which is thus translated: "In the name of the most high God, the cross of our Saviour begins, which the king has erected to the memory of Sampson the abbot, and to Juthathel Artmarl, for the sake of their souls. May the cross protect me!" Attached to the church was a chapel to the Virgin, now much dilapidated. The new church is a handsome modern structure. The area of the parish is about 4516 acres. The town covers a large space of ground, and was formerly of much consequence and very populous. Numerous ruins attest its ancient importance. At Colhugh are the remains of a harbour and quay. The old town-hall yet remains, but the gaol has been demolished. This was the seat of a celebrated college, which was at one time in such repute that there were 400 houses and 7 halls for the use of the students. It was founded in 508 by St Illatus, with a church and monastery. The ruins of the buildings are yet visible. In this seminary were educated Gildas the historian, Paulinus, bishop of Leon, Sampson, archbishop of Dol in Brittany, Talhaim the harl, and Talicon. The monastery was subsequently removed to Tewksbury, and at the dissolution its revenues were conferred by Henry VIII. on the see of Gloucester. Friday is market-day, and a fair is held 23d June. Distance from Cowbridge, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1831, 1076. A. P., £6,325.

LAPFORD, a parish in the hundred of North Tawton with Winkley, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 1s. 10½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Radford. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Distance from Chumleigh, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 587; in 1831, 700. A. P., £2,537.

LAPLEY, or **LAPPELE**, a parish in the western division of the hundred of Cuttleshone, co. of Stafford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s. 3½d., returned at £148, and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Swinfere, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. The school has a small endowment. "Here was an alien priory of Black monks from the abbey of St Remigius at Rheims, to whom it was given, in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Algar, earl of Chester, or Mercia. Upon the frequent seizures of this estate into the king's hands during the wars with France.

the foreign abbot and convent determined, about 4th Richard II., to sell it to Thomas Cotterell, clerk, and to his assigns. But this seems not to have taken effect, for this cell coming to the crown upon the general suppression of this kind of houses, was given, by King Henry V., to Tong college in Shropshire, and so continued till the surrender of the same, it being granted as parcel of the possessions of that late college, 1st Edward VI., to Sir Richard Manners."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Penkridge, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, with the township of Whenton-Aston, 1042. A. P., £1,576.

LAPPAL, a hamlet in the parish of Hales-Owen, co. of Salop.

LAPSLÖDE, or **LAPLEY-WOOD**, a chapelry in the parish of Bridford, co. of Devon. Chapel ded. to St Catherine; curacy not in charge. Distance from Chudleigh, 6 m. N.W. by N.

LAPWORTH, a parish in the Warwick division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 9s. 7d., and in the patronage of Merton college, Oxford. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, presents a mixture of the different styles of English architecture. The Independents have a meeting-house here. The parish is crossed by the Stratford-on-Avon canal. Here are two schools, in one of which 60 boys, and in the other 30 girls, are instructed, the revenues of which amount to about £412, arising from various benefactions. Distance from Henley-in-Arden, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 575; in 1831, 656. A. P., £4,035.

LARBRICK, a township with Little Eccleston, in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here is a chalybeate spring.

LARKBEARE, a small hamlet in the parish of Tallant, co. of Devon.

LARKFIELD, a hundred in the lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, containing 14 parishes, and, in 1821, 6694 inhabitants.

LARKFIELD, a township in the above hundred, in the parish of East Malling.

LARKSTONE, a hamlet in the parish of Ilmington, co. of Gloucester, containing, in 1831, 23 inhabitants.

LARKTON, a township in the parish of Malpas, hundred of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Whitchurch, 8½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 44. A. P., £545.

LARLING, or **LERLINGFORD**, a parish in the hundred of Shropham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of N. W. R. Colborne, Esq. The church, ded. to St Ethelbert, presents some remains of early Norman architecture. Distance from East Harling, 2 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,815.

LARTINGTON, a township in the parish of Romald-Kirk, wapentake of Gilling West, N. R. of the co. of York. Here is Lartington-hall, the seat of Henry Witham,

Esq., attached to which is a handsome Catholic chapel. Here is a school in which eight children are taught, on an endowment of £20 per annum. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,579.

LARTON, a township in the parish of West Kirby, hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester, 8½ m. N. N.W. from Great Neston.

LASBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Longtree, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 12s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of E. Estcourt, Esq. Distance from Tetbury, 4 m. W. by N. Pop. returned with West Birt.

LASENBY, in the parish of Kirk-Leatham, liberty of East Langbaugh, N. R., co. of York. "In the 18th year of Edward I., John de Lythegraynes, and Alice his wife, built in their manor here a chapel to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and herein established a chantry college, or hospital, for a master and six chaplains, whose revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at no more than £9 6s. 8d. per annum."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

LASHAM, or **LASKHAM**, a parish in the hundred of Odiham, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 18s. 9d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. P. Jervois, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Alton, 3½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,128.

LASKILL-PASTURE, a township in the parish of Helmsley, N. R., co. of York, containing 85 inhabitants.

LASSINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £6 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir William Guise, Bart.; the bishop of Gloucester presents each third time. The parish is crossed by the Hereford and Gloucester canal. Distance from Gloucester, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 60. A. P., £968.

LASTINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R., co. of York. It contains the chapelry of Rosedale-West-Side, and the townships of Appleton-le-Moors, Farndale, Hutton-le-Hole, Lastingham, and Spaunton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £17 7s. 6d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church—ded. to St Mary—presents some fine remains of ancient architecture, supposed to be Saxon, and some fine remains of Norman architecture. "Odilbald, or Edilbald, king of part of Northumbria, gave to Cedd, bishop of the East Angles, this place in order to found a monastery after the rites of that at Lindisfarn, A.D. 648. It is said to have been dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; and being destroyed in the Danish wars, abbot Stephen, in the time of William the Conqueror, began to repair it, and to replenish it

with religious, but he and they were soon after invited to settle at St Mary's in York."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The church, with the crypt under it, are the only remains of the house. Distance from Pickering, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 1766; that of township, in 1801, 222; in 1831, 211. A. P., £579.

LASTOCK, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke Abbot's, co. of Dorset.

LATCHFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Hazeley, co. of Oxford, containing 35 inhabitants.

LATCHFORD. See **LACHFORD**.

LATCHINGDON, or **LACKINGDON**, a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £37. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Burnham, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 451. A. P., £5,116.

LATERIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Iron-Acton, co. of Gloucester.

LATHBURY, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Here was formerly a free grammar school, with exhibitions to Christ church, but the endowment was lost upwards of a century ago. The river Ouse bounds the parish on several sides. Here was anciently a monastery, of which we find no account; the manor-house stands on its site. Distance from Newport-Pagnell, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 172. A. P., £3,859.

LATHOM, a township in the parish of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here is a school, in which 40 poor children of Lathom and Newburgh receive gratuitous instruction; the endowment amounts to £52 per annum. Another school has been founded, and is supported by Lord Skelmersdale. Here is a chapel, attached to Lathom-house. A market and fair, which have been discontinued, were granted by Edward I. to Robert de Lathom. Here is a saline chalybeate spring. Lathom-house, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, situated in the middle of an extensive park, was erected in the middle of last century, after designs by Leoni. It is a stately Grecian structure, 156 feet in length by 75 in breadth. The chapel and the almshouses stand in the park. On this site was the ancient mansion of the Lathom family, a strongly fortified castle, surrounded by a moat 24 feet broad and six deep, with an outer barrier of palisadoes. It was defended in 1644 by the countess of Derby; with 300 men, against Sir Thomas Fairfax, with 2000 of the parliamentary troops. The siege continued for 3 months, and was finally raised by Prince Rupert; but in the next year, General Egeron, with 4000 men took it, and at the command of the parliament dismantled the fortifications. It is said that the besiegers lost not fewer than 2000 men, and the castle was finally taken only by the failure of ammunition within

its walls. The outer wall had nine towers, on each of which six pieces of artillery were mounted. Distance from Ormskirk, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 2179; in 1831, 3272. A. P., £14,267.

LATIMERS, or **ISELHAMFSTEAD-LATIMERS**, a chapelry in the parish of Chesham, hundred of Burnham, co. of Buckingham. Living, a donative rectory, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Bedford. Chapel ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop. returned with Chesham, from which it is distant 3 m. S.E. by E.

LATTON, or **LACTON**, a parish in the hundred of Harlow, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7, and, in 1829, in the patronage of M. Burgoyne, Esq. "Here was a priory of Black canons, whose founder and time of foundation are not yet discovered; but it must have been in being before 20th Edward I., because it is mentioned in the Lincoln taxation. It was ded. to St John the Baptist, and granted, 28th Henry VIII., to Sir Henry Parker."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Harlow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 319. A. P., £3,273.

LATTON, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage, rated at £9 3s. 4d., returned at £146 8s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of St Germans. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here was found a tessellated pavement. Distance from Cricklade, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 360. A. P., £3,213.

LAUGHARNE, or **LLACHARN**, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £7. The prebend of Laugharne, which is impropriated by the see of Winchester, is rated at £45. Subordinate to the vicarage are the chapels of Cyfig and Marros, with the rectory of Llan-Sadwrnen. The name of this parish was anciently Aber-Cowen, or Aber-Coran, which afterwards was changed to Tal-Llacharn, subsequently corrupted into Laugharne; which some, however, assert to have been assumed from the castle having been taken in 1644 by General Laugharne. Twelve children of the parish receive gratuitous instruction on an endowment of £6 per annum. The area of the parish is about 600 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2020. A. P., £2,615.

LAUGHARNE, a market-town and seaport in the above parish. It is situated on an estuary, near the mouth of the rivers Tawe and Cowen. The port has no trade of any value. The town is incorporated under an ancient charter, and is governed by a portreeve, recorder, aldermen, attorneys, four constables, and 76 burgesses. In the reign of King John, Sir Guido de Brian the younger, granted lands and a share in commons to the corporation, which they still possess. The petty-sessions for the district are held here. Friday is market-day; and fairs are held on May 6th and September 28th. Here are many remains of ancient

fortifications, and the ruins of the castle of Guido de Brian, built in the reign of Henry III. Not far off are the remains of Roche castle, with respect to which history is silent. This was the birth-place of Josiah Tucker, D.D., dean of Gloucester. Distance from London, 245½ m. W. Pop., in 1831, 1423. A. P., £2,133.

LAUGHTERTON, a township in the parish of Kettlethorpe, co. of Lincoln.

LAUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 10s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Hertford. Church ded. to St Luke. The Grand Union canal bounds the parish on the south. Distance from Market-Harborough, 5 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 154. A. P., £1,746.

LAUGHTON, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage not in charge. The church has long been in ruins, and the living united to the rectory of Falkingham. Distance from Falkingham, 2 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 75. A. P., £1,800.

LAUGHTON, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. It comprises the township of Laughton and the hamlet of Wildsworth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12, returned at £140, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marchioness of Hertford. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Gainsborough, 6 m. N. E. by N. Pop., in 1831, 441: of the township, in 1801, 346; in 1831, 309. A. P., £3,363.

LAUGHTON. See **LAUGHTERTON**.

LAUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 11s. 3d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Chichester. Distance from Lewes, 6 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 804. A. P., £4,044.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, a parish, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., and partly in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R., co. of York. It includes the chapelry of Letwell and the townships of Laughton, Gilden-wells, Throop-ham, and Woodsetts. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the chancellor of York cathedral, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £44. Church ded. to All Saints. It presents a fine specimen of early English architecture. It has a tower and spire which rise to an altitude of 195 feet, and are visible at a distance of 60 miles. Here is a school with a small endowment. The Independents have a place of worship here. Distance from Worksop, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 1232; that of the township, in 1801, 465; in 1831, 780. A. P., £4,221.

LAUNCELLS, a parish in the hundred of Stratton, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of

Exeter, rated at £10 10s. 10d., returned at £110, and, in 1829, in the patronage of L. W. Buck, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here was a cell to the abbey of Hertland. The parish is crossed by the Bude and Holsworthy canal. Here are small almshouses. Distance from Stratton, 1 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 647; in 1831, 848. A. P., £3,920.

LAUNCESTON, a borough, parish and market-town, in the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall, but having separate jurisdiction. It was anciently called *Dunhevid*, and some antiquarians consider the present name to be a corruption of *Llan Stephan*, or St Stephen's church, while others refer it to the word *Llan-cester-ton*, i. e. church-castle-town. The latter appears the more probable. Before the conquest this manor was the property of the earls of Cornwall, whose jurisdiction extended over the honour of Launceston, including a large part of the county. "There was a college of secular canons before the conquest, in the church of St Stephen, about half a mile from this town, which being given to the bishop and church of Exeter by King Henry I., was suppressed before A.D. 1126, by William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, who, in lieu of it, founded in the west suburb under the castle-hill, a priory for canons of the order of St Austin, which was also ded. to St Stephen, to which he gave the best part of the college lands. The yearly revenues of this monastery were rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £392 11s. 2d."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The castle was rebuilt about this time by Reginald, earl of Cornwall, and always continued annexed to the earldom, and subsequently to the duchy. The castle was alternately in the hands of the parliament and of the royalists, during the civil war, and from its situation was considered a post of considerable importance. It belongs to the crown, or prince of Wales as duke of Cornwall, but is now in ruins, with the exception of the keep, which is used as a prison.

General Description.—The town stands in an agreeable situation on the side of a hill, near the brook Attery, which falls into the Tamar. The hill is crowned by the remains of the castle. The streets are ill paved and narrow, but contain good houses, and the supply of water is good. Here are some literary and philosophical societies, book-clubs, and a library; and assemblies, concerts, &c., are occasionally held. The borough is more extensive than the parish. The inhabitants were formerly employed to a considerable extent in the manufacture of sugar, but this has declined. A considerable number of females are employed in spinning wool. Thursday and Saturday are market-days; the former for butcher's meat, the latter for corn and provisions in general. The fairs, chiefly for cattle of various descriptions, are held on Whit-Monday, July 5th, November 17th, December 6th; first Thursday in March, and third Thursday in April, free of toll; and on May 12th, July 31st, and September 25th, in the parish of St Stephen. The Bude canal sends a branch into the vicinity, which has been found to improve

the trade. The town was made a free borough in the reign of Henry III., by the earl of Cornwall, but the charter of incorporation dates no further back than 1555, when the government was vested by Queen Mary in a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and a few freemen, who elect each other, and fill up vacancies in their own body without participation of the inhabitants in general. The mayor, late mayor, an alderman and recorder, or his deputy, are justices of the peace, and hold two sessions annually. The corporation is also entitled to hold a weekly court of pleas, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The county magistrates meet here on the first Tuesday of every month, to hold petty sessions for the hundred of East. The assizes for the county are held alternately here and at Bodmin. The borough returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. until deprived of one by the Reform act. The voters, formerly only 17, are now above 320 in number. Lancaster is one of the polling places for the members for the eastern division of the county.

Living.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, not in charge, returned at £112, and in the gift of the corporation. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. It is a curious structure of considerable antiquity, in the later style of English architecture, built of square blocks of granite, and covered with carving. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have meeting-houses here. Here was formerly an endowed grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; but several years ago it was given up. Here are two charity schools for 48 children of both sexes, supported by subscription. The reigning sovereign holds the title of Viscount Lancastron. "Here were," says Tanner, "an hospital for lepers, ded. to St Leonard, and a friery." Distance from London, 214 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1483; in 1831, 2231. A. P., £3,900.

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, a parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division, co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Tarrant-Monkton, and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Farquharson, Esq. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 5 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 72. A. P., £1,192.

LAUND (NEW), a township, with Filly-Close and Reedley-Hollows, in the parish of Whalley, hundred of Blackburn, co. of Lancaster.

LAUND (OLD), an extra-parochial township in the parish of Whalley, hundred of Blackburn, co. of Lancaster. Distance from Burnley, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 476. A. P., £668.

LAUNDE, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. "Richard Basset and Maud Ridell his wife, in the latter part of the reign of King Henry I., founded here a priory of canons of the order of St Augustine, to the honour of St John the Baptist. Its yearly revenues, at the suppression, were rated at £510 16s. 5d. The site

was granted, 31^o Henry VIII., to Thomas, Lord Cromwell."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Uppingham, 7 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 60. A. P., £1,807.

LAUNDITCH, a hundred near the centre of the co. of Norfolk. It contains 36 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 12,639.

LAUNTON, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £11 9s. 4^d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Bicester, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 570. A. P., £5,294.

LAURENCE (Str), a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £18 6s. 8^d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The river Blackwater passes the north side of the parish. Distance from Bradwell-near-the-sea, 3 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 182. A. P., £2,676.

LAURENCE (Str), a parish in the hundred of Ringslow, or isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7, and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Ramsgate, 1 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1068; in 1831, 2024. A. P., £6,110.

LAURENCE (Str), a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Preston, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Curacy not in charge; and in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Shuttleworth. Distance from Preston, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop. returned with Preston.

LAURENCE (Str), a parish in the hundred of Devisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £3 18s. 9^d., returned at £111 per annum, and in the patronage of the crown. Area of parish 1392 acres. Distance from Haverford West, 8 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 211. A. P., £574.

LAURENCE (Str), a parish in the liberty of East Medina, isle of Wight division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £4, returned at £112 14s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Yarborough. The parish consists chiefly of a narrow slip of land on the sea-shore. Distance from Newport, 9 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 78. A. P., £368.

LAURENCE (Str), ILKETSHALL, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 12s. 4^d., returned at £60, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. H. Stebbing. Distance from Bungay, 3 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 242. A. P., £1,329.

LAVANT (EAST and WEST), a parish in the hundred of Aldwick, locally in that of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, and in the deanery of Pagham, rated at £20 18s. 1^d., and, in

1829, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Broke. Church ded. to St Mary. In the vicinity is Goodwood, the seat of the duke of Richmond. Distance from Chichester, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 407. A. P., £2,510.

LAVANT (MID). See **MID-LAVANT.**

LAVANT (THE). See **CHICHESTER.**

LAVENDON, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the curacy of Cold Brayfield, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir G. Noel, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. A market was formerly held on Tuesday; an annual fair is still held on the Tuesday before Easter. "Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian order, built and endowed by John de Bidun, about the latter end of King Henry Second's reign, to the honour of St Mary and St John the Baptist. Herein were, a little before the dissolution, ten or eleven canons, whose yearly income was rated at £91 8s. 3d. The site of this monastery was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Sir Edmund Peckham."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Olney, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 664. A. P., £3,302.

LAVENTHAM, or **LANHAM**, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. The town occupies an agreeable situation on the sides of a valley, through which flows the river Brett, and is remarkable for the salubrity of the air. It consists of a few small streets, containing scarcely any good houses, and not paved. Lavenham is one of the polling-places for the members for the western division of the county. It was formerly incorporated and governed by six capital burgesses; but this has been given up, and the town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold their meetings here, and particularly of the rector of the parish, who possesses magisterial authority. The lord of the manor holds occasional courts leet and baron. The only manufactures are the combing and spinning of wool, which are carried on to a trifling extent. The town was formerly noted for the manufacture of blue cloths, which has declined. The market was held on Tuesday, but it has fallen into disuse. A stone cross stands in the centre of the market-place. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, and from the 10th to the 13th of October. Estates within this manor descend to the youngest son, according to the custom of Borough-English. Pop., in 1801, 1776; in 1831, 2107. A. P., £3,755.

Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20 2s. 11d., and in the patronage of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge. The church, which was erected on the site of a more ancient edifice, in the 15th century, is ded. to St Peter. It is in the later style of English architecture, and is covered with ornaments. The roof is most beautifully carved, and two pews, belonging to the earl of Oxford and the Spring family, are

carved in an elaborate style, similar to the carved work in Henry Eighth's chapel at Westminster. In the windows there are considerable remains of ancient stained glass. The porch is of highly ornamented architecture, and is adorned with armorial bearings; it is supposed to have been added to the original structure by John, 14th earl of Oxford. Here are meeting-houses belonging to Independents and Wesleyan Methodist congregations. Thirty almshouses are endowed with land producing £186 per annum. Here is a free grammar school with a small endowment, for which five boys receive education. There are also two national schools, endowed with £53 17s. 6d. per annum. Distance from London, 63 m. N.E.

LAVER (HIGH), or **KING'S**, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14 1s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the trustees of R. Budworth, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter or All Saints. In the churchyard is the tomb of the celebrated John Locke, who died at Otes in this parish, in October, 1704. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 495. A. P., £2,558.

LAVER (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £15 10s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. Palmer, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 112. A. P., £1,435.

LAVER (MAGDALEN), a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory, rated at £16 12s. 1d., in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. W. Barford, D.D. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 5½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 206. A. P., £1,977.

LAVERSTOCK, a parish, partly in the hundred of Alderbury, and partly in that of Underditch, co. of Wilts. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, and in the patronage of the vicars choral of Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Salisbury, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 817. A. P., £2,494.

LAVERSTOKE, a parish in the hundred of Overton, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 10s., returned at £61 6s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Henry Portal, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester. Distance from Whitechurch, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 117. A. P., £1,608.

LAVERTON, a township in the parish of Buckland, co. of Gloucester.

LAVERTON, a parish in the hundred of Frome, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged

rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 18s. 6¹/₂d., and in the patronage of the bishop of the diocese. Church ded. to St Mary. The Baptists have a chapel here. Distance from Frome, 3¹/₂ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 196. A. P., £1,487.

LAVERTON, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Mulzeard, wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Ripon, 6 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 457. A. P., £1,855.

LAVENTON, or **LINTON**, a parish in the wapentake of Beltsloe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. It comprises the township of Osgodby, and the hamlets of Hanby and Kelsby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 7s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Corby, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 341. A. P., £2,281.

LAVINGTON (EAST), or **MARKET**, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. It comprises the market-town of East Lavington, and the tything of Easterton. The town is situated on the northern border of Salisbury-plain, and consists chiefly of one street. Here is a considerable trade in corn and malt. Wednesday is market-day; the market was formerly the great rendezvous of the farmers of Salisbury-plain, and was noted for extensive dealings in grain; but since the markets of Warminster and Devizes have begun to flourish this has rather declined. A market was formerly held likewise on Monday, but this has been disused. A fair is held on August 10th. The lord of the manor holds a court-baron every six months. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and malting.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £14 2s. 6d., and in the patronage of Christ church, Oxford. The church, which is ded. to St Michael, is an ancient edifice in the English style of architecture. The Independents have two places of worship here. Here is a well-endowed charity school for 36 children. This was the birth-place of Thomas Tanner, D.D., bishop of St Asaph, and author of the *Notitia Monastica*. Distance from London, 90 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 918; in 1831, 1525. A. P., £4,104.

LAVINGTON (WEST), or **BISHOP'S**, a parish in the hundred of Potterne and Cannings, co. of Wilts. It includes the tything of Littleton-Pannell. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11 16s. 3d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Sarum. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, contains some altar-tombs to members of the Dauntsey family, one of whom, in 1542, founded and endowed a school and almshouses. Distance from East Lavington, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 958; in 1831, 1322. A. P., £7,467.

LAWERN, a hamlet in the parish of St John the Baptist in Bedwardine, co. of Worcester.

LAWFORD, a parish in the hundred of

Tendring, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £15, and in the patronage of St John's college, Cambridge. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, has recently been considerably enlarged. A rent-charge of £22 4s. was bequeathed in 1723 by John Leach, for the education of poor children and other charitable purposes. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Stour. Distance from Manningtree, 1¹/₂ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 794. A. P., £4,213.

LAWFORD (CHURCH), a parish in the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 15s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Montagu. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Rugby, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 320. A. P., £2,126.

LAWFORD (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Newbold-upon-Avon, co. of Warwick. Pop., in 1831, 28. A. P., £1,127.

LAWFORD (LONG), a township in the parish of Newbold-upon-Avon, co. of Warwick. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 478. A. P., £2,950.

LAW-HADEN, or **LLAN-HAWADEN**, a parish in the hundred of Dau-Gleddau, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £8 18s. 6¹/₂d, returned at £128 12s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. In the cathedral church of St David's is a prebend of Law-Haden, rated at £17 17s. 1d., and a peculiar of the chancellor of St David's. The bishops of the diocese anciently had a castle here, the ruins of which form a picturesque object. The parish lies on the east of Cleddau river. Distance from Narbeth, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 657. A. P. £2,088.

LAWHITTON, a parish in the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St Michael. Here were originally held a market and fair. Distance from Launceston, 2 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 485. A. P., £2,717.

LAWKLAND, a township in the parish of Clapham, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Settle, 4 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 351. A. P., £4,303.

LAWLEY, a small township in the parish of Wellington, co. of Salop.

LAWLING, a chapelry in the parish of Latchingdon, hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory, annexed to Latchingdon. Pop. returned with the parish.

LAWRENCE (ST). See **LAURENCE (ST)**.

LAWRENNY, a parish in the hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. It is situated on Milford-Haven, and covers 1500 acres of land. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of St David's. Here is Lawrenny-house, belonging to the family of Barlow, one of the finest seats in South Wales. Here is some trade in coal and

culm. Distance from Pembroke, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 422. A. P., £1,991.

LAWRESS, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, containing 28 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 7243.

LAWSHALL, a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of N. Acton Lee, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed Sunday school. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 7 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 885. A. P., £3,428.

LAWTON (CHURCH), a parish in the hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £9 2s. 7d., and in the patronage of Mr Lawton. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, presents some remains of Norman architecture. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here. The school has a small endowment. This parish contains coal and salt works, and is crossed by the Trent and Mersey canal. Distance from Sandbach, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 516. A. P., 2,754.

LAWTON-YATE. See BUG-LAWTON.

LAXEY, a small village in the parish of Lonan, isle of Man.

LAXFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Crutfield, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield. The church is a handsome structure, ded. to All Saints. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Here are two free schools, the one endowed with £170 per annum, and the other with £30. A Sunday and girls' schools have also £5 and £15 respectively per annum. A market and fairs were bestowed by Edward IV. on this place, but they have fallen into disuse. Distance from Framlingham, 5 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1008; in 1831, 1158. A. P., £5,383.

LAXTON, a parish in the hundred of Corby, co. of Northampton. Living, a donative and curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20, returned at £100, and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Evans, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Rockingham, 7 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 188. A. P., £1,292.

LAXTON, or **LAXINGTON**, a parish in the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Moorhouse, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £11, returned at £129, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Mansvers. The church is a spacious structure, ded. to St Michael, containing some ancient and curious monuments. Here is a small endowment for the education of children. Distance from Tuxford, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 613; in 1831, 659. A. P., £3,907.

LAXTON, a chapelry in the parish of

Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, E. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £45, and annexed to the vicarage of Howden. Distance from Howden, 4 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 281. A. P., £1,918.

LAYCOCK, a township in the parish of Keighley, W. R., co. of York.

LAYER-BRETON, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £7, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. F. Benwell. Here is a meeting-house belonging to the Independents. Distance from Colchester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1831, 262. A. P., £1,540.

LAYER-DE-LA-HAYE, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £12, returned at £62, and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Bawtree, Esq. Distance from Colchester, 4 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 477; in 1831, 637. A. P., £3 616.

LAYER-MARNEY, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £15 3s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of M. Corsellis, Esq. The church, which is constructed of brick, is ded. to St Mary, and contains some ancient monuments. Here are the remains of Marney-hall, erected of brick, in 1500, by Sir Henry Marney. An entrenched spot near the church is supposed to have been fortified against Henry III. by Sir Ralph Gernon. "A small college, or chantry, for a warden and two priests, was founded in the church of St Mary here, about 1330, by William de Marney, lord of the manor, and patron of the rectory."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The building yet remains in the vicinity of the church. Distance from Colchester, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 275. A. P., £2,246.

LAYHAM, or **LEYHAM**, a parish in the hundred of Cosford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 8s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the patronage of St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Hadleigh, 2 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 552. A. P., £3,722.

LAYMOOR, a tything in the parish of Crewkerne, co. of Somerset.

LAYSTERS, or **LYSTERS**, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £12, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. E. Miller. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here was a cell to the priory of Shene in Surrey. Distance from Tenbury, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 212. A. P., £1,940.

LAYSTHORPE, a township in the parish of Stonegrave, wapentake of Ryedale, N. R. of the co. of York.

LAYSTON, a parish in the hundred of Edwinstree, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicar-

age, with the curacies of Aldwick and Buntingford, rated at £14 6s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Butt, Esq. The village has disappeared, and the church, ded. to St Bartholomew, is only used for solemnization of marriages, divine service being performed at Buntingford. A market was formerly held here, but has been disused. Here are two small endowments for the education of children. Distance from Buntingford, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1093. A. P., £3,492.

LAYTHAM, a township in the parish of Aughton, wapentake of Harthill, E. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,417.

LAYTON, a joint township with Warbrick, in the parish of Bispham, co. of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 943. A. P., £4,439.

LAYTON (EAST), a township in the parish of Stanwick, N. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1831, 156. A. P., £2,338.

LAYTON (WEST), a township in the parish of Hutton-Magnum, N. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1831, 94. A. P., £2,338.

LAYTONSTONE, a hamlet in the parish of Leyton, co. of Essex. This consists of a single street of good houses, inhabited chiefly by citizens of London. Here is a chapel-of-ease, to which the vicarage appoints a curate, founded in 1750. Distance from London, 5 m. N.E.

LAZONBY, a parish in the ward of Leath, co. of Cumberland. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £13 1s. 3d., returned at £140, and in the patronage of the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The parish is bounded on the east by the Eden, on the west by the Potterill, and crossed by the great Roman road from north to south. Free-stone is found here in abundance, and a stone for making mill-stones is also wrought. In the vicinity are traces of a ruined castle with a moat, and on the commons are some cairns. Distance from Penrith, 7 m. N. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 841. A. P., £2,024.

LEA, a township in the parish of St Oswald, co. of Chester. Pop., in 1831, 43. A. P., £1,388.

LEA, a township in the parish of Buckford, co. of Chester. Pop., in 1831, 92. A. P., £718.

LEA, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, co. of Chester. Pop., in 1831, 56. A. P., £1462.

LEA, a parish, partly in the hundred of St Briavell's, co. of Gloucester, and partly in that of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £4, and in the patronage of the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St John. Distance from Ross, 4½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 161. A. P., £863.

LEA, a joint township with Ashton, Ingol, and Cotham, parish of Preston, co. of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 594; in 1831, 687. A. P., £7,337.

LEA, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 4s. 2d., returned at £130, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir C. Anderson, Bart. Church ded. to St Helen. Here was anciently a nunnery, the fish-ponds and moat of which remain. Marl and gypsum are dug in this parish. Distance from Gainsborough, 2 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 197. A. P., £2,527.

LEA, a parish in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts, and now included within the boundaries of the borough of Malmesbury. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Garsdon, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Church ded. to St Giles. Distance from Malmesbury, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 419. A. P., £2,759.

LEA-BAILEY, a tything in the parish of Newland, co. of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 108.

LEA-DETHWICK, a township in the parish of Ashover, co. of Derby. See DETHWICK.

LEA-HALL, a hamlet in the parish of Bradborne, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1831, 26.

LEA-MARSTON, a parish in the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £30, returned at £62, and, in 1829, in the patronage of C. B. Adderley, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Colehill, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 269. A. P., £1,623.

LEACH, or **LACH**, a township in the parish of St Mary, city of Chester.

LEACHLADE. See **LECHLADE**.

LEACROFT, a hamlet in the parish of Cannock, co. of Stafford. Coal is found here, and a manufacture of edge-tools is carried on. Pop. with Hednesford.

LEADBROOK (MAJOR), a township in the parish of Northop, co. of Flint, North Wales. Here are lead mines and fisheries. Pop., in 1831, 83.

LEADBROOK (MINOR), a township in the same parish with the above. Pop., in 1831, 24.

LEADENHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £29 11s. 8½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. T. Brown. The church is an elegant Gothic structure, ded. to St Swithun. The petty sessions are held here. Distance from Sleaford, 9½ m. N. W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 563. A. P., £6,336.

LEAD-HALL, a ville in the parish of Ryther, W. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1831, 59.

LEADON (HIGH), a hamlet in the parish of Rudford, co. of Gloucester.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of Shipton-under-Whichwood, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy endowed with £1200 parliamentary grant, and £800 royal bounty. The

chapel, according to Bacon's *liber regie*, was erected in the 32^d of Elizabeth, and ded. to St Michael, by Sir Henry Upton. The church has been enlarged. Distance from Witney, 4½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 655. A. P., £1,074.

LEAGRAM, a township with Bowland, in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

LEAKE, a parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £104 15s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the governors of Oakham school. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Boston, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 911; in 1831, 1744. A. P., £11,503.

LEAKE (EAST, or GREAT), a parish in the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory not in charge, united with West Leake. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, is a handsome structure in the later style of English architecture. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury as part of the duchy of Lancaster. Many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. In 1731, a school was founded and endowed by John Blay. The income now amounts to £48 per annum, and there are 40 boys on the foundation. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Distance from Nottingham, 10½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 608; in 1831, 975. A. P., £2,865.

LEAKE (WEST, or LITTLE), a parish in the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £25 4s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Hastings. Church ded. to St Helen. It is a curious ancient structure, containing some very ancient monuments. Distance from Nottingham, 11½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,787.

LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £20, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. U. W. Sitwell. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a school endowed with £25 per annum. Here are also two almshouses for poor persons. The parish is crossed by the Warwick and Napton canal. Distance from Southam, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 464. A. P., £5,595.

LEAMINGTON-PRIORS, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. This town is situated on the river Leam, from which it derives its name; the adjunct Priors, which distinguished it from Leamington-Hastings, was derived from its having been formerly a dependency of the priory of Kenilworth. This place has lately become celebrated for its min-

eral waters, and in consequence has risen in importance with great rapidity, so that since 1801, its population has increased sixteen and a half fold. The town stands in a fine country, in an open vale sheltered by wooded hills, and consists of spacious, well-paved streets, lighted with coal-gas, and well-supplied with water. The houses are in general handsome, constructed of brick, and faced with Roman cement. Many families of distinction have erected houses and villas in the town and vicinity. There is a handsome stone-bridge over the river Leam, and the Avon flows in the immediate vicinity.

Baths, Public Buildings, &c.—The waters of Leamington are of three kinds, sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate, of which the saline is the most celebrated, and is composed of 5,760 parts of water, 7.83 sulphate of soda, 53.75 muriate of soda, 28.64 muriate of lime, 20.16 muriate of magnesia. The old well is saline, and has been known for some centuries. It is described by Sir William Dugdale in his history of the county, and was analysed, but very imperfectly, so early as 1688. It has been inclosed by Lord Aylesford, and a pipe carries a supply of water to the outside of the building, for the use of the poor. The Royal spa is contained in a handsome Doric building, situated on the banks of the river, in the midst of elegant gardens. In the interior are baths of various kinds, with a handsome pump-room, in which company promenade, and where a band of music attends at stated periods. This hall is 85 feet long, by 36 wide. There is a supply both of saline and of sulphureous water. Besides these, there are other establishments of a similar kind, in most instances well-arranged. We may name the Imperial fount, Wise's, Robbin's, and Smith's baths. Many persons visit Leamington for a short time during the season, and, in consequence, lodging houses and hotels are numerous, and adapted for visitors of every class. There are also superb houses which are let furnished at high rents. The first hotels are the Regent's, and Royal, or Copp's. Annexed to these are handsome lodging-houses, with every accommodation. In Bath-street is a handsome Grecian structure, containing reading-rooms, library, and assembly-rooms, with card and refreshment rooms, fitted up in a most elegant style. In the Union parade are the upper assembly rooms, with the usual appendages. The ball-room is 96 feet long, by 45 wide. Assemblies and concerts are held here regularly. Here is also a small theatre, open three times a week during the season. Other places of fashionable resort are Bisset's museum, Ramelagh gardens and the botanical gardens. The ladies of Leamington contribute £52 10s. to the sweepstakes at Warwick races, and the gentlemen give a cup of the same value to be run for. On Wednesday is held a customary market for provisions. Coal and other articles are brought on the Warwick and Knapton canal, which passes the town. The local police is under the superintendence of commissioners, appointed under a recent act of parliament.

Living.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 10s., returned at £141 5s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. H. Wise. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is an ancient structure in the decorated style of English architecture, originally erected as a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Wootton. There is a chapel in the upper town licensed, but not consecrated. The Roman Catholics, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here are national schools for boys and girls, and free baths for the use of the poor. Distance from Warwick, 2½ m. E.; from London, 90 m. N.W. Pop., resident in 1801, 315; in 1831, 6209. A. P., £8,826.

LEAP, a tything in the parish of Exbury, New Forest division of the county of Southampton.

LEARCHILD, a township in the parish of Edlingham, co. of Northumberland, containing in 1831, 20 inhabitants.

LEASINGHAM, or LESSINGHAM, (NORTH and SOUTH), two united parishes in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. The united rectories, rated at £23 18s. 1½d., are in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart. The church of North Leasingham, ded. to St John the Baptist, has been demolished; that of South Leasingham is ded. to St Andrew. The livings were consolidated in 1726. Distance from Sleaford, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 358. A. P., £3,034.

LEASOWES, a hamlet in the parish of Hales-Owen, co. of Salop, chiefly remarkable for having been the birth-place and residence of the poet Shenstone.

LEATH, a ward of Cumberland, bordering on Durham. It contains 21 parishes, 7 chapelries, 56 townships, and 1 hamlet. Pop., in 1831, 27,373.

LEATHERHEAD, a parish in the hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 6s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. The church is an ancient structure, attributed to the reign of Edward I., and ded. to St Mary and St Nicholas. It is a cruciform building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transepts, with lateral aisles and vestry. The nave and aisles are in the early, the chancel in the decorated, and the tower and north transept in the florid, style of English architecture. The town stands on the river Mole, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, in the vicinity of wild and highly picturesque scenery. It derives some advantage from its situation as a thoroughfare on the road from London to Guildford and Farnham, but its trade and manufactures are insignificant. A market was formerly held here, but fell into disuse above a century ago. A large fair for cattle of all kinds is held on the 10th of October, in a field on the north side of the town. Here is a place of worship for the Independents.

In the vicinity are many gentlemen's seats. The free school has an endowment of £15 per annum, for which 10 boys are educated. Distance from London, 18 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1078; in 1831, 1724. A. P., £5,601.

LEATHLEY, a parish in the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £7 2s. 8½d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Here is a school free to all children, endowed with £12 per annum in 1769, by Anne Hitch. Distance from Otley, 3 m. N.E. by E. The parish, with the townships of Leathley and Castley, contained, in 1831, 413 inhabitants. That of the township, in 1801, 284; in 1831, 295. A. P., £2,472.

LEATHWAITE, a chapelry in the parish of Kirk-Ireth, hundred of Lonsdale, co. of Lancaster. Distance from Ulverstone, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,607.

LEATHWAITE. See DENNINGTON.

LEATON, a township within the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop.

LEATON, a hamlet in the parish of Wolverhampton, co. of Stafford.

LEATON (THE). See article CORNWALL.

LEAVELAND. See LEVELAND.

LEAVENING, a township in the parish of Aclam, E. R., co. of York. Here is a place of worship belonging to Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 354. A. P., £1,848.

LEAVINGTON (CASTLE), a township in the parish of Kirk-Leavington, N. R., co. of York. Here is said to have been a Danish fort of which no traces exist.

LEAVINGTON (KIRK), a parish in the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. R., co. of York. It comprises the townships of Castle-Leavington, Kirk-Leavington, Pictou, and Low Worsall, and contained, in 1831, 517 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 239; in 1831, 222. A. P., £2,707. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £21 5s., returned at £30, and in the patronage of the archbishop of York. The church is a small ancient building, ded. to St Martin. Distance from Yarm, 3 m. S.S.E.

LEAVISHAM, a parish in the lythe of Pickering, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £7 8s. 1½d., returned at £110, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Skelton. Distance from Pickering, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 168. A. P., £699.

LEBBERTON, a township in the parish of Filey, N. R., co. of York.

LEBTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of North Witham, co. of Lincoln.

LECHLADE, or LEACHLADE, a parochial market-town in the hundred of Brightwells-Barrow, co. of Gloucester. It stands near the confluence of the small river Leche with the Thames; and the name is derived from two Saxon words expressive of that cir-

circumstance. It is mentioned in Domesday-book, and appears to be a place of high antiquity. It has even been supposed to have been a Roman station, from the circumstance of some antiquities having been discovered in the neighbourhood; among the rest, a subterranean structure with tessellated pavements, conjectured to have been part of a bath. The town consists of a long and spacious street, containing some good houses, and partially paved and lighted. It stands on the road from Cirencester to London, and on the margin of the river Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge, which bounds the navigation of the river for vessels of 80 tons burden. The inhabitants derive considerable advantage from the situation at the highest navigable point of the Thames, as the produce of the counties of Gloucester and Wilts is brought hither to be transmitted to the metropolis. The Thames and Severn canal, which terminates here in the Thames, brings the supply of coal. The market is held on Tuesday, but is falling into decay. Fairs for cheese, cattle, and toys, are held on August 5th and 12th, and September 9th. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates: the lord of the manor holds a triennial court-leet, at which he appoints a constable and tything-man.

The living is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £12 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the gift of Mr Morton. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, ded. to St Lawrence, erected about 300 years ago. The Baptists have a meeting-house here. Here is a Sunday school with a small endowment. "A priory of Black canons, or rather an hospital of a master or prior, and certain poor and infirm brethren, ded. to St John the Baptist, was founded here upon a piece of ground called Lade, near the great bridge over the Thames—hence called St John's bridge—given to that good use by the lady Isabel Ferrers, sometime wife of Hugh Mortimer, before 30th Henry III. But this house being run into great decay, King Edward IV. gave his mother Cicely, duchess of York, leave to get it dissolved, and then to apply the revenues of it to the endowing of a perpetual chantry of three priests, at the altar of St Mary, in the parish church here, which continued till Dean Underwood, in the reign of Henry VII., found means to place two of these chantry priests at Wallingford college, and let the third remain at Lechlade; and so the site of this priory, as parcel of the possessions of Wallingford college, was granted to Dennis Tappes, 14th Elizabeth."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from London, 76 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1244. A. P., £6,768.

LECK, a chapelry in the parish of Tunstall, hundred of Lonsdale, South, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £2 8s., returned at £58 2s., and in the patronage of the rector of Tunstall. Distance from Kirby-Lonsdale, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 326. A. P., £1,871.

LECKBY. See CUNDALL.

LECKFORD, a parish in the hundred of King's-Sombourn, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 16s. 10½d., and in the patronage of the prebendary of Leckford, Winchester. There is also a sinecure rectory, annexed to the prebend, rated at £9, returned at £130, and in the patronage of St John's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The Andover canal passes here. Distance from Stockbridge, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 221. A. P., £2,568.

LECKHAMSTEAD, a chapelry in the parish of Chevely, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 402. A. P., £1,675.

LECKHAMSTEAD, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Beauclerk, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, contains a curious ancient font. The school has a small endowment. Distance from Buckingham, 3½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 499. A. P., £2,797.

LECKHAMPTON, a parish in Cheltenham hundred, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of C. N. Trye, Esq. The church is ded. to St Peter, and contains some ancient monuments, one of which presents the effigies of a knight and lady. Here is a manor-house of the age of Henry VII. The parish includes part of the romantic Cotswold hills. A branch of the Cheltenham and Gloucester railway passes through this parish to Crippets, on the south. Distance from Cheltenham, 2½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 929. A. P., £1,819.

LECKONFIELD, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill, E. R., co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York, rated at £8, returned at £66 7s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Egremont. The earls of Northumberland had anciently a strong castle here. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 301. A. P., £5,660.

LEDBURN, a hamlet in the parish of Mentmore, co. of Buckingham.

LEDBURY, a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. It comprises the market-town of Ledbury and the township of Park-hold. It was anciently a borough, and returned members in the reign of Edward I., but the inhabitants pleading poverty, the franchise was withdrawn. Its fairs and market were first granted by Stephen, at the request of Betun, bishop of Hereford, but this charter became obsolete and was renewed by Elizabeth. The town—which consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at right angles, and of several small side streets—stands at the eastern angle of the county at the foot of the Mal-

vern hills. The houses are generally built of brick, and of respectable aspect, the streets are partially paved and lighted, and there is a good supply of water. It takes its name from the river Leden, or Leddon, which flows about a mile to the eastward. The neighbourhood abounds in orchards and hop-grounds, in the cultivation of which, and in the making of cider and perry, the inhabitants are much engaged. Malting and tanning, with the manufacture of ropes and sacking, are carried on pretty extensively. About three centuries ago this place was famous for silks and broad-cloths, but these manufactures have disappeared. Limestone and marble are found in the vicinity. Here is an ancient market-house. Tuesday is market-day; and fairs for cattle, cheese, wool, pigs, hops, &c., are held on Monday after February 1st, Monday before Easter, May 12th, June 22d, first Tuesday in August, October 2d, and Monday before St Thomas' day. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session for the hundred here every Wednesday. It is one of the polling-places for the county members. The lord of the manor holds annual courts leet and baron, at which constables are chosen. The Hereford and Gloucester canal passes the town. Pop., in 1801, 3058; in 1831, 3909. A. P., 14,783.

The living is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £14 12s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Watts. The rectory is divided into portions, of which the bishop is patron; the portionists alternately become patrons of the vicarage. The church is a fine old structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style, ded. to St Michael. It contains a fine altar-piece and some handsome stained glass, with several interesting monuments. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are endowed schools for boys and girls; and another for boys, supported by the exchequer, and supposed to have been founded on the dissolution of a chantry. Here are several almshouses for poor persons, and a dispensary. "The rectory here was anciently divided into several portions, or prebends, as the prebend of Overhall, rated at £18 4s. 9d.; the prebend of Netherhall, rated at £14, &c. But about A.D. 1400, a college for a master and eight secular priests was founded in the parish church, by John Trevaunt, bishop of Hereford.—An hospital for a master, rector, or prior, and several poor brothers and sisters, was built here by Hugh Foliot, bishop of Hereford, to the honour of St Catherine, A.D. 1232, which met with several benefactors; but the revenues of it were valued, 26th Henry VII., at no more than £22 5s. per annum, clear. It is yet in being, having been re-founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1580, for a master, who is nominated by the dean and chapter of Hereford; seven poor men, widowers, and three poor widows, who are nominated by the master, and have each an allowance of £6 13s. 4d. per annum, besides clothes and firing."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

The senior canon of Hereford is generally master, and has a free farm of 70 acres, 40 acres of coppice-wood, an annual stipend, a free house and garden, and is required to reside here for two months in the year. In the vicinity are some noblemen's and gentlemen's seats. In the parish are some traces of fortified stations supposed to be Roman. Distance from London, 120 m. W.N.W.

LEDDEN (THE), a river in Wales, rising in Carnarvon and falling into the Conway.

LEDDINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Dymock, co. of Gloucester.

LEDHAM, a township in the parish of Neston, co.-palatine of Chester.

LEDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Barkstone-Ash, W. R., co. of York. It comprises the townships of Ledsham, Fairburn, and Ledstone, and contained, in 1831, 944 inhabitants. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £7 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Wheeler. The church is ded. to All Saints, and contains a fine monument to Lady E. Hastings, whose figure is in a reclining posture, and accompanied by those of her two sisters. Here are schools for boys and girls, founded and endowed in 1738 by Lady Elizabeth Hastings. Distance from Ferry-bridge, 4½ m. N.W. by N. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 220; in 1831, 236. A. P., £2,005.

LEDSTON, a township in the above parish, containing, in 1831, 243 inhabitants. Here is an hospital for ten poor persons, founded by Sir John Lewis.

LEDWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Sandford, co. of Oxford. Here was formerly a chapel. A fine sand used in glass-making is found here. Distance from Neat-Enstone, 4½ m. N.E.

LEE, a parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 12s., returned at £42 8s., and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln, by lapse. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Great Missenden, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 186. A. P., £400.

LEE, a parish in the hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £3 11s. 8d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is ded. to St Margaret, and contains some interesting monuments; among the rest are those of Halley the astronomer, and William Parsons the comedian. Here are a school and six almshouses, founded in 1683 by Christopher Brown, and endowed with about £71 per annum. Distance from London, 6 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 1108. A. P., £5,986.

LEE, a tything in the parish of Romsey, co. of Southampton.

LEE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop.

LEE-BRITAIN, a hamlet in the parish of Titchfield, co. of Southampton.

LEE-BOTWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Condover, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 ls., returned at £60, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Corbett. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Coal is found here. Distance from Church-Stretton, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 223. A. P., £1,736.

LEE-BROCKHURST, a parish in the hundred of North Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, returned at £38, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Clayton. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Wem, 3 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 150. A. P., £889.

LEE (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of East Tilbury, co. of Essex.

LEE (St JOHN), a parish in the ward of Tindale, co. of Northumberland. It includes the chapelries of Wall and Bingfield, and the townships of West Acomb, Anick, Anick-Grange, Cocklaw, Fallowfield, Hallington, Portgate, and Sandhoe. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the archbishop of York, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Beaumont. Church ded. to St John of Beverley. Coal and lead are found in this parish, which is situated on the river Tyne. Here is a school with a small endowment for the benefit of poor children. Distance from Hexham, 1½ m. N.N.E. Pop. returned with the chapelries and townships.

LEE-MAILING, a township in the parish of Bellingham, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 293.

LEE-MARK, a tything in the parish of Titchfield, co. of Southampton.

LEE-WARD, a township in the parish of Rothbury, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 103.

LEEDS, a parish in the hundred of Eyehorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy, with that of Broomfield, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £44 14s. 4d., returned at £72, and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is ded. to St Nicholas, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, and has a large, but low square tower. "Robert de Crepito Corde, alias Creveceur, or Croucheart, Knt," says Tanner, "built here, A.D. 1119, a priory of Black canons, to the honour of St Mary and St Nicholas. It was endowed, 26th Henry VIII., with £362 7s. 7d., and granted, 4th Edward VI., to Sir Anthony St Leger." This abbey and its church are said to have been noble structures, which is confirmed by the remains. A fortress is said to have been built here in 978 by Ledian, counsellor of Ethelbert II. The Lords Creveceur founded a castle here, to which additions were made by William of Wykeham and Henry VIII. Parts of the ancient structure are yet visible in the castle of the family of Fairfax, which is said to be one of the finest in the kingdom. It stands in the middle of an extensive park, surrounded by a moat, and forms a quadrangular pile, composed

of portions of various dates. A court-leet and baron is held for the manor, at which three borseholders are appointed. The manor is divided into six divisions or yokes. Distance from Maidstone, 5 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 613. A. P., £4,307.

LEEDS, a parish and liberty in the W. R. of the county of York. It comprises the market and incorporated town of Leeds, the chapelries of Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Chapel-Allerton, Farnley, Huddersfield with Burley, Holbeck, Hunslet or Hunfleeth, and Wortley, and the township of Potter-Newtown.

TOWN OF LEEDS.

Early History.—The earliest notice of this place has been placed by some topographers about the year 650, when it is supposed to have been made a royal ville. The *Villa Regia* mentioned by Bede, however, was not at Leeds, but at Osmundthorpe, 3 m. to the S. E. It is also noticed in doomsday-book. Here was a castle built by the Paganel, or Paineles, who were mesne lords of the place under the De Lacies, soon after the compilation of doomsday book. This castle was besieged in 1139 by Stephen, and, in 1399, served as a temporary place of confinement for Richard II. previous to his removal to Pontefract. Of this castle, no traces whatever now exist; but it stood very near the spot now occupied by the commercial buildings.

General Description.—The town is situated on the northern bank of the river Aire, on an eminence which rises gently from the river to the upper end of the town, sloping to the east, west, and south. It extends about a mile and a half from east to west along the river, which is crossed by two bridges of stone, one wooden bridge, and two suspension bridges. On the south side of the river are pretty extensive suburbs. The streets are lighted with oil and coal gas, paved, and watched; and the inhabitants have a plentiful supply of water, drawn from the river, purified and distributed in pipes whose ramifications extend all over the town. The streets are in general well built, though in the older parts of the town inconveniently narrow. The houses, for the most part, are of brick. The western part of the town is the most elegant, and is adorned with many handsome houses. The streets are generally kept in good order, and on each side is a flagged pavement for foot-passengers. Here are a theatre, public baths, assembly and concert-rooms, a music hall, and a bazaar. There are several subscription libraries; and in the commercial buildings, erected in 1826, are a news-room, hotel, and commercial offices. Here are a horticultural and a literary and philosophical society, and the Northern society for the encouragement of the fine arts has occasionally held its exhibition here. A fine infirmary was founded here in 1768, and opened in 1771. It is a large and handsome brick structure in the Roman style of architecture, in length about 150 feet, and 38 in depth. In 1788, this was considered by Mr Heward as one of the best regulated

hospitals in the kingdom. The average number of patients treated in the house on the three years previous to 1816, was 764; and of the out-patients, 1675. Here are also a house of recovery for persons affected with infectious diseases, a lying-in hospital, and a guardian asylum.

Trade and Manufactures.—Leeds is situated in the midst of one of the most thriving manufacturing districts in the kingdom. It derives considerable advantage from the facility of communication with both sides of the island, to the west by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and to the east by the Aire and Calder navigation to the Humber. As the canal joins the river Aire, the chain of communication is complete. In the time of Henry VIII., Leland speaks of Leeds as a "pretty market-town, subsisting chiefly by clothing, reasonably well-built, and as large as Bradford, but not so quick as it." Leeds is now the first mart in the kingdom for woollen cloths. It was formerly famous for no more than the coarser kinds of cloth, but these have in a great measure been supplanted by the superfine varieties. The manufactories are very numerous, and every part of the process is carried on in the highest degree of perfection, especially since some recent improvements in machinery were adopted. Many steam-engines are employed, and a large number of individuals are more or less directly supported by their connexion with the trade. There are two weekly markets held for the sale of cloth in an unfinished state. These are held in the cloth-halls, which were erected to remove the inconvenience arising from the exposure of goods to the risk of damage from bad weather, as was the case when the market was held in the open air. There are two halls, the one for the mixed or dyed, the other for the white cloths. The mixed cloth hall was erected in 1758. It is a large quadrangular building, inclosing an open area of 128 yards by 66. This is divided into six rows or streets, covered and well lighted from above; on each side of which are rows of stalls for the manufacturers, each of which does not exceed 22 inches in front. There are about 1800 stalls, and nearly the same number of master manufacturers, a few only having a double portion. The stalls are freehold property, which cost originally about £3 3, but they have risen in value, and now vary from £8 to £15. This, as well as the other hall, is under the management of fifteen trustees. The white or undyed cloth hall was erected in 1775. It covers a quadrangular space of 99 yards by 70, and contains 1200 stalls ranged in fine double rows. These were originally valued at 30s., but have risen in value to £3 or £8. These halls are open only to persons who have served a regular apprenticeship to the cloth trade. The markets are held in the following manner:—At half-past eight in the morning in summer, and at nine in spring and autumn, and at half-past nine in winter the bell rings at the mixed cloth hall. This is the signal for the entrance of the manufacturers, who range their goods on their stalls, and take their stations behind them. As soon as the bell ceases, the buyers are at liberty

to enter. In transacting business no person is allowed to speak above a whisper, and as the time is short, the negotiations between buyer and seller are generally effected in very few words. Vast quantities of cloth are thus disposed of, in many instances to the amount of £30,000 or £40,000 per week. At the end of an hour a bell rings, announcing the approaching termination of the market. A third bell rings in a quarter of an hour, and if any merchant be found in the hall after this bell ceases, he is fined 6s., and a similar sum for every five minutes he remains. In the W. R. of Yorkshire, which supplies this mart, there were manufactured from the year 1772 to 1781, including 2,009,972½ pieces of cloth, and in the period 1812—1821 inclusive, the number amounted to 4,521,742. The cloth is brought in a rough state to the halls, having annexed a leaden ticket, certifying that it has been inspected, and the fabric found uniform. The manufacturers of mixed cloth reside chiefly in the villages to the westward of the town, and on the banks of the river Aire. The white cloths, on the other hand, are chiefly manufactured about Dewsbury and near the river Calder. Besides plain cloths, swandowns, tollinets, kerseymeres, and various fancy articles are now manufactured in this district. Stuffs of various kinds, camblets; blankets, pelisse-cloth, shawls, shalloons, bear-skins, sacking, canvas, linen and thread, are made to a considerable extent. The cotton manufacture has been begun, but has not hitherto made much progress. From the immense demand for machinery used in the various manufactories, several foundries and engine-factories have been established, among which, that of Mr Murray was, some years ago at least, the largest in England excepting that of Messrs Boulton and Watt. Here are likewise extensive potteries and glass-works, also establishments for fulling, dressing, and drying cloth. There are some large tobacco manufactories, paper-mills, and chemical works. The king's mills are held by a grant from the crown, and all the inhabitants of Leeds are obliged to grind their corn there. Coal, slates, and flag-stones, as well as clay for fire-bricks and tobacco-pipes, are found in the vicinity. The following is a list of the number and power of steam-engines employed in Leeds in 1831:—

	<i>Eng. Horse Power.</i>	
Manufacturing and finishing of Wool-		
len Cloth,	80	1884
Dyeing, washing, and cleaning, cloth and stuffs,	25	237
Flax Spinning,	24	705
Grinding Corn,	17	289
Ware Grinding,	5	88
Seed Crushing,	5	100
By Coal-pits and Locomotive-engines, .	12	164
Iron Foundries,	11	164
Tobacco Manufacturing,	9	125
Machine Making,	8	68
Pumping Water,	7	18
Shear Making and Grinding,	2	12
Sawing Wood,	2	94
Paper Manufacturing,	2	42
Silk and Cotton-spinning,	1	36
Worsted Spinning,	4	57
Carpet Manufacturing,	1	96
Other minor purposes,	12	81
Total,	255	4088

The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday for general merchandise, corn, provisions, and cloth. There is a handsome corn-exchange at which the corn market is held. The market for butcher's meat is held in very commodious and extensive shambles opened in 1824. The fruit, vegetable, fish, and pig markets, are held on a very large plot of ground called the Free market. A fortnight fair for cattle is also held at the same place. Larger fairs for horses, horned cattle, hardware, &c., are held on July 10th and 11th, October 8th, and November 9th. The central market, opened in 1827, is completely covered in, and the interior is environed with a beautiful gallery for stalls, &c. The south market on the south side of the bridge, which consists of a large and uniform range of shops round a cross in the centre, affords ample accommodation to the retail dealers; and the quarterly leather fairs, which are held here, are rapidly rising in importance.

Franchise, &c.—During the commonwealth, Leeds sent one member to parliament. In 1821, when Grampound was disfranchised, an abortive attempt was made to transfer the representation to Leeds. Under the Reform act of 1832, Leeds now returns two members to parliament. The number of electors is about 6,700. The mayor is the returning officer. The amount of taxes paid is £18,800; the number of houses 27,600, of which 6,700 are of the rental of £10 or upwards. The number of houses has been more than doubled since the year 1811. The town was incorporated by Charles I., and is now governed under a modified charter granted by Charles II. The government is vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council-men, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The corporation fills up vacancies in its own body, and the aldermen elect the mayor from among themselves. The mayor and aldermen are justices of peace within the borough. They hold courts of quarter-session, and weekly courts for minor offences. They also appoint constables for the regulation of the town. The jurisdiction of a court-baron for the honour of Pontefract, and of a court of record, both for the recovery of debts under £5, extends to this borough. The quarter sessions for the W. R., and the petty sessions for Skyrack wapentake are held here. Here is a handsome court-house and town-prison. This building stands in Park Row, and was founded in 1811. The principal front is towards Park Row, and consists of a portico and two wings, the former having four Corinthian pillars in front, and the latter highly wrought pannels in relief, with fasces, wreaths, &c. On the sides of the vestibule are the rotation office, and the rooms of the magistrates of the W. R., which communicate with the great room, in which is an elevated stage for the public, capable of containing 800 persons. There are also galleries for ladies and the grand jury, rooms for counsel, retiring room for the jury, &c. Under the same roof are the guard-room, fire-engine store, gaoler's rooms, and thirteen cells for the temporary confinement of prisoners.

Eccleristical Affairs.—The living of the parish of Leeds is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £38 Os. 2½d., and in the patronage of trustees. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style, ded. to St Peter. It is built in the form of a cross, with a central tower 96 feet high. The nave is the most ancient part, and dates from the reign of Edward III. The roof is painted in fresco by Parmentier, and over the altar is a painting of the Last supper. In the interior are some interesting monuments, especially one to Captains S. Walker and R. Berket, natives of Leeds, who fell at Talavera. The sculpture on this monument is from the chisel of Flaxman. Subordinate to the vicarage are several perpetual curacies. The churches are those of St James,—St John, founded in 1634, the living of which is in the patronage of the vicar and corporation,—St Paul, built in 1721, at an expense of £10,000, living in the patronage of the vicar,—Trinity, built in 1721, at an expense of £4,560, and in the joint patronage of the vicar, recorder, and minister of St John's,—St Mary, erected in 1824, at the expense of £10,951 15s. 4d.,—Christchurch, erected in the same year at an expense of £10,456 13s.; and St Mark, built in 1825, at the cost of £9,003. These three last were erected at the expense of the parliamentary commissioners, and the livings are in the gift of the vicar. Here are chapels for Arians, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Revivalists, Swedenborgians, the Society of Friends, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, amounting in all to about 21. The grammar school of Leeds, for instruction in classics and mathematics, is free to all boys in the parish. It was founded in 1552, and endowed with property which now yields £1600 per annum, of which £500 per annum are paid to the head master, £250 to the second master, and £60 to the usher. The scholars have a title to compete for one of Lady Hastings' exhibitions in Queen's college, Oxford, and in turn with other schools for scholarships in Emanuel and Magdalene colleges, Cambridge. Here is a charity school for 70 boys and 50 girls, to which children are admitted at 7 years of age, and may remain till 14. In the national school, founded in 1812, and supported by subscription, are educated 320 boys and 180 girls. There are numerous Sunday schools. Here are almshouses founded and endowed at different periods, in which upwards of 80 poor persons receive lodging and maintenance. They are severally called Harrison's, Parker's, Midgley's, Potter's, and Jenkinson's charities, from the names of the founders. Here are several dispensaries, a stranger's friend's society, &c.—In the vicinity are many picturesque spots: among the rest are the ruins of Kirkstall priory. The noble family of Osborne takes the title of Duke from Leeds. In the vicinity a few Roman antiquities have been found, and on Quarry-hill are traces of a camp. Distance from London, 189 m. N.N.W.: from York, 25 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 53,162; in 1831, 123,393.

LEEK, a parish in the wapentake of Al-

lertonshire, N. R. of the co. of York. It contains the townships of Borrowby, Crosby, Knayton with Brawth, Landmooth with Catto, Leek, and Gueldable. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the bishop of Durham, rated at £16. Church ded. to St Mary. The town was formerly flourishing, but being destroyed about the conquest, has never recovered, and now contains only the church, a farm-house, and 9 inhabitants. The parish school has a small endowment for the benefit of poor children. Distance from Thirsk, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 1089. A. P., £403.

LEEK, a parish in the hundred of Tottonslow, co. of Stafford. It contains the market-town of Leek, and the chapelries of Endon, Onecote, and Rushton-Spencer, and the townships of Bradnop, Longdon, Heaton, Leek-frith, Rushton-James, Rudyard with Caudery, Stanley, and Tittisworth. The town is of great antiquity, and became the property of the earls of Chester after the conquest. It has been called 'the capital of the Moorlands.' The town is situated on the small river Churnet in the midst of the Moorlands. It stands on the great road from London to Manchester, and consists of several well paved streets, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk line, the principal manufactures being handkerchiefs, ribbons, thrown silk, serrets, and galloons. The manufacture of buttons formerly flourished, but is now declining. That of cotton goods is rising. Mines of coal, lead, and copper, are wrought in the neighbouring hills. Within half a mile of the town is a branch from the Trent and Mersey navigation. The market, which was granted by King John at the instance of one of the earls of Chester, is held on Wednesday. Fairs for cattle and pedlars' ware are held on February 7th, Easter-Wednesday, May 18th, Whit-Wednesday, July 3d and 28th, Wednesday after October 10th, Wednesday before Old Candlemas, and November 13th. Under the authority of the earl of Mansfield, lord of the manor, courts leet and baron are held, and a constable appointed. The petty sessions for the division are held here. Besides the ordinary markets and fairs, markets for fat cattle are held every second Wednesday between the 28th of July and Christmas.

The living is a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 9s. 1d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Mansfield. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, ded. to St Edward the Confessor. The Methodists, Independents, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, but the endowment being very small only six boys are taught to read. Here are almshouses for eight aged women, founded in 1696 by Mrs Ash, and endowed with property, which, with some later benefactions, now yields £73 3s. 6d. per annum: £290 are annually distributed in alms from several endowments. Here was born Thomas Parker, afterwards

earl of Macclesfield, lord-chancellor, and president of the Royal Society. His father was an attorney here. Distance from London, 154 m. N.W. by N. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 10,780: of the township in 1801, 3,489; in 1831, 6,374. A. P., £10,041.

LEEK-FRITH, a township in the above parish. Distance from Leek, 5 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 873. A. P., £4,958.

LEEK-WOOTTON, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s. 1d., returned at £120, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Chandos Leigh, Esq. The church is a modern building, ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed school free to all children in the parish. Distance from Warwick, 3 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 433. A. P., £3,378.

LEEMING, a chapelry in the parish of Burneston, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. R. of the co. of York, containing the townships of Leming, Exelby, and Newton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5, returned at £43 6s. 2d., and in the patronage of the vicar of Burneston. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The petty sessions for the division are held here. The name, which in ancient British signifies a stone-way, was given to it from its being crossed by the ancient Hermanstreet. Distance from Budale, 2½ m. E.N.E.

LEEMING (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Bedale, N. R. of Yorkshire.

LEES, a township in the parish of Dalbury, co. of Derby.

LEES, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, rated at £100, and in the patronage of the rector of Ashton-under-Lyne. Distance from Oldham, 1½ m. E.

LEESE, a township in the parish of Sandbach, co. of Chester. Distance from Middlewich, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 126. A. P., £976.

LEESTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Pickwell, co. of Leicester.

LEFTWICH, a township in the parish of Davenham, co.-palatine of Chester. Here is a charity school with a small endowment. Distance from Northwich, 1 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1799. A. P., £2,828.

LEGBOURN, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £26, returned at £96, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. R. Powley. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. "As early as A.D. 1150, there was a nunnery at Karkedale, Kedington, and Halington, successively—if they were not all the same place—which seems to have been removed to Lekeburn by Robert Fitz Gilbert of Lekeburn, or Tadwalle, before the first year of King John. Here were ten

nuns of the Cistercian order, whose revenues were rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £57 13s. 5d. This priory was ded. to the Virgin Mary, and granted, 32d Henry VIII., to Thomas Hentzge." Distance from Louth, 3 m. S. E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 449. A. P., £2,175.

LEGSBY, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Wraggœ, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 4s. 2d., returned at £100, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir H. Nelthorpe, Bart. Church ded. to St Thomas the Apostle. Distance from Market-Raisen, 4 m. S. E. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,923.

LEICESTERSHIRE,

An inland county of England. It is situated nearly in the centre of England, and is bounded on the north-west by the county of Derby; on the north by that of Nottingham; on the east by Lincoln and Rutland; on the south by Northampton; and on the west by Derby and Warwick. From these it may be stated in general to be divided by no natural boundaries, though short portions of the rivers Trent, Soar, Anker, Welland, and Avon, run along different portions of the boundary line. Its greatest length, from south of Lutterworth to the northern part of the vale of Belvoir, is about 45 miles; its breadth from east to west is about 40 miles; and the circumference about 150. Its superficial extent, according to the latest authority, is about 522,240 statute acres, according to which, it stands 26th among the English counties in point of size, but it has been reckoned as high as 560,000 acres.

History.—At the period of the Roman invasion, this county was inhabited by a tribe called *Corani*, or *Coritani*, and was soon incorporated with the province of Flavia-Cæsariensis. The Romans had several stations in this county, the principal of which were *Rata*, at Leicester; *Vernumetum*, near Willoughby; *Benone*, near High Cross; and *Manducsedum*, at Mancetter, on the borders of Warwickshire. Roads were constructed, connecting these with one another, and with other important stations, among which were the Watling-street, the Fosse-way, and the *Via Devana*. After the departure of the Romans, this county formed part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and the inhabitants were known by the name of the Middle Angles. It suffered much from the incursions, and was long under the dominion, of the Danes, who constituted Leicester one of their chief cities. After the conquest, this county was divided by William among his followers, and the former possessors were obliged to become the feudal dependents of the Norman chiefs, who secured their possessions by erecting many fortresses here. Among these were the castles of Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, Whitwick, Shilton, Grooby, Hinckley, Donnington, Melton, Ravenstone, Snavey, and Thorpe; to which the castles of Belvoir and Ashby-de-la-Zouch were added at later periods. Most of

the more ancient were destroyed on account of the rebellion of their owners in the reigns of Henry II., John, and Henry III. The most important events which occurred in this county are, the first promulgation of the doctrines of Wickliffe about the end of the 14th century; the holding of a parliament at Leicester, in 1414; the battle of Bosworth-field, in 1485; and various conflicts between the parliamentary and royalist parties in the reign of Charles I.

Population.—At the time of the Norman survey, the population of this county amounted to 34,000 persons; in 1700, it was 80,000; in 1750, 95,000; in 1801 there were 130,081; in 1811, 150,419; in 1821, 174,571; and in 1831, 197,003.

Divisions, &c.—In Domesday-book, Leicestershire is stated to be divided into four wapentakes; at present there are six hundreds, viz. Framland, Gartree, Goscote East, Goscote West, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe. The market-towns are nine in number, viz. Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley, Lutterworth, Melton-Mowbray, Market-Harborough, Market-Bosworth, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Mount-Sorrel. The county is in the province of Canterbury, and forms an archdeaconry to the diocese of Lincoln. It is divided into the deaneries of Akeley, Framland, Gartree, Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe, which contain 213 parishes, but the number of places paying separate parochial rates is 323. Of the livings, 113 are rectories, 82 vicarages, and 18 curacies. This county is in the midland circuit, and at Leicester are held the assizes and quarter-sessions. The number of acting magistrates, in 1829, was 52. Four members of parliament are now returned for the county. Those for the northern division are elected at Loughborough; those for the southern at Leicester. The northern division includes the whole of the several hundreds of West and East Goscote and Framland, and also those detached portions of the hundred of Gartree which are situate on the east of the hundred of Goscote. The southern division comprehends the remaining parts of the hundred of Gartree, and the hundreds of Sparkenhoe and Guthlaxton, also the borough of Leicester and the liberties thereof.

Rates.—“The poor rates in Leicestershire,” says the writer of an article in the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, “in the year 1776, amounted to the sum of £26,360; in the year 1803, they had advanced to £107,568; the increase, therefore, was nearly as 10 to 40. In the same period, the poor rates of the whole kingdom had advanced in the ratio of 10 to 31, nearly; hence it appears, that they had increased in this county in rather a greater ratio than in the whole kingdom. The number of persons relieved in and out of work-houses, in the year 1803, was 19,154, besides those who were not parishioners. Each person relieved out of any work-house cost at the rate of £3 13s. 8½d. per annum; each person relieved in the work-houses cost at the rate of £11 4s. 6½d. per annum. The average expense per individual was £4 7s. 3½d. In 1801, the number

of parishioners relieved from the poor rates appears to have been 15 per cent. of the resident population. The number of persons belonging to friendly societies appears, in 1803, to have been 8 in 100 of the resident population. One hundred of these societies had been enrolled according to act of parliament. In the year ending March, 1815, the amount of money raised by parochial rates in this county amounted to rather more than £140,150." For the year ending March 25th, 1827, they amounted to £138,182 15s., the expenditure to £138,904 17s., of which £117,962 2s. was applied to the relief of the poor. A. P., £902,217.

Face of the Country.—The general surface of Leicestershire is uneven, but not hilly or mountainous. The highest elevation is not above 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea, so that no part of it is cold, nor is any part so level as to be unhealthy or ill-ventilated. The highest grounds are in the north-western parts of the Charnwood forest, where there are a few rugged hills of granite, from which there are extensive and beautiful prospects. The bottoms of the valleys are in general elevated about one or two hundred feet above the level of the sea. The face of the country is by no means destitute of wood, and there are many fine trees in the older hedge-rows.

Soil.—The soil of this county presents scarcely any varieties beyond those which are naturally produced by the different situations on rising grounds and in the valleys. It is generally loamy, and seems to form part of a great tract of red loam extending from Rutlandshire to the further extremity of Devonshire. The varieties of soil are the clayey loam, the sandy loam, and the peaty meadow soil. The general substrata are marl, clay, rock, or alluvial deposit.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of this county—which are little more than small streams—are the Soare, Swift, Welland, Avon, Wreke, and Anker. The Soare rises near the south-western border of the county, between Hinckley and Lutterworth: flowing in a northerly direction, it passes Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, and Loughborough; from Diskley it runs along the border of the county for seven or eight miles, and finally turns into Derbyshire and falls into the Severn. The channel of this river has been deepened from Leicester downwards, so as to be navigable for barges. On its course it receives the waters of the Wreke and of many smaller streams.—The Wreke rises in the hills near the borders of Lincolnshire, passes Melton-Mowbray, and runs in a south-western direction, falling into the Soare about 3 m. above Mount-Sorrel.—The Swift rises near the southern angle of the county, passes Lutterworth, and enters the county of Warwick.—The Welland rises near Harborough, runs along the boundary of the county to Rockingham, where it receives another small stream, and enters Northamptonshire.—The Avon skirts a portion of the southern boundary of the county, and a small portion of the north-western boundary. Thus the Soare, the Wreke, and the Welland send their waters to the Ger-

man ocean, while the other streams flow to the eastward.

Canals.—The artificial deepening of the river Soare has already been mentioned. This cut is upwards of 20 m. in length, and sometimes leaves the natural bed of the river for a short distance. It is navigable by such barges as can sail on the Trent, and gives off a collateral cut to Loughborough, whence a continuation has been made to certain collieries, both by cuts and railways. The river Wreke has been made navigable as far as Melton-Mowbray by artificial cuts, and communicates with the Oakham canal. The latter commences at Melton-Mowbray, and runs in an easterly direction for about 8 m., when it enters Rutlandshire, and advances a similar distance to Oakham. Within this county it has a rise of about 126 feet, but in Rutlandshire it runs on a level.—The Union canal rises near Leicester from the Soare navigation, and runs with a winding course in a direction nearly S. by E. as far as Harborough, near which it gives off a branch, called the Derby and Leicester canal. It passes through several tunnels, and was originally intended to have passed to Northampton and to have joined the Grand junction canal.—The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal enters the south-western side of the county near Hinckley, runs in a direction nearly N. by W., passes Market-Bosworth, and reaches Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It joins the Coventry canal at Nuneaton, and was originally intended to have been carried to the Trent, below Burton, but was stopped for want of funds, after an expenditure of £180,000.—The Grantham canal enters from Lincolnshire, runs along the vale of the Belvoir, and enters the county of Nottingham, after a course of about 10 miles in the present county.

Roads and Railways.—This county is crossed by the great road from London to Manchester, which passes Market-Harborough, Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, and Loughborough, by the road from London to Leeds, and by the Leeds mail-road from London, which passes Melton-Mowbray and Nether-Broughton. From the extremity of the Ashby canal a railway runs by the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the Lount colliery and several lime-works, a distance of about 12 m. This passes over several embankments, and through a tunnel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and was completed at an expense of £30,000. There is now in progress a railway, running in a north-westerly direction from Leicester towards Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Climate.—The climate of Leicester is, on the whole, mild and very salubrious; and the harvest, especially in the western parts of the county, is at least ten days earlier than it is in the counties on the east coast of England. The average annual fall of rain is supposed to be about 30 inches.

Minerals.—Iron-stone is found in Ashby wolds, at the depth of six or eight yards, and is smelted in the vicinity, but is not found profitable. In the fissures of the lime rock at Staunton-Harold, a rich variety of lead-ore is found, and has been smelted with advantage. Coal is found chiefly in the north western parts of the

county near the borders of Derbyshire. The principal coal-works are those of Cole-Orton, Lount, and Ashby-wolds. The latter were lately established by the marquis of Hastings, and yield a supply of excellent coal. The stratum is three yards in thickness, but the coal is raised at considerable expense, the pits being 200 yards in depth. In this county are two celebrated lime-works, those of Bredon and Barrow-upon-Soare. Bredon is situated near the borders of Derbyshire, in the hundred of West Goscote. "It is situated at the base of a high limestone rock, of a conical form, with the top seemingly cut off; the strata which compose the central parts of it—which are found nearly horizontal in the plain—are raised almost perpendicularly and placed on their edges, while those on each side decline like the surface of the hill. According to Dr Darwin, the Bredon limestone consists of two parts magnesian earth and three calcareous." This mixture of magnesia renders the lime less adapted for the purposes of agriculture, and renders caution in its use very necessary. Cloud-hill, in the same vicinity, affords a similar variety of limestone. The limestone of Barrow-upon-Soare resembles in appearance and quality the clay-stone of Gloucestershire, which produces a very strong lime. It is found in thin strata, at the distance of three or four yards from the surface, and is much in demand, not only for the common purposes of manure and building, but for the construction of works under water, for which purpose much of it is exported. It was the only lime found successful in the construction of Ramsgate pier. In the substance of the rock many petrified shells, fish, &c. have been found. A singular limestone is found in the vale of Belvoir. Slate is found in abundance on the eastern side of Charnwood forest, and granite at Mount-Sorrel. These are used for the purposes of building, the latter also for the repair of roads. Freestone and brick-clay occur in most parts of the county.

Agriculture.—In 1811, when the number of resident families was 31,480, there were returned as employed in agriculture, 11,700. There are some very large estates, and most of the land is held by freehold. Many persons farm their own land; the rented farms seldom contain more than 200 acres. The greater part of this county is in grass. The parts under tillage lie chiefly to the north and west. In his agricultural survey of this county, Mr Pitt states that "one half of the strong clay loam—the whole of which he estimates at 160,000 acres—is in occasional tillage; the whole of the more friable loam—which he also reckons at 160,000 acres—is under occasional tillage. According to this estimate, there are 240,000 acres in occasional tillage, or under the convertible husbandry. Of these he reckons 250,000 acres under wheat; 40,000 under barley; 80,000 under oats; 15,000 under beans, peas, and vetches; 40,000 under turnips, cab-bages, &c.; 85,000 under clover; and 5000 fallow." It would appear that at present the cultivation of barley is superseding that of

wheat. The average produce of wheat is 28 bushels an acre; of barley, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. The soil is remarkably favourable to the growth of beans, which were formerly raised in much greater abundance than now, and gave name to the village of Barton-in-the-Beans. On the banks of the rivers are numerous meadows of excellent quality. In particular, the banks of the Soare are very rich. There are many old pastures, chiefly containing grasses, even white clover being rare. The grazing lands have been very generally drained, and in some places considerable attention has been paid to irrigation. There are many dairy farms in this county, especially in the vicinity of Hinckley, Bosworth, and Melton-Mowbray. "The excellent cheese known by the name of Stilton, is made chiefly on the farms near Melton-Mowbray. The quantity of cheese generally sent to Leicester October fair is about 200 tons annually; and it is calculated that of 5000 tons annually sent down the Trent from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and the north of Staffordshire, Leicester produces at least 1500 tons, which, it is calculated, will require 7500 dairy cows." The cattle of Leicester owe their excellence to the exertions of Robert Bakewell, Esq. of Dishley farm, near Loughborough, who died in 1795. The results of his exertions are thus described: "The present improved breed of cattle is firm bound, firm in the neck, throat, and bosom; the back is straight, wide, and loaded with flesh; the rump thick, wide, and fleshy on the points, inasmuch that, in some individuals, hillocks of fat are found thereon, and about the root of the tail. The colour is red, the legs short, with thin, wide, and spreading horns. The weight, when fat, is from nine to ten score the quarter, but often much more." Besides this breed many others are met with, as this county is much used for grazing and fattening for the butcher, cattle from Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the northern counties. This county contains three breeds of sheep: the old Leicester, the new Leicester, and the Forest sheep. The old Leicester seems to be derived from the original stock of the county, and large bound and heavy, with coarse wool, and slow to fatten. The new Leicester breed, for which the county is indebted to Mr Bakewell, is thus described: "Their offals are small and their profitable points large; their backs are broad and straight; their breasts are full, bellies tucked up, heads small, necks short, legs thin, pelts light, and wool fine of its kind; they are quiet in temper and disposition, and capable of being fattened in a short time, on a small proportion of food, and to a great weight, in proportion to their apparent size. Mr Bakewell has fattened mutton to six inches thick upon the ribs. Fat wethers weigh about 25 lb. a quarter; the average fleece is about 7 lb." The forest breed is comparatively inferior, and are found chiefly about Charnwood. The horses of Leicestershire have received considerable improvements from Mr Bakewell. The black breed is in general demand, and many are reared for the waggon, the plough, the race-course, and the chaise. This is a cele-

brated hunting county, for which Melton-Mowbray is the grand rendezvous. Mules and asses are much used by farmers. Swine are extensively fed, and are of a superior breed.

Manufactures.—In 1811, the number of families returned as employed in trade and manufactures, was 17,927. The principal manufactures are connected with the wool, which is one of the staple products of the county. Wool-combing, the spinning of woollen yarn, and the weaving of stockings, are the principal occupations. Hats and machine lace are made to some extent. Raw wool is exported, as well as cheese and cattle.

Antiquities.—We have already referred to the Roman stations in this county. Some remains of buildings belonging to that people are to be seen at Leicester, Rothley, Wanlip, Harborough, Burrough, and Calthorpe. There are few remains of monastic buildings, though there formerly existed 31 of these, of various degrees. There are also few remains of the numerous castles which formerly stood here. There are many elegant seats in this county, among which are Belvoir castle and Donnington-park. There are medicinal springs at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Burton-Lazars, Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Gumley, Neville-Holt, Leicester, and Sapcote.

LEICESTER,

The county-town of Leicestershire, a borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of West Goscote. It contains the liberties of Abbey-Gate, Castle-View, Newark, Black and White Friars, and the chapelries of Knightlow and Bishop's-fee.

History and Antiquities.—This appears to have been the site of a Roman station, mentioned by Antonine as the station *Rata*, and by Richard of Cirencester as *Raticorion*. It had previously flourished from the most remote antiquity, and at the time of the Roman invasion was the chief town of the Coritani. A fabulous tradition refers its foundation to King Lear, but the name of the Soare having formerly been Lear, or Leire, accounts for the origin of such a notion. The present name is a corruption of the Saxon *Leirceastre*, the town on the Lear. There are several vestiges of the Romans, which may still be seen. Near the church of St Nicholas is a fragment of a Roman building, which has been conjectured to be a temple, from the number of bones of oxen dug up in the vicinity. Many curious tessellated pavements, mosaics, coins, and articles of pottery-ware, have been found here. The fosse-road also passes here, and a Roman milestone was found on it in 1771. This was part of the kingdom of Mercia, and in 737 a bishop was removed hither from Sidnacester. From the reign of Athelstan down to Henry II., a mint was kept here, where coins were struck. In 874, the town came into the possession of the Danes, and was retained by them till they were driven off by Ethelfreda, daughter of Alfred. The town was destroyed at this time,

but was repaired by Hugo de Graintemalsnel, on whose opposition to William Rufus, it was again razed to the ground. Again it rose from its ruins in the reign of Henry I., when Robert de Mellent was created earl of Leicester, but his sons' rebellion against Henry II. caused the demolition of the castle once more. Under Henry III. it was restored by Edmund, earl of Lancaster, on whom the forfeited earldom of Leicester was conferred. Henry V. held a parliament here in 1414, and the dukes of Bedford and Gloucester held another in 1425, in the name of Henry VI., then a minor. The castle suffered much during the struggles of the houses of York and Lancaster, so much so as to be unable to afford a night's shelter to Richard III. a few days before the battle of Bosworth. The town suffered much, and the castle was finally dismantled, in the parliamentary war, and of the latter only a few detached portions remain.—Of the monastic antiquities the following account is given by Bishop Tanner: "Here was before the conquest a collegiate church of prebends *intra castrum*, which was, during the wars in the time of King William I., destroyed together with the city and castle, but was rebuilt, A.D. 1107, by Robert, earl of Mellent and Leicester, for a dean and 12 prebendaries, and dedicated, as the old church was, to St Mary. The greatest part of the lands and tithes belonging to this college was, by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, alienated and annexed to his new abbey of St Mary de Pratiss. However, here continued a master and seven fellows, or rather a dean and seven prebendaries, whose house was called the college of St Mary the Less, and whose revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £23 12s. 11d. clear.—On four acres of ground near the castle, Henry, earl of Leicester and Lancaster, A.D. 1330, began to build an hospital to the honour of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, for a master, and certain chaplains and poor persons, which was so much augmented by his son Henry, duke of Lancaster, that about the year 1355 it was turned into a noble college, called the *Newark*, or *Collegium Novi Operis*, or St Mary's the Greater; and it was finished or further improved, both in buildings and endowments, by the celebrated John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and his executors. The whole foundation consisted of a dean, 12 secular canons, or prebendaries, 12 vicars, 3 clerks, 6 choristers, 50 poor men and 50 poor women, 10 nurses, with proper officers and attendants, all plentifully provided for, and the house was much favoured by King Henry IV. and his successors of the Lancasterian line. The sum total of its possessions, 26th Henry VIII., was £588 7s. 2d., according to Sancroft's MS. valuation, and the clear sum £595 7s. 4d., according to Sir Wm. Dugdale. Some part of it was granted, 2d Edward VI., to John Beaumont and William Guyse. The corporation of Leicester having purchased some of the lands which belonged to the dissolved colleges and hospitals in this place, built the town gaol upon part of it, and on the other part founded an hospital for poor widows. A

new bode-house or hospital for a master, confrater, and twenty-four poor people, viz., 12 men and 12 women, was founded here by Win. Wigston, merchant of the staple, in the latter part of King Henry VI., or thereabouts. It was dedicated to St Ursula, and the possessions of it were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at no more than £8 per annum. But having the good fortune to escape the general dissolution of hospitals in the time of Edward VI., there are now 24 poor people in it who have each 2s. 10d. per week. The confrater hath about £70 per annum, and the master about £160. The master and confrater are put in by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and the poor people by the master. Here were also an hospital dedicated to St Leonard, and four religious houses of the following orders:—Austin friars, Black friars, Grey friars, and friars de Penitencia."

General Description.—The town is situated on the Soare, which is here crossed by three ancient and one modern bridge. The streets are spacious, well paved, lighted with gas, and watched. The inhabitants have abundant supply of water from wells, several of which are public, and from a public conduit in the market-place. Close to the south-eastern side of the town is a fine promenade called the New walk, from which there are delightful views. Races are held in September, and there is a triennial music meeting. Here are also a good theatre and assembly rooms, the former of which is open in September. An agricultural society has been established here. The population, in 1801, was 17,005; in 1811, 23,146; in 1820, 30,125; and in 1831, 39,306.

Trade, &c.—Saturday is market day, and fairs for horses, cattle, sheep and cheese, are held March 2d, Saturday before Easter, Saturday in Easter week, May 12th, 13th, 14th; June 1st, July 5th, October 10th, 11th, 12th, and December 8th. To these the following have recently been added, Jan. 4th, June 1st, Sep. 13th, Nov. 2d. The inhabitants of this town are chiefly employed in the various branches of manufactures connected with wool. In 1811, 4,090, and in 1821, 5,723 families were returned as employed in trade and manufactures. The manufacture of stockings is the most flourishing branch. In the year 1680, there was but one stocking-maker in Leicester; now there are upwards of 100, and the persons employed in the knitting and subordinate operations are about 12,000. When trade is good, upwards of 20,000 dozen pairs of stockings are here made weekly. The number of frames in 1815 was 4,000; it is now about 7,000. By means of the river Soare, Leicester communicates more or less directly with the great lines of inland navigation, and it derives considerable advantage from this, as well as from its situation on the great northern road. A railway is about to be carried from Leicester to Swannington, which will render the supply of coal more abundant.

Municipal Government.—The town of Leicester was first incorporated by King John. It is now governed under a charter

granted by Elizabeth in 1584, and confirmed by James I. in 1604, by a mayor, recorder, high-steward, bailiff, 24 aldermen, 48 common council-men, with a town-clerk and other officers. The mayor, recorder, and four aldermen, are sole justices of the peace within the borough, and possess concurrent jurisdiction with the county magistrates within the liberties. The corporation hold courts of quarter session for offences not capital; also a court of record for debts to any amount. The freedom of the city is obtained by birth, servitude, purchase, or gift; and confers the privilege of exemption from toll in all fairs in England, and the right of pasturage for a certain number of cattle in the Abbey-meadows and certain other public grounds. The town first returned two members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I. In the reign of Henry VIII., one member was chosen by the mayor and his brethren, and the other by the inhabitants at large. This mode of election continued till the time of Charles II., from which the elective franchise was vested in the inhabitants at large, paying scot and lot, amounting to above 4,700. The number of voters under the new franchise is about 1,900. The members for the county are likewise elected here. Here are also the county, town, and borough jails, which are well adapted for the purpose to which they are applied. The great hall of the castle yet remains, and has been fitted up for holding the assizes. It is so extensive, that several courts are held in it, without one disturbing the other. Here are an exchange, excise-office, and guild-hall.

Parishes, &c.—The following parishes are contained in Leicester:—All Saints is a discharged vicarage, with St Clement's, St Michael's, and St Peter's, rated at £4 8s. 5d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is in the early style of English architecture, and consists partly of an ancient and partly of a modern structure, and contains some curious carving in wood, and an ancient font.—The living of St Clement's is a vicarage not in charge. The church is in ruins, and the living has been annexed to that of All Saints.—St George's is a curacy, a donative in the patronage of the vicar of St Margaret, to whose parish it is a chapel-of-ease. The church was erected in 1816, at an expense of £14,964 4s. 8d., granted by the parliamentary commissioners.—The living of St Leonard's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £6, and annexed to the living of St Margaret's or All Saints. The church was destroyed in the parliamentary war.—The living of St Margaret's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £17 8s. 6½d., a peculiar of Lincoln, and in the patronage of the prebendary of St Margaret's in the cathedral of Lincoln. The prebend of St Margaret's is rated at £27 6s. 3d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. The church of St Margaret's is a beautiful specimen of English architecture in a mixed style, and was formerly a cathedral, according to Leland. It was erected in 1444, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, containing some interesting monu-

ments, and richly carved wooden stalls and seats.—The living of St Martin's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church, which is a cruciform structure presenting a mixture of English and Norman architecture, is said to have been originally dedicated to the Holy Cross. In the chancel are three stone stalls; the organ, which is a fine one, was built by Snetzler, and the altar-piece by Francisco Vanni, represents the ascension. During the parliamentary war this church suffered very much, having been used as barracks by the parliamentary troops, who defaced the ornaments. This is regarded as the principal church in Leicester. The chancel is used by the bishop of Lincoln for confirmation. The archdeacon of Leicester holds his court here, and the judges of assize attend divine service here. The archdeaconry of Leicester is rated at £87 19s. 2d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln.—The living of St Mary is a discharged vicarage, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is a spacious, but irregular structure, at the west end of which is a tower and spire, erected in 1783, after the model of the ancient one, which had been destroyed by lightning. The general style of the architecture is early English, with a mixture of Norman. In the chancel are six curiously ornamented stalls. The font is curious and ancient, and the roof is of elaborately carved oak.—The living of St Nicholas is a discharged vicarage, rated at £3 11s. 3d., returned at £98, and in the patronage of the king. The church, which is said to have been constructed out of the materials of an ancient Roman temple, is chiefly in the Norman style. This church is about to be rebuilt.—The living of St Peter's is a vicarage, rated at £2 5s., in the patronage of the king, and annexed to the living of All Saints. The church is demolished.—The Baptists have 7 chapels here; the Independents 3; the Primitive Methodists 2; the Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Society of Friends, each one.

Schools, &c.—Here are several well endowed schools. The free grammar school, open to all sons of burghers, for instruction in the classics, writing, and arithmetic, is of ancient foundation. Annexed to it are several exhibitions to the universities, the funds of which have been allowed to accumulate with the view of founding new exhibitions with better endowments. The green-coat school is well endowed. Here are instructed 80 scholars, who are entitled, after 3 years, to an apprentice fee of £5. In St Mary's school, 80 boys and 40 girls are clothed and instructed. In St Martin's, 150 boys and 84 girls are instructed, and partly clothed. In St Margaret's, 73 boys and 41 girls receive instruction and clothing. In 1824, a national school was founded, in which from 400 to 500 children are taught. Some of the hospitals have already been mentioned. In addition to these are,—that of St John the Baptist, for six poor widows, among whom the sum of £17 is annually divided; Burt's hos-

pital for four aged women, each of whom receives 4s. weekly; and Simson's, in which are six aged widows, to each of whom are given £3, and 5 cwt. of coal per annum. There are also five almshouses, founded and endowed with £60 per annum, in 1792, by John Johnson, Esq., to which needy relatives of the founder have a preference. A female asylum was erected in 1800, in which 16 orphan girls are educated for service. Here are also an infirmary and lunatic asylum; the former capable of accommodating 84 patients. Besides these there are other benefactions for the benefit of the poor, at the disposal of the corporation. Distance from London, 96 m. N.N.W.

LEICESTER-ABBEY, an extra-parochial lordship in the hundred of West Goswote, co. of Leicester. "An abbey of Black canons was founded here by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, in honour of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A.D. 1143. It was endowed with £1062 4s., and the site was granted 4th, Edward VI., to William, marquess of Northampton."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Some parts of the buildings yet remain. Distance from Leicester, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 18.

LEICESTER-FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Adjacent to Leicester. Pop., in 1831, 67. A. P., £2,939.

LEIGH, a tything in the parish of Wimborne-Minster, co. of Dorset. Here was once a chapel. Pop., in 1831, 532.

LEIGH, a chapelry in the parish of Tetminster, co. of Dorset. Living a curacy, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Distance from Sherborne, 6½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 400. A. P., £2,603.

LEIGH, a parish and seaport in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £15, and in the patronage of the bishop of London. The church, which is dedicated to St Clement, stands on a commanding eminence. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The parish includes the island of Leigh-Marsh and part of Canvey island, with the oyster-creek there. Here is a custom-house. Distance from Rochford, 2½ m. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 570; in 1831, 1254. A. P., £2,152.

LEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Deerhurst, co. of Gloucester. It comprises also the hamlet of Evington in the hundred of Westminster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Gloucester, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Deerhurst, rated at £7 16s. 3d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St James. The Combe-hill canal and the river Severn pass through the parish. Distance from Gloucester, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 355. A. P., £2,897.

LEIGH, or **WEST LEIGH**, a parish in the hundred of Somerden, late of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £9 18s. 9d.,

and, in 1811, in the patronage of N. May, Esq. The church, in which was anciently a chantry, is ded. to St Mary. It contains some ancient monuments and richly stained glass. The Medway bounds the southern part of the parish. A fair is held 25th July. Distance from Tunbridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 739; in 1831, 1011. A. P., £4,696.

LEIGH, a hamlet in the parish of Wins-ham, co. of Somerset.

LEIGH, a tything in the parish of Pit-minster, co. of Somerset. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LEIGH, a tything in the parish of Hum-bledon, co. of Southampton.

LEIGH, a tything in the parish of Havant, co. of Southampton.

LEIGH, or LEIGH (WEST), a parish in the hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lan-caster. It includes the chapelries of Astley and Atherton, and the townships of Bedford, Tyl-desley, Pennington, and West Leigh; the market-town of Leigh being composed of the last two. The market-town of Leigh is situ-ated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, where it is joined by a branch from that of the duke of Bridgewater. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in various branches of the cotton manufacture, as muslins, calicoes, fustians, cam-brics, &c., and the commercial establishments appear to be flourishing. Coal and a peculiar kind of lime are abundant in the vicinity, and trade is greatly benefited by the free communi-cation by water with Liverpool and Manches-ter. The market-place stands in the township of West Leigh. Saturday is market-day; and fairs for cattle, pigs, horses, and pedlery, are held April 24th and 25th, and December 7th and 8th. The petty-sessions for the division are held here, also courts for the manors of Pennington and West Leigh. This was the residence of Thomas Highs, the inventor of the spinning jenny and water-frame. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £9, and, in 1829, in the pa-tronage of Lord Lilford. The church is an ancient stone building, ded. to St Mary. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Sweden-borgians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Here are numerous Sunday schools. The free grammar school is of ro-mote foundation, and has an income of £25, for which seven scholars are educated; the master has a free house. Distance from Lon-don, 197 m. N.W. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 20,083. The other returns will be found under the different townships and cha-pelries.

LEIGH, or LEES, a parish in the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £14 0s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Bagot. The church is an ancient building, ded. to All Saints. Here is a school in which 55 children receive education, on an endowment of £66 per annum. "At a place of this name" says Tanner, "either in this county or in Derby-shire, seems to have been a house of Austin

canons, dedicated to St Michael, and cell to the abbey of Roucester, to which Fulcher fil. Fulcher, in the time of Henry II., gave the church of St Peter at Edneshouse, or Edyn-sar, in the co. of Derby." Distance from Ut-toxeter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 842; in 1831, 1038. A. P., £7,364.

LEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Rel-gate, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £15 10s. 5d., returned at £72, and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. C. Dendy, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Distance from Rel-gate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 483. A. P., £2,820.

LEIGH, a township in the parish and hun-dred of Westbury, co. of Wilts, containing, in 1831, 1420 inhabitants.

LEIGH, or THE LEA, a chapelry in the parish of Ashton-Keynes, co. of Wilts. Liv-ing, a curacy, not in charge. Distance from Cricklade, 3 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 267. A. P., £2,667.

LEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Per-shore, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £13 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Earl Somers. The church, which is ded. to St Edburgh, has a curious ceiling, represent-ing the moon and stars. The noble family of Devereux formerly possessed the manor, and there are some curious old monuments to their memory in the church. In the vicinity flows the river Teme, through very beautiful scenery. Distance from Worcester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1255; in 1831, 1933. A. P., £9,058.

LEIGH (ABBOT'S), a parish in the hun-dred of Portbury, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Bedminster, in the archd. and dio. of Wor-cester. The church is ded. to the Holy Tri-nity, and in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient stone cross. The prefix to the name is derived from the circumstance of the manor having formerly been the property of the abbot of St Augustine in Bristol. The manor-house gave shelter to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. On the same site has been erected Leigh-house, the seat of John Miles, Esq. This is an elegant structure, commanding beautiful views, and containing a superb col-lection of paintings, of which John Young, keeper of the British museum, published a catalogue, with etchings. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 360. A. P., £4,170.

LEIGH (HIGN), a chapelry in the parish of Rosthern, hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy, not in charge, endowed with £1,000 private benefaction and £3,300 parliamentary grant, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Egerton Leigh, Esq. Dis-tance from Knutsford, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 787; in 1831, 983. A. P., £6,956.

LEIGH (LITTLE), a chapelry in the pa-rish of Great Budworth, hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £65 10s., and annexed to

the vicarage of Great Budworth. The chapel is an ancient structure. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Baptists. The school has a small endowment. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the vicinity of the village. Distance from Northwich, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,167.

LEIGH-MILITIS. See **ANGERSLEIGH.**

LEIGH-DE-LA-MERE, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8, and, in 1829, in the patronage of H. C. Vince, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Alfred the Great encamped in this parish the day before defeating the Danes at the battle of Edington. Here is a moat supposed to indicate the site of a palace of the Saxon kings. Distance from Chippenham, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 129. A. P., £1,823.

LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP, a parish in the liberty of Mells and Leigh, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, and annexed to the rectory of Mells. Church ded. to St Giles. Distance from Frome, 5 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 534; in 1831, 640. A. P., £1,790.

LEIGH (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Colyton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 9s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of James Jenkins, Esq. Here is a small endowed Sunday school. Distance from Colyton, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 240. A. P., £1,347.

LEIGH (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 2s., returned at £90 1s., and in the patronage of the lord chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. The school has a small endowment for seven children. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Witney, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 591. A. P., £2,566.

LEIGH (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Colyton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 8s. 9d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. Gordon, Esq. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Here is a Sunday school, endowed with £200 stock. Distance from Colyton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 320. A. P., £2,825.

LEIGH (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Staunton-Harcourt. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Witney, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 339. A. P., £3,724.

LEIGH (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Fremington, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 2s. 1d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. Distance from Bideford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by

N. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 484. A. P., £2,236.

LEIGH (WEST). See **WESTLEIGH.**

LEIGH-WOOLEY, a tything in the parish of Great Bradford, co. of Wilts, containing, in 1831, 1680 inhabitants.

LEIGHFIELD-Forest, in the parish of Belton, soke of Oakham, co. of Rutland.

LEIGHLAND, a chapelry in the parish of Old Cleeve, hundred of Williton and Free-manners, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5, returned at £30, and in the patronage of the vicar of Old Cleeve. Chapel ded. to St Giles. Distance from Wiveliscombe, 7 m. N.W. by N.

LEIGHS (GREAT), a parish in the hundreds of Chelmsford and Witham, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £25 7s. 1d., and in the patronage of Lincoln college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Braintree, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 756, including the hamlet of Chatley. A. P., £1,277.

LEIGHS (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £9, and lately in the patronage of Lord Olmuis. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. "Sir Ralph Gernoun, in the time of Henry III., is said to have founded here a priory of Black canons, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St John the Evangelist. It had ten religious in it about the time of the dissolution, when it was valued at £141 14s. 8d., and granted to Sir Richard Rich, 27th Henry VIII."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The gate-house yet remains, and is in the early style of English architecture. Distance from Braintree, 5 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 189. A. P., £1,551.

LEIGHTERTON, a tything and chapelry in the parish of Boxwell, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Distance from Tetbury, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W.

LEIGHTON, a township in the parish and hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nantwich, 5 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 261. A. P., £1,898.

LEIGHTON, a township in the parish of Neston, hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Parkgate, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 333. A. P., £1,274.

LEIGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the prebend of Leighton in the cathedral of Lincoln, rated at £7, returned at £103 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Keysall, Esq. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, ded. to St Mary. The prebend of Leighton, in the cathedral of Lincoln, is a lay fee, rated at £57 15s. 2½d. Distance from Kimbolton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 452. A. P., £4,192.

LEIGHTON, a hamlet and township in the parish of Worthen, hundred of Cawrse, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. The river Severn passes here, and is crossed by a stone bridge. This, with some other townships, is incorporated for the maintenance of the poor-house at Forden. Distance from Welshpool, 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 213.

LEIGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Bradford, South, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 12s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Miss Maddocks. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Much-Wenlock, 3½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 360. A. P., £2,483.

LEIGHTON, a hamlet in the parish of Clotford, co. of Somerset.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a parish in the hundred of Manshead, co. of Bedford. It contains the chapelries of Billington, Eggington, Heath with Rench, and Stanbridge, and the market-town of Leighton-Buzzard. The adjunct to the name is generally thought to be a corruption of *Beau-desert*, though some have derived it from Bozard, the name of an ancient family, one of whom was knight of the shire in the reign of Edward III. Some have conjectured, though apparently without solid grounds, that this is the place called *Lygeanburgh*, mentioned in the Saxon chronicle as having been taken in 571, by Cuthwulf, brother of the Saxon king of Wessex. The town, which consists of a single street, stands on the north-western border of the county, and on the eastern bank of the river Ouse. The female inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of lace and straw-plait. The operations of lime-burning and brick-making constitute the chief branches of industry; and from the vicinity of the Grand junction canal, there is a considerable trade in corn, timber, iron, &c. Corn enters toll-free to the market, which is held on Tuesday, for the sale of cattle, provisions, and the manufactures of the place. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on February 5th, 2d Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, July 26th, October 24th, and November 7th. The manor belongs to the dean and canons of Windsor, whose lessee holds courts leet and baron twice a-year. In the market-house is a room for the accommodation of the county-magistrates, who have jurisdiction here, and meet every Tuesday. It is one of the polling-places for the county members.

Living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Leighton-Buzzard, in the cathedral of Lincoln, rated at £15. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a spacious cruciform structure, ded. to All Saints. The prevailing style of the architecture is the early English, and a massive tower with an octagonal spire, springs from the intersection. In the interior are some ancient monuments and a curious screen. The prebend of Leighton-Buzzard in Lincoln cathedral is rated at £6 16s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. The

Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. Here is a Sunday school, supported by voluntary contribution; the school-house was erected in 1790 by the Hon. Mrs Leigh, in lieu of the payment of a rent-charge of £10, bequeathed in 1704 by the Hon. Charles Leigh. Here are eight almshouses for poor women, founded in 1630 by Edward Wilkes, and further endowed in 1692 by Matthew Wilkes. The annual income is now £200, from which each of the women receives 4s. weekly, with allowance for coal and clothing; the surplus of the income is applied to various charitable purposes. Here were anciently a cell to the Cisterian abbey of Woburn, and an alien priory, subordinate to Fontevrault in Normandy. In the market-place is an extremely ancient stone cross of pentagonal form, in the perpendicular English style. Near the top are five niches, containing statues of a bishop, St John, the Virgin and child, and others much mutilated. The height is 38 feet. It is supposed to have been erected by the monks. Distance from London, 41 m. N.W. Total pop., in 1831, 5149. That of the town, in 1801, 1963; in 1831, 3330. A. P., £4,102.

LEIGHTONSTONE, a hundred in the co. of Huntingdon, containing 30 parishes, and, in 1831, 9525 inhabitants.

LEINTHAL. See LENTHAL.

LEINTWARDINE, a parish in the hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. It comprises the townships of Adforton, Brakes, Grange, Heath with Jay, Kinton, Leintwardine, Letton, Marlow, Newton, Payton, Walford, and Whitton with Trippleton. The town is near the confluence of the rivers Teme and Clun, which are much resorted to by anglers, and abound in graylings. Limestone is found here. A fair is held 4th April. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 15s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Oxford. The church is ded. to St Mary, and presents in the windows some beautiful remains of ancient stained glass. The free school, founded in the reign of Queen Anne, by the Right Hon. Robert Harley, has an income of £45 per annum. This parish contained the ancient forest of Mocktree, now disafforested. Distance from Ludlow, 9 m. W. by S. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 1358. A. P., £1,591. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 671; in 1831, 445.

LEIPSCOT, a township in the parish of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland.

LEIRE, a parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 14s. 9½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Countess de Grey. Church ded. to St Peter. This parish forms part of the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster, and is subject to the jurisdiction of the court of pleas held at Tutbury. The parochial school-room is a handsome structure, capable of accommodating 70 children, erected lately by subscription. Distance from Lutterworth, 4 m.

N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 485. A. P., £1,890.

LEISTON, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy, with that of Sizewell, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, and in the alternate patronage of Christ's hospital and the company of Haberdashers, London. "Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, built and endowed by the founder of Butley priory, Ranulph de Glanville, A.D. 1182, to the honour of the Virgin Mary. Herein were 14 or 15 religious, who, at the suppression, had yearly revenues worth £181 17s. 1d. clear. The site, with the greatest part of the manors, rectories, and lauds belonging to this monastery, were granted, 28th Henry VIII., to Charles, duke of Suffolk, in whose family the patronage or foundership of this house had been for several generations. The first habitation of the abbot and canons being near the sea and inconvenient, Robert de Uford, earl of Suffolk, about A.D. 1363, built a new abbey at about a mile's distance, upon a better situation, which was unfortunately all consumed by fire before A.D. 1389, but being rebuilt, continued in a flourishing condition till the general dissolution, when here were 15 monks. The old abbey also continued till that time, and had some religious in it."—Tanner's Not. Mon. A great part of the church, with the subterraneous chambers and offices, yet remain, though in a ruinous condition. Some parts have been repaired and are used as barns. Distance from Saxmundham, 4 m. E. by S. Pop., with Sizewell, in 1801, 823; in 1831, 1070. A. P., £3,069.

LEITH-HILL, an eminence in the parish of Wootton, co. of Surrey, near Boxhill. It commands a prospect of the wolds of Surrey and Sussex, as far as the South Downs and the sea, rising above the level of the latter to the height of 993 feet.

LELANT-UNY. See **LALANT-UNY**.

LELLEY, a township in the parish of Preston, E. R., co. of York. Distance from Hull, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,166.

LEMAN (THE), a river in Devonshire, falling into the Exe near Tiverton.

LEMINGTON, a township in the parish of Edlingham, ward of Coquetdale, co. of Northumberland, 5 m. W.S.W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1831, 85.

LEMINGTON (LOWER), a parish situated in the hundred of Westminster, but belonging to that of Tewksbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10, and in the patronage of Lord Redesdale. The church is in ruins. Here seems to have been a Roman station, and many coins have at different times been dug up. The parish is also crossed by the Fosseway. Distance from Moreton-in-the-Marsh, 2 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 56. A. P., £1,708.

LEMINGTON (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of Toddendham, co. of Gloucester.

LENBOROUGH, a hamlet in the parish,

hundred, and co. of Buckingham. Pop., in 1801, 59.

LENCH (ATCH), a hamlet in the parish of Church-Lench, co. of Worcester.

LENCH (CHURCH), a parish in the hundreds of Blackenhurst and Halfshire, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 11s. 10½d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The parish contains the hamlets of Atch, or East Lench, and Sheriff's-Lench. Distance from Evesham, 6 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 399. A. P., £666.

LENCH (ROUSE), a parish in the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 0s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir J. D. Broughton, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Alcester, 7 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 251. A. P., £1,665.

LENCH (SHERIFF'S), a hamlet in the parish of Church-Lench, co. of Worcester.

LENCH-WICK, a chapelry in the parish of Norton, hundred of Blackenhurst, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy, not in charge, but the chapel has been demolished. Distance from Evesham, 3 m. N. Pop. returned with the parish.

LEN (THE), a river in Kent, falling into the Medway at Maidstone.

LENGWAR, a hamlet within the liberty of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop.

LENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Eythorne, latho of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13 5s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of T. F. Best, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a small chapel and a square tower. The interior is spacious, and the chancel contains a stone seat, probably an ancient confessional, and 16 stalls, which are supposed to have been intended for the abbot and monks of St Augustine, Canterbury, who had an estate in the parish. The Independents have a place of worship here. Here is a school in which 10 poor boys receive education, on an endowment of £12 per ann. Here was formerly a market on Tuesday, long since disused. The lord of the manor made an ineffectual attempt to renew it in 1757. Fairs for horses and cattle are held June 6th and October 23d. Distance from Maidstone, 10 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1434; in 1831, 2197. A. P., £7,410.

LENHAM (EAST), a hamlet in the parish of Charing, co. of Kent.

LENHILL (GREAT AND LITTLE), two hamlets, partly in the parish of Broughton, Pogges, and partly in that of Lechlade, counties of Gloucester and Oxford.

LENNY, a headland in the parish of Warren, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, just outside the Bristol channel.

LENTHALL, or **LEINTHALL**, **EARLS**, a chapelry in the parish of Aymestrey, hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. Living, a per-

petual curacy in the archd. and dco. of Hereford, rated at £10 10s., and in the patronage of the vicar of Aymestrey. Chapel ded. to St Andrew. Here is a charity school with a small endowment, and an almshouse. Distance from Ludlow, 7 m. S.W.

LENTHALL, or LEINTHALL, STARKES, a parish in the hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £4, returned at £38 10s., and in the patronage of the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Ludlow, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,285.

LENTON, a parish in the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dco. of York, rated at £9 2s. 5¹/₂d., returned at £100, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity, and contains some interesting monuments. In the neighbourhood are several coal-works, and in the village are several bleaching-works and manufactories of lace. The Nottingham canal passes here. A court for the recovery of debts not above £50, is held here every Tuesday. It is called the Peverel court, from its having been originally granted to Wm. Peverel, son of William I. Its jurisdiction extends over the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Stafford, and its officers are a steward and deputy, judge, prothonotary, and capital bailiff. Here is a small prison for debtors. "In the beginning of the reign of King Hen. I., William Peverel built a priory here to the honour of the Holy Trinity, and made it subject to the great foreign abbey of Cluny. It was accounted among the alien priories, and had their fate till the Clunian monks here got it made denizen, by which means it continued till the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues were valued at £417 19s. 3d., and was granted, 5th Elizabeth, to John Harrington. Here were also a hospital of St Anthony, and a house of Carmelite friars."—Tanner's Not. Mon. On the site of the priory a handsome modern seat has been erected, built in the monastic style, and containing some remains of the ancient structure. Fairs for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, are held on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and November 11th. Distance from Nottingham, 1 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 893; in 1831, 3077. A. P., £8,997.

LEOMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. It contains the market-town and borough of Leominster, the chapelry of Ivington, and the township of Broadward. Leominster, which is situated on the river Lugg, in a beautiful and fertile valley, is of high antiquity. The origin of the name is involved in obscurity, but it is probable that, as Leland suggests, the adjunct *minster* is derived from the circumstance of an ancient monastery having existed here. In the vicinity was a castle of Merwald, king of West Mercia, who, in 660, founded the monastery. This castle, or another on its site, was in existence in 1055, but does not appear in history later than the reign of William Rufus, when

the fortifications were strengthened on account of the frequent incursions of the Welsh. In the reign of the Confessor, the manor was granted to Queen Editha, and under her authority the town was governed by provosts and other officers. On the attempt of the duke of Northumberland to raise the Lady Jane Grey to the throne, the inhabitants of Leominster took a prominent place among the supporters of Mary, in consequence of which she granted them their first charter of incorporation. In the Notitia of Bishop Tanner, we find the following account of the monastic establishment here. "Merwald, king of the western part of Mercia, first built a monastery here to the honour of St Peter, about A.D. 660, which being destroyed in the Danish wars, here was a college of prebendaries, and after an abbey of nuns, who were all dispersed, and their lands possessed by laymen, long before the year 1125, when King Edward I. gave this monastery, with every thing belonging to it, to the stately new abbey which he had founded at Reading in Berkshire. After this it became a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate thereunto, and was, A.D. 1536, endowed with the yearly revenue of £660 16s. 8d., out of which there was paid to Reading, and in other reprises, to the value of £448 4s. 8d. The greatest part of the site of this priory was granted, 1st Mary, to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town."

The town is bounded on the north and east by the Lugg, and crossed by the Pinsley and Kenwater, across the latter of which a neat stone bridge has lately been erected. The streets are paved and lighted, but imperfectly. Here are a theatre and public reading-room, and an agricultural society, and races are held annually in the vicinity. Friday is market-day, and fairs for cattle, wool, horses, hops, butter, &c., are held on February 13th, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, May 2d, July 10th, September 4th, and November 8th. On the Friday after 11th December, a great market is held. Courts of pie-powder are annexed to the fairs. The town had formerly pretty extensive manufactures of hats and woollen cloths, which have almost entirely disappeared. Even that of gloves is on the decline. Flax-dressing, rope-making, malting, tanning, and nail-making, are the most flourishing branches of industry. The neighbourhood produces excellent wool, hops, and cider. The market-house is a handsome modern structure. Several good inns have been established here in consequence of the situation on the great road from London to South Wales. The first charter, already mentioned, as granted by Queen Mary, has been considerably modified by different sovereigns. Under the charter, as last altered by Geo. I., the town is governed by a bailiff, chief steward, recorder, and 24 capital burgesses, with a chamberlain, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The bailiff, who is clerk of the market and coroner, the late bailiff, recorder, and two aldermen, are justices of the peace. The bailiff holds a court of record every Monday for the borough, for the recovery of debts

not exceeding £100. Courts of quarter-session are held in January, April, July, and October. The petty-sessions for the division are held here by the county magistrates, and the lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet. Here is a gaol erected in 1750. The town-hall, or butter-cross, is a curious structure, erected in 1633, on the designs of John Abel. It is constructed of wood and brick, and the front is supported by 12 pillars of oak curiously carved. The beams are painted black, and ornamented with carving in a style common to many old houses in the town.

The town has returned two members to parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. The scot and lot payers, in number about 760, exercised the elective franchise, and the bailiff was returning officer. Two members continue to be returned under the Reform act, and the number of voters is about 300. It is one of the polling places for the county members.

The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated at £10 3s. 8d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, presenting chiefly Norman architecture of different ages, with a considerable mixture of various styles of English architecture. The interior is curious, but unfortunately some ancient monuments, stalls, and other interesting objects were destroyed by fire above a century ago. The organ is fine, and an altar-piece represents the Last Supper, after Rubens. The south aisle alone is used for public worship, and is entirely modern, having been lately erected at an expense of £16,000. The Baptists, Presbyterians, Society of Friends, Moravians, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. Here is a free school, founded by Queen Mary, and endowed with £20 per annum. There is also a national school supported by subscription. In 1735, Mrs E. Clarke founded and endowed four almshouses for poor widows, each of whom receives £5 per annum. The earl of Pomfret takes the title of Baron from this town. Distance from London, 137 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3019; in 1831, 5249. A. P., £7,852.

LEOMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. It is bounded on the west by the river Arun. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 1s. 3d., and in the patronage of Eton college, on the nomination of the bishop of Chichester. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. "Here was an alien priory of Benedictine nuns, cell of the nunnery of Almanesche in Normandy, which was founded by Roger of Montgomery, earl of Arundel, in the time of William the Conqueror. Hence it is probable, that that earl, or one of his sons, gave the church of this place and other lands hereabouts to that foreign monastery, which might give occasion for fixing a convent of these nuns in this place before the year 1178. After the wars with France, Richard, earl of Arundel, 7th Richard II., treated with the abbess of Almanesche con-

cerning the purchase of some lands belonging to this alien priory, but the whole seems to have been settled upon Eton college by Hen. VI. Speed saith it was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Little Hampton, 1½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 715. A. P., £4,409.

LEONARD (Sr), a chapelry in the parish of Ashton-Clinton, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy not in charge. Distance from Wendover, 3 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 147. A. P., £638.

LEONARD (Sr), a parish in the hundred of Wonford, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £4 19s. 4½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. Adjacent to the city of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 467. A. P., £1,582.

LEONARD (Sr), a hamlet in the parish of West Malling, co. of Kent.

LEONARD (Sr). See SHOREDITCH.

LEONARD (Sr), a parish in the hundred of Ninfeld, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 346. A. P., £601.

LEPPINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Scrayingham, wapentake of Buckrose, E. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy not in charge, endowed with an estate, the trustees of which appoint the curate. The abbey of Misen den had formerly a chantry here. Distance from New Malton, 8 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 118. A. P., £3,044.

LEPTON, a township in the parish of Kirk-Heaton, wapentake of Agrabrigg, W. R., co. of York. The inhabitants are much employed in the woolen trade. Here is an endowment of £10 per annum, for apprenticing poor children, given by Richard Beaumont, Esq., in 1703. Distance from Huddersfield, 4 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 2180; in 1831, 3320. A. P., £1,803.

LESBURY, a parish partly in the ward of Bambrough, and partly in that of Cockerdale ward, co. of Northumberland. It contains the townships of Almouth, Bilton, Lesbury with Hawkhill, and Wooden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £8 2s. 10d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. There is a considerable trade in grain with London and other places through the medium of the river Alne, which falls into the German ocean a little below this place. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. The school has an endowment of £10 10s., given, in 1718, by Mr Henry Strother. A school-room and house for the master were given by the duke of Northumberland. Distance from Alnwick, 4 m. E. by S. Pop., of the parish, in 1831, 976; that of the town, in 1801, 524; in 1831, 473. A. P., £1,018.

LESKEARD. See LISKEARD.

LESNEWTH, a hundred in the north-western coast of the co. of Cornwall, and within the new eastern division of the county. It contains 17 parishes, with the boroughs of Camelford and Bossiney. Pop., in 1831, 8277.

LESNEWT, a parish in the above hundred. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Edmund J. Glynn, Esq. Church ded. to St Knet. Distance from Camelford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,400.

LESSINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Happling, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of Hempstead, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6, and in the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. The school has a small endowment. "This manor being given by Gerard de Gournay, in the time of William Rufus, to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, here became an alien priory, which was subordinate to Okeburn in Wiltshire, the chief of all the houses in England belonging to that foreign monastery. The priory of Leasingham, after the seizing of all these alien lands, during the wars with France, was leased to Sir Thomas Erpingham, and after to Edward Clere, Esq., at the rent of £16 per ann., which King Henry VI. gave to Eton college; but King Edward VI. gave the priory or manor absolutely to King's college in Cambridge, to which it still belongs."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from North Walsham, 7 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 191. A. P., £572.

LESSNESS, a hundred in the lathes of Sutton-at-Clone, co. of Kent. It contains 4 parishes; and, in 1821, the population was 5932.

LESSNESS, or **WESTWOOD**, a chapelry in the parish of Erith, hundred of Lesnes, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy, not in charge. "Richard de Lacy, chief-justice of England, A.D. 1178, and who had some years before discharged the trust of regent or governor of the realm during the king's absence in France, began an abbey for Black canons upon his estate here, and the next year quitted all his great places, and took on him the habit of religion, and shortly after died in this house, which was dedicated to St Mary and St Thomas the Martyr; for so it seems Thomas à Becket, late archbishop of Canterbury, was called in about eight years after his death. The spiritualities of this abbey were valued at £75 3s. 4d., and the temporalities at £111 5s. 8d.; which revenues were among others granted, 17th Henry VIII., to Cardinal Wolsey, in order to the better endowment of his colleges, and upon the cardinal's prebendure, the site was granted, 25th Henry VIII., to William Brereton, and, after his attainder, to Sir Ralph Sadler, 28th Henry VIII."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Crayford, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop. returned with the parish.

LESTWITHIEL. See **LOSTWITHIEL**.

LETCWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 1s. 10½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. W. Lytton, Esq. Distance from Hitchin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E.

Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 76. A. P., £1,244.

LETCOMBE-BASSET, a parish in the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £15 0s. 2½d., and in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The parish, which contains a part of the vale of the White Horse, is crossed by the ancient Iknield-street. Distance from Wantage, 3 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 288. A. P., £1,415.

LETCOMBE-REGIS, a parish in the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. It contains the chapelries of East and West Challow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 13s. 7d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. Church ded. to St Andrew. The parish is crossed by the Roman Iknield-street, the Wilts and Berks canal, and a branch of the river Ock. Here are traces of an ancient fortification. The school is endowed with £8 per annum, for the benefit of 20 poor children. Distance from Wantage, 2 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1831, 869. A. P., £2,848.

LETHERINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Loes, co. of Suffolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £45 7s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. R. Reynolds. Church ded. to St Mary. The parish is crossed by the river Deben. In a farm-house are the remains of the ancient priory, of which Tanner says: "William de Bodeville, or Buville, having given the church of St Mary of Crew, and all the tithes of Letheringham, to the monastery of St Peter in Ipswich, here was settled a small priory of three or four Black canons—as a cell to that house—to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, whose yearly income was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at but £26 18s. 5d. It was granted first to Sir Anthony Wingfield, the patron, and, 7th Edward VI., to Elizabeth Naunton, third daughter of the said Sir Anthony." Distance from Wickham-Market, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 174. A. P., £1,626.

LETHERINGSET, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Burrell and another. Church ded. to St Andrew. The parish is crossed by the Glarvin. Distance from Holt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 278. A. P., £772.

LETTERSTON, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory, with the chapelry of Llanfair-Nant-y-Gôf, rated at £12 11s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the crown. The village stands on the river Holt. Distance from Haverford-West, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1831, 403. A. P., £938.

LETON, a parish in the hundreds of Stretford and Wolphy, co. of Hereford. It contains the townships of Letton and Hurstley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 15s. 7½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Blissett, Esq. Church ded. to St. Peter. Distance from Weobly, 6½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 200. A. P., £1,581.

LETON, a township in the parish of Leintwardine, hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford, 6 m. E.S.E. from Knighton.

LETON, a parish in the hundred of Mitford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 14s. 7d., and annexed to the rectory of Cranworth. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from East Dereham, 5 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,410.

LETWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Laughton-le-Morthen, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £40, and in the patronage of the chancellor of York. Church ded. to St. Peter. Distance from Tickhill, 5½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 155. A. P., £1,154.

LEVAN (ST), a parish in the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, a royal peculiar, and annexed to the rectory of St. Buriian. The parish takes its name from a well and oratory ded. to St. Levan an anchorite, who was canonized after his death. Here are some remarkable rocks called Castle-Treryn. These project into the sea, rising in rugged forms to a considerable altitude, and are defended on the land side by ramparts and ditches. On one of the most elevated points is the celebrated Loggan, or rocking stone, a mass of granito, supposed to weigh not less than 90 tons, yet so poised that a slight force is sufficient to cause it to rock to and fro. This is supposed to be a Druidical monument, and is the largest of the kind in the kingdom. It was overturned in 1820 by some mischievous sailors, but has since been replaced. Distance from Penzance, 9 m. S. W. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 400; in 1831, 515. A. P., £2,063.

LEVEDALE, a township in the parish of Penkridge, co. of Stafford.

LEVELAND, a parish in the hundred of Feversham, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £4, and annexed to the rectory of Badlesmere. Church ded. to St. Lawrence. Distance from Feversham, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 68. A. P., £412.

LEVEN, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. It comprises the townships of Hempholme and Leven, and the pop., in 1831, was 771. That of the township, in 1801, 411; in 1831, 669. A. P., £4,822. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £16 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir William Pennymann, Bart. Church ded. to St. Faith. The Independents and

Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. A canal extends from this place to the river Hull. Distance from Beverley, 7 m. N.E.

LEVENS, a chapelry in the parishes of Heversham and Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. It comprises the township of Levens, and the hamlets of Beathwaite-green, Sizburgh-Fell-side, and part of Brigsteer. The chapel is a handsome Gothic structure, with a tower and spire, erected in 1828 at an expense of £2,000, by the Hon. F. G. Howard. This gentleman is patron, and pays the curate £200 per annum. Here is an iron manufactory. Here are two well-endowed schools, founded by members of the Howard family. In the immediate vicinity is the venerable mansion of that family, called Levens-hall. The grounds are very fine, and command extensive prospects. In the park are remains of an ancient building, supposed to have been a Roman temple. The river Kent flows in the vicinity, and forms at one place a fine cascade, called Levens-Fore. The township is divided into Upper and Lower Levens. Distance from Kendal, 6 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 442; in 1831, 789. A. P., £4,618.

LEVEN (THE), a river in the co. of Lancaster, falling into Morecambe-bay.

LEVEN (THE BLACK), a river in Cumberland, falling into the White Leven.

LEVEN (THE WHITE), a river in Cumberland, falling into the Kirsop.

LEVENANT (THE), a river in Cardiganshire, falling into the Dowy.

LEVENNY (THE), a river in Carnarvonshire, falling into the Irish sea.

LEVENNY (THE), a river in Denbighshire, falling into the Clwyd.

LEVENSCHULME, a township in the parish of Manchester, co. of Lancaster. Distance from Manchester, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 1086. A. P., £2,345.

LEVENTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Swillingtree, W. R., co. of York.

LEVER-DARCY, a chapelry in the parish of Bolton, hundred of Salford, co. of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £94, and in the patronage of the vicar of Bolton-le-Moors. Here are some coal mines. The Tonge and Bradshaw streams are here crossed by a canal on an aqueduct of 3 arches. Distance from Bolton, 2½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 589; in 1831, 1110. A. P., £1,378.

LEVER (GREAT), a township in the parish of Middleton, co. palatine of Lancaster. Here are large bleaching works. Distance from Bolton-le-Moors, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 637. A. P., £2,966.

LEVER (LITTLE), a chapelry in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, hundred of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £1,300 parliamentary grant, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the vicar of the parish. Chapel ded. to St. Matthew. Here are some coal mines. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here

is a school in which six children receive gratuitous education, for which the master has a free dwelling-house. Here were born, Thomas Lever, an eminent preacher in the reign of Edward VI., and Oliver Heywood, one of the nonconformists. Distance from Great Bolton, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1276; in 1831, 2231. A. P., £2,611.

LEVERINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Wisbeach, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, rated at £25 0s. 7½d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Leonard and St John the Baptist. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum. "There was," says Tanner, "an old hospital at Leverington, long since decayed, and the endowment swallowed up." It is supposed that the lands which now afford the revenues of the school belonged to this hospital. In 1389, here was a chantry chapel. Distance from Wisbeach, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 593; in 1831, 1700. A. P., £7,790.

LEVERSDALE, a township in the parish of Irthington, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Carlisle, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 431.

LEVERTON, a tything in the parish of Follatt, co. of Berks.

LEVERTON (NORTH), a parish in the wapentake of Skilbeck, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 6s., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Helen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Boston, 7 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 631. A. P., £5,943.

LEVERTON (NORTH), a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Basethlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £5, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of North Leverton, in the collegiate church of Southwell. Church ded. to St Martin. The prebend of North Leverton is rated at £5. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The river Trent here separates the counties of Lincoln and Notts. Distance from East Retford, 6 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 303. A. P., £2,053.

LEVERTON (SOUTH), a parish in the wapentake of Basethlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a vicarage, with the subordinate chapelry of Cottam, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £120, and in the patronage of the dean of Lincoln. Church ded. to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a free school, endowed with £20 per annum, with a house and garden for the master. The parish is crossed by the river Trent. The rectory was rated at £16 6s. Distance from East Retford, 6 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 400. A. P., £2,869.

LEVESDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Watford, co. of Hereford.

LEVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Colneis, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 1s. 8d., and annexed to the discharged rectory of Nacton. Church ded. to St Peter. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Orwell, here navigable. Distance from Ipswich, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 228. A. P., £686.

LEW, a hamlet in the parish of Witney, co. of Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 237. A. P., £1,470.

LEW (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Black Torrington, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £27 8s. 9d., and in the patronage of the king. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here are good quarries of freestone. Distance from Hatherleigh, 4 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 638; in 1831, 980. A. P., £2,400.

LEW-TRENCIARD, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. B. Gould, Esq. Distance from Oakhampton, 9½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 438. A. P., £1,930.

LEWANNICK, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 18s. 9d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Martin. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Launceston, 5 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 548; in 1831, 643. A. P., £4,773.

LEWES, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex; it contains only the parish and borough of Lewes.

LEWES (RAPE OF), a division in the middle of the co. of Sussex, extending from the border of Surrey to the sea at Brighton, bounded on the east by the Ouse.

LEWES, a borough and market-town, comprehending the whole hundred of Lewes, and partly situated in the hundreds of Barcombe, Ringmere, and Swanborough, rapes of Lewes and Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Attempts have been made, but apparently without success, to prove this to have been the site of the Roman station *Mantantonis*. It seems pretty certain, however, that some station did exist here, as many tumuli, containing urns, coins, and other articles, exist in the vicinity, and the earth-works, or *castra*, yet remain on the neighbouring hills. The name is supposed to have been derived from the ancient British words *Leaw*, an area, and *Isce*, water; in allusion to its situation. It is first mentioned in history as a demesne of the crown under the kings of the South Saxons. It subsequently fell successively into the hands of the kings of Wessex, and of the Saxon and Danish kings, and continued a demesne of the crown till after the conquest. In the reign of Athelstan, two mints were established here, and Edward the

Confessor established a merchants' guild. At the conquest, the demesne fell into the hands of William I., who bestowed it on his son-in-law, William de Warren, earl of Surrey. Here was a castle, founded by Alfred the Great, which William de Warren repaired or rebuilt, and made his principal residence. The ruins are still visible, but little more than the western keep exists. The earth-works, which are peculiar, may still be traced. The gate-way, which presents a specimen of the Anglo-Norman architecture, is supposed to have been erected by the first and eighth earls of Surrey. In this castle, Henry III. and his brother Richard were confined after the battle of the 14th May, 1264, in which they were conquered by the insurgent barons, under Montfort, earl of Leicester. The name of the 'Mise of Lewes,' has been given to the treaty which was here entered into by the king and barons. On the death of the last earl of Warren and Surrey, the estates devolved to Richard Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, whose grandson left no heirs male, and consequently they were divided among his sisters, whose descendants still hold them in coparceny.

Antiquities.—The monastic antiquities are thus mentioned by Tanner:—"Earl William de Warreuna and the Lady Gundreda his wife, A.D. 1078, founded in the old church of St Pancrace, under the castle here, a priory, which was the first and chiefest house of the Cluniac order in England. Its yearly revenues at the dissolution were computed by Mr Speed to be worth £1091 9s. 6d. The site was granted 29th Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell, and 2d Elizabeth, to Richard Baker and Richard Sackville. Here were also two hospitals, one of which was dedicated to St James, and the other to St Nicholas, and a priory of Grey friars." Of these priories and hospitals, few remains of any importance exist. Of the Cluniac monastery, the gateway, and part of the church-wall remain. Of the hospitals, only part of the walls exist.

Description.—The town is situated on a declivity, having the Ouse on the east, at the distance of about seven miles from the sea. It is surrounded on every side, except the west, by an amphitheatre of low hills, forming part of the South Downs. The river is navigable, and is crossed by a stone-bridge, built a century ago. The suburb, on the eastern side of the river, is called the town of Cliff. The streets are in general spacious, well paved, remarkably clean, and lighted with gas; many of the houses are handsome, and there is a good supply of well-water. The bishop's registrar-office for the archdeaconry of Lewes, and the head office for stamps and legacy duties for the eastern district of the county, are kept here. Here are a book and literary societies, which have good libraries, especially the former, which has been established since 1785. In 1825, a mechanics' institution was founded, which has since continued to flourish, and is now in possession of a commodious suit of apartments, with philosophical apparatus, and above 700 volumes.

Races are held in the vicinity in March and August. A theatre is occasionally opened.

Population, Trade, &c.—The population, in 1801, was 3309; and in 1831, 8592. There is some trade in grain and malt, but that in wool, anciently famous, has declined. Paper is made here, but not to a great extent. On the banks of the Ouse are extensive iron-works, in which cannon and other large articles are manufactured. Ordinary markets are held daily. Every Tuesday is a corn-market, and on each alternate Tuesday is a market for live stock. Fairs for cattle, horses, wool, and especially for sheep, are held on May 6th, Whit-Tuesday, July 26th, September 21st, and October 2d. A market was formerly held at Cliff, but it has fallen into disuse.

Municipal Regulations, &c.—The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold here the quarter sessions for the rapes of Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings, and an adjourned annual session for the county. For the internal regulation of the town, two constables and two headboroughs are annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, which formerly had jurisdiction over capital offences. The summer and winter assizes for the county are held here. A new assize-hall was erected in 1812, at an expense of £10,000, in addition to which, £5,500 were laid out on the purchase of ground. It is an elegant and commodious structure, designed by Mr John Johnstone, and extends 80 feet in length by 76 in breadth. The house of correction for the eastern district of the county was erected here in 1793, on the plan suggested by Mr Howard. An additional wing was erected in 1817. Here is a sheriff's court for the recovery of debts under 40s., but it possesses no authority to imprison for refusal of payment. Lewes was formerly a borough by prescription. The voters were scot and lot payers, about 760 in number, and two members were returned to parliament. Under the Reform act, two members continue to be returned, and the number of electors is about 832. It is also the place of election for the members for the eastern division of the county.

Living, &c.—Lewes formerly contained within the borough eleven parishes, and as many churches, but the number has been reduced to four. The living of All Saints is a discharged rectory, returned at £95 7s. 10d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Charles Goring, Esq. This parish contains the former parishes of the Holy Trinity, St Peter the Less, and St Nicholas, which were erected in 1805, when a new church was built of brick, at an expense of £2000.—The living of St Andrews is a rectory, rated at £8 10s. 10d., and in the patronage of the king. The church has been desecrated, and the living was annexed, 37th Henry VIII., to that of St Michael.—The living of St John's, under the castle, is a rectory, to which is annexed that of St Mary Magdalene, rated at £3 11s. 3d., returned at £50, and, in 1829, in the patronage of John Crofts, Esq. The church, though consider-

ably altered by modern repairs, presents many features of the Norman style of architecture. Magnus, son of Harold II., is buried in the church-yard, and an inscription in anglo-Saxon letters is yet visible on his tomb. Part of this parish extends out of the borough into the hundred of Swanborough.—The parish of St Anne includes those of St Mary Westout, and St Peter Westout. The living of St Mary is a rectory, rated at £7 6s. 10d.; that of St Peter, a discharged rectory, rated at £12 6s. 8d. Both are in the patronage of the king, and were united in the 37th Henry VIII. The church of St Peter has been demolished; that of St Mary, which is the parish church, is a very ancient structure, presenting a combination of the Norman and early English styles of architecture, with a low tower and spire.—The living of St Michael's is a discharged rectory, rated at £8 15s., returned at £55, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. To the living is annexed that of St Andrews, and the parish comprises those of St Michael, St Martin, and St Mary in Foro. The church presents some specimens of later English architecture, and contains some interesting monuments. These parishes are all in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester. Within the borough is the extra-parochial precinct of the castle.

Besides the parishes within the borough, the town of Lewes contains those of St Thomas-in-the-Cliff, and St John Southover. The living of St Thomas is a discharged rectory, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £5 12s. 6d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church, which is dedicated to St Thomas à Becket, consists of a nave and aisles, and contains a painting of the Ascension above the altar, and an excellent organ, which formerly stood in the chapel of the duke of Chandos at Cannons.—The living of St John, Southover, is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester, rated at £6 12s., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is an old structure, dedicated to St John the Baptist. In the borough there are places of worship belonging to Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians; in the parish of St Thomas, to the Baptists, Independents, and Huntingdonians; and in Southover, to the general Baptists.

Here is a free grammar school, founded in 1512 by Agnes Morley. The endowment, which originally was £20 per annum, has been augmented by various benefactions. The number of boys on the foundation is now 12, and the master has a free house and garden, with a salary. The Rev. George Steere founded a scholarship in either of the universities for a poor scholar, son of residents in Lewes, to which the constable appoints. The value of this scholarship is about £35 per annum. Here are schools for boys and girls, and infant schools, supported by voluntary subscription.

Southover was formerly called a borough, and belonged to the monastery. On its revert-

ing to the crown at the dissolution, Henry VIII granted it to Anne of Cleves, who is said to have resided here in a house still standing. Lewes gave birth to Dr Richard Russel, F.R.S., whose writings first caused Brighton to become a place of fashionable resort. In the free school were educated the famous Sir John Evelyn and John Pell, the mathematician. Thomas Paine, author of 'the Rights of Man,' was once an exciseman here. In the borough are several mineral springs, and in the vicinity have been found many curious fossils and organic remains. Among the latter are the Megalosaurus, Plesiosaurus, crocodiles, tortoises, and fishes. Distance from London, 50 m. S. by E.

LEWISHAM, a parish in the hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. It was formerly called Levesham, a name derived from the Saxon words *Leawe*, a meadow, and *ham*, a house or dwelling. The village is situated on the Ravensbourn, a small river which flows into the Thames near Deptford. It is neither paved nor lighted, but contains many good houses and villas, many persons of respectability having been induced to settle here, from the salubrity of the air and the pleasant nature of the surrounding country. The supply of water is chiefly obtained from a small rivulet which passes through the village. The parish is crossed by the Surrey canal, and contains extensive beds of snarl, and quarries of limestone, the working of which and the making of bricks give employment to many of the inhabitants. A weekly session is held here every Monday by the county magistrates, and the parish is within the jurisdiction of, and sends 12 commissioners to, a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5, held at Greenwich.

The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, rated at £23 19s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Dartmouth. The church, which is dedicated to St Mary, was erected in 1774, but the interior was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Christmas day, 1830, an injury which has since been repaired at the expense of the inhabitants. In different parts of the parish are chapels-of-ease, and the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here are two well-endowed free schools, in which about 62 boys are educated. They were founded in 1656 by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, and the income amounted, in 1818, to £342 15s. 6d. Of this sum, £50 are expended annually in the support of six almshouses. The classical school is intended for boys of the hundred generally, the elementary school is for children of the parish alone; to the former, one son of the incumbents of this and Chislehurst parish has a permanent claim. The masters, in addition to their salaries, have the privilege of taking boarders. Here is a school for girls, the endowment of which yields £20 per annum. "Elthruide, niece to King Alfred, gave this manor to the abbey of St Peter at Ghent in Flanders, many years before the conquest, upon which it became a

cell of Benedictine monks to that house. After the suppression of these alien priories, King Henry V. made this part of the endowment of his new erected Carthusian priory at Shene."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The earl of Dartmouth takes the title of viscount from Lewisham. Distance from London, 5 m. S. E. Pop., in 1801, 4007; in 1831, 9659. A. P., £27,007.

LEWKNOR, a hundred in the co. of Oxford, containing nine parishes, and, in 1831, 5096 inhabitants.

LEWKNOR, a parish in the above hundred. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £11 17s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of All Souls college, Oxford. The church is ded. to St Margaret. A part of this parish extends into the county of Buckingham. Distance from Tetsworth, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 235; that of the parish, including the chapelries of Ashamstead, Potscombe, and Uphill, was, in 1831, 709. A. P., £5,641.

LEWSTON, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Sherborne, co. of Dorset. Pop., in 1831, 18.

LEXDEN, a hundred in the co. of Essex, containing 30 parishes, and, in 1831, 21,510 inhabitants.

LEXDEN, a parish in the liberty of the town of Colchester, co. of Essex. It stands on the high road to London, and gives name to the above hundred. The village is supposed to occupy the site of Camalodun, the capital of the Trinobantes. Numerous earth-works and excavations exist in the vicinity. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £12, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Papillon. Church ded. to St Leonard. It has recently been repaired, and contains many free sittings. Distance from Colchester, 1½ m. W. Pop., in 1831, 1184. A. P., £4,085.

LEXHAM (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, united in 1742 with that of Litcham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 6s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Swaffham, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 206. A. P., £1,350.

LEXHAM (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 18s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Swaffham, 6 m. N. by E.

LEY, a township in the parish of Aymestrey, co. of Hertford.

LEYBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £17 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a free school for fifty poor children, founded and endowed with £40 per annum,

with a school-room and dwelling-house, in 1775, by the Rev. Edward Holme. Here are considerable remains of the castle of Sir Roger de Leybourne, who accompanied Richard I. to Palestine. The gateway is pretty entire, and parts of the moat are visible. Distance from Maidstone, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 299. A. P., £1,699.

LEYBURN, or **LEYBURN LOUNDS**, a market-town and township in the parish of Wensley, wapentake of Hang West, N. R., co. of York. It stands in a delightful situation, amid picturesque scenery, and near some rocky hills, on one of which is one of the finest natural terraces in England, called Leyburn Sparol. The town surrounds an oblong space, in the centre of which the markets are held. Friday is market-day; and fairs, chiefly for horned cattle and sheep, are held on the second Fridays in February, May, October, and December. The Roman Catholics, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a school supported by subscription. In the vicinity are found lead, coal, and lime. Distance from York, 46 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 1003. A. P., £4,469.

LEYLAND, a hundred in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, containing one market-town, 4 chapelries, and 40 townships. Pop., in 1831, 48,388.

LEYLAND, a parish in the above hundred. It comprises the chapelries of Euxton, Heapey, Hoghton, and Whittle-le-woods, and the townships of Clayton-le-woods, Cuerden, Leyland, Wheelton, and Withnell. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £11, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Baldwin. The church is a handsome structure, ded. to St Andrew. The roof is arched, and without pillars. The Faringdon family have a chapel and burying vault close to the chancel. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The inhabitants are partly employed in various branches of the cotton manufacture. Here is a free grammar-school, originally founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The augmented endowment now yields about £27 per annum, and 30 children are taught to read. Here is a national school for 110 boys and 70 girls, endowed with £180 per annum. Here are almshouses, with small endowments, for six poor persons. Here is also a savings bank. The petty sessions for the division are held here every fifth Monday. Distance from Chorley, 4 m. N.W. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 13,871; that of the township, in 1801, 2088; in 1831, 3404. A. P., £10,151.

LEYSDOWN, a parish in the liberty of the isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10 10s., and in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a modern structure, ded. to St Clement. Distance from Queenborough, 8 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,556.

LEYTON (Lōw), a parish in the hundred of Becontree, co. of Essex. It includes the chapelry of Leytonstone. This was the site of a Roman station, which Camden, Gale, and other antiquaries suppose to have been the *Durditum*, and its present name expresses its situation on the river Ley or Lea. The village stands on the western bank of that river, and consists of a single long street extending along the road from Epping to London. It contains some very good houses, and is lighted with gas. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £7 12s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Pardoe, Esq. The church is an old building of brick, ded. to St Mary, and consisting of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and western tower. It contains some interesting monuments, among which is one to the celebrated traveller Mr John Wood. John Strype, the ecclesiastical historian and antiquary, was curate and vicar of this parish during 68 years, and lies buried in the church. Here are national schools, schools of industry, and an endowed free school in which twelve boys receive gratuitous instruction. Here are endowed almshouses for eight poor widows. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Many antiquities—chiefly Roman—have been found in this parish. Among these are pavements, foundations of buildings, an arched gateway, urns, and coins of various dates. Here was born Sir Thomas Rowe, ambassador to the great Mogul in the reign of Charles I. Distance from London, 6 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 2519; in 1831, 3323. A. P., £16,046.

LEYTONSTONE, a hamlet in the above parish. A chapel-of-ease was erected here by subscription in 1750. Distance from London, 7 m. N.E. The pop. includes nearly half of that of the parish with which it is returned.

LEZANT, a parish in the northern division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £32, and in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St Breock. There was formerly a chapelry at Trecarrel in this parish. Distance from Launceston, 4½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 610; in 1831, 841. A. P., £3,303.

LEZIATE, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. The church is in ruins, and the living has been annexed to that of Ashwyken. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,291.

LIBBERSTON, a township in the parish of Ellon, N. R. of the co. of York. Pop., in 1831, 173.

LICHBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Fawsley, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £16 9s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. Clarke, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Here is a school endowed with £25, free to poor chil-

dren in general. Distance from Towcester, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 415. A. P., £2,833.

LICHET, **MATRAVERS**, or **UPPER**, a parish in the hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £13 3s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. Trenchard, Esq. Distance from Wimborne-Minster, 6½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 680. A. P., £2,224.

LICHET, **MINSTER**, or **LOWER**, a parish in the hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Sturminster-Marshall, and a peculiar exempt from visitation. The chapel is in ruins. Distance from Wareham, 5 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 505. A. P., £1,769.

LICHFIELD, a parish in the hundred and division of Kingsclere, co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12 19s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir R. Kingsmill, Bart. Distance from Whitechurch, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 82. A. P., £850.

LICHFIELD,

A city and county of itself, locally situated in the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. It is situated in a fine valley, on a small stream which flows into the Trent, not far from the site of the Roman station *Etocetum*. It contains many handsome houses, and the streets are paved, and lighted with oil. Many respectable families live here, and the vicinity abounds in elegant country seats. The name is supposed to be derived from Saxon words signifying the field of the dead. Tradition points it out as the scene of the massacre of 1000 Christians, in the reign of Dioclesian, and a field is yet known by the name of the Christian field. The following history of the see of Lichfield is taken from the work of Bishop Tanner:—"King Oswy is said to have built here, in the year of our Lord 656, or 657, a cathedral church for the bishop of the Mercians. King Olla, by the favour of Pope Adrian, got it made an archiepiscopal see, A.D. 789, and accordingly a pall was sent to Eadulf, then bishop, whose province was to comprehend the kingdoms of Mercia and of the East Angles, being the bishopricks of Hereford, Worcester, Legacester, Sidnecaster, Elmham, and Dunwich. But in 10 years' time Lichfield lost this honour, and its church and diocese were again subjected to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. Not long after the conquest, the town was so small as not to be thought a decent place for the residence of a bishop, whereupon the see, A.D. 1075, was translated to Chester, and from thence, A.D. 1102, to Coventry; but in a short time the bishops settled here again, and Roger de Clinton about 1140, not only built a new cathedral

church to the honour of St Mary and St Chad, but also restored and augmented the chapter. For the Lichfield annals assert that, in 822, Bishop Ethelwald placed here, under the government of a provost, 19 or 20 canons, half of them priests and half deacons, and give us the names of their distinct prebends. This the Coventry writers are not willing to allow, but say that Bishop Clinton was the first that instituted any college of canons or prebendaries at Lichfield, and that there were before his time belonging to this church only five priests, serving the five chapels dependent thereon. But, however this was, there have been for several hundred years past, and still continue founded in this cathedral, a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, the four archdeacons of Coventry, Stafford, Salop, and Derby, and 27 prebendaries, besides five priests vicars, seven lay clerks, eight choristers, and other officers and servants." The castle of Lichfield, the origin of which is involved in obscurity, was the prison of Richard II. on his way to the tower of London. During the parliamentary war, Lichfield suffered much from its attachment to the royal cause, and was alternately in the hands of the parliamentary and royalist party.

Municipal Government.—Lichfield was first incorporated by Edward VI., and constituted a county by Elizabeth. The present charter was granted by James I. This charter, dated Nov. 5th, 1664, directs "that two bailiffs shall be annually elected by the brethren on St James' day; that the senior bailiff shall be nominated by the bishop, keep a part of the seal, and be escheator; that the bailiffs, at the expiration of their offices, shall be justices of the peace for the succeeding year, and shall, together with the three bailiffs, hold courts of record weekly for the recovery of debts under 40s., courts of quarter-session, and a weekly petty-session, also, in conjunction with the rest of the corporation, occasional assizes for the city and county of the city, for the trial of capital offenders; shall have the use of fines and dues; that there shall be 21 brethren elected from among the citizens, and so called to aid and assist the bailiffs, as the common council of the city; that the bailiffs, or any of the brethren, shall be liable to be removed by a majority of the body, and upon the death or removal of any, others shall be elected by the like authority." It empowers the bailiffs and brethren to hold courts of gaol delivery, to award judgment of death or other punishment, and also to elect a recorder, steward, and common clerk; but none of these officers are to act without having first obtained the approbation of the crown. They may also annually elect a sheriff, and any one refusing to act may be fined or imprisoned, and excluded from all the privileges of the city. The burghage tenants hold an annual court-leet, at which constables are appointed. One of the brethren acts as coroner, and there are a sword-bearer, two sergeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The jurisdiction of the corporation does not extend over the tower of the cathedral, where the dean and chapter have peculiar privileges.

The freedom of the city is acquired by purchase or servitude, and inherited by the eldest sons of freemen. The incorporated companies are seven, viz. bakers, butchers, curriers, dyers, saddlers, smiths, and tailors. The city has returned two members to parliament since the 49th Henry III. Under the reform act, two members continue to be returned for the city and Canwick commune; the number of new electors is about 700. The voters under the former system were the bailiffs, magistrates, burghage tenants, freeholders to the amount of 40s. per annum, and enrolled freemen, all paying scot and lot. The number was not less than 1300. Here is a guild-hall, with a gaol, and apartments for the several courts. A theatre was erected in 1790, and a good library has been established for many years. Races take place in the vicinity in March and September.

Population, &c.—The population, in 1801, was 4712; in 1811, 5022; in 1821, 6075; and in 1831, 6499. About one half of the inhabitants are employed in trade and manufactures. Tuesday and Friday are market-days; fairs for cattle, sheep, geese, cheese, and bacon, are held on January 10th, Shrove-Tuesday, Ash-Wednesday, May 12th, and first Tuesday in November. The Birmingham canal passes in the immediate vicinity. Lichfield is celebrated for its ale; and there are manufactures of carpets and sheeting.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Lichfield is a bishop's see connected with Coventry, and is the sole seat of the diocese, the buildings at Coventry having been destroyed. The chapter continues the same as in the time of Tanner, from whose history we have already quoted an account of the establishment of the see. The revenues of the bishopric were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £796 17s. 6d. in the whole, and £703 5s. 2d. clear; and the common revenues of the chapter at £436 10s. 3d. in the whole, and £275 13s. 2d. clear. The revenues of the bishop are at present rated at £559 17s. 3½d. The diocese comprehends 557 parishes, of which 250 are impropriate. It extends over the county of Stafford—excepting the parishes of Bromo and Clent—the county of Derby, the greater part of the county of Warwick, and nearly the half of Salop.

"The cathedral is supposed to have been erected about 667, during the bishopric of Juranan. It was rebuilt in 700 by Bishop Headda, who dedicated it to St Chad, and removed his bones from Stowe church to Lichfield. Roger de Clinton erected a great part of the present building. Walter de Langton built the portion of it called St Mary's chapel, as well as the cloisters; and at an expense of £2000, he raised a shrine to the memory of St Chad. The cathedral received great injury from the sieges of the town during the civil wars. Bishop Hacket repaired the damage, which it then sustained; and, in the year 1788, it underwent a complete repair by private subscription, under the superintendence of Mr James Wynt of London. The extent of the whole cathedral from east to west is 411 feet, and from north to south, 167. It is adorned

with three elegant steeples, one in the centre of the building and 258 feet in height, and the others at the west end, 183 feet high. The western front was formerly enriched with the finest sculpture, from subjects of Scripture history; but several of these were removed in 1749 by order of the dean and chapter, and the rest have been much injured by the gradual influence of time. On the summit of the roof, between the two spires, is a statue of Charles II., who had contributed timber towards the repair of the church. It was the work of Sir William Wilson, and is supposed to occupy the place of a more ancient one of Adam or of our Saviour. The portico of the cathedral is not excelled by any in Britain, and contains the richest and lightest sculpture. Within the porch are placed the Evangelists, holding the Gospels in their hands. On the two sides are Moses and Aaron; and in the centre, between the great doors, are the Virgin and child. These were formerly richly painted and gilt. The south and north entrances to the cathedral are very fine, particularly the north door, which is rich in the most beautiful sculptured moulding. The roof of the cathedral was once covered with lead, for which slates have been substituted. The body of the cathedral is lofty and spacious, supported by pillars, formed by numerous slender columns with neat foliated capitals. The length of the body, from the great west door to the choir, is 213 feet, its breadth 153 feet, the breadth of the aisles 66 feet, and the height of the nave 60 feet. The upper rows of windows are triangular, including three circles in each. Over the great west door is a magnificent circular window, formed at the expense of James, duke of York, in the reign of Charles II. The painted glass was the gift of Dean Addenbrooke, in 1776. There are many interesting monuments in this church. The principal are—one to Launcelot Addison, father of the great Addison; one to Lady Mary Wortley Montague, representing the goddess of beauty weeping over an urn; one to Garrick; one to Dr Johnson; one, by Chantry, to the infant children of Mrs Robinson; and some of the older bishops, which escaped the injuries inflicted by the troops of the parliament. The choir and St Mary's chapel were formerly separated by an elegant architectural screen, but during the late alterations the two were thrown into one. St Mary's chapel is uncommonly beautiful and magnificent. It contains nine windows, three on each side and three at the end. The slender east windows are filled with painted glass, which Sir Brooke Boothby purchased from the dissolved abbey of Herkenrode, in the bishopric of Liege. Sir Brooke transferred his purchase to the dean and chapter. It consisted of 340 pieces, each 22 inches square, and the whole expense, including carriage and fitting up, amounted to £1,100. The centre window, on the same side, exhibits the resurrection, executed by Mr Egginton from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The organ has 25 stops, and is considered a fine instrument. Both sides of the choir are adorned with 25 stalls. The

library, founded by Dean Heywood, contains several valuable books and MSS. One of the latter is an ancient copy of the Valor of Pope Nicholas, in the time of Edward I.; another is the *Textus St Cudde*, or the gospels of St Chad, written in Saxon characters, and supposed to be about 1000 years old. There is here also a Koran, which was taken from the Turks at the siege of Buda. To the north of St Mary's chapel is a smaller chapel, in which two of the Mercian kings were buried. The bishop's palace stands at the north-east corner of the Close. It is a spacious stone edifice, bearing the date 1687, and the arms of the bishopric. As the bishops now reside at Eccleshall castle, this palace is generally occupied by tenants, and was long the residence of the family of the Searwards. The deanery-house stands to the west of the palace, and the houses of the prebends are situated in different parts of the Close.—Brewster's Encyclopedia.

Livinge.—St Mary's is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and rated at £10.—The living of St Chad's is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter, not in charge, returned at £89 10s., and in the patronage of the vicar of St Mary's. The church is an ancient structure.—The living of St Michael's is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter, not in charge, returned at £91 12s., and in the patronage of the vicar of St Mary's.—The Independents, Killamites, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here.

Schools.—Here is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. Its income is small, and there are but six scholars on the foundation, others being admitted on the payment of fees. Here are other schools with moderate endowments, and a national and British school for boys, supported by subscription.

Benevolent Institutions.—In this city is an hospital dedicated to St John the Baptist. It was founded in the reign of Henry III. by the bishop of Lichfield, and has been enriched by subsequent benefactions. The annual revenue now amounts to £350, about £150 of which are paid to the master, who must be in priest's orders, and is appointed by the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. There are here a schoolmaster, chaplain, a matron, and 13 almsmen, who reside in the house. The almsmen receive 13s. 6d. each, weekly.—Here is an hospital for 15 aged women, founded in 1424, and endowed by various benefactors. The income is about £370, and the expenditure is not so great, so that it is in contemplation to extend the benefits of the charity.—Here are also a dispensary, and numerous bequests, producing upwards of £1000 per annum, for the benefit of the poor.

Here was a house of Grey friars. Some parts of the buildings yet remain. This was the birth-place of Elias Ashmole, who founded at Oxford the library named after him; of Dr Newton, bishop of Bristol; and of Dr Samuel Johnson. Dr Darwin, author of the *Zoonomia*, Botanic Garden, &c., practised here as a

physician. Distance from London, 199 m. N.W. by N.

LICKHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Kilderminster, co. of Worcester.

LIDBROOK, a hamlet in the parish of English-Bicknor, co. of Gloucester. Here are extensive iron and tin works. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Coal is brought by a railway from the forest of Dean.

LIDDIARD-MILLICENT, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 4s. 4½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Wootton-Basset, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 406. A. P., £4,016.

LIDDIARD-TREGOOZE, a parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 5s. 8d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. Watson Taylor, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, ded. to All Saints, consisting of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, and containing many curious monuments and inscriptions. Near the church is the seat of Lord Bolingbroke. Distance from Swindon, 4 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 578; in 1831, 765. A. P., £8,209.

LIDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Wragdikes, co. of Rutland. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Liddington in Lincoln cathedral, rated at £8 2s., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. The church is ded. to St Andrew, and there is a chapel-of-ease at Caldecott. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school in which five poor children receive instruction on a foundation of £9 16s. 10d. per annum. Here is an hospital for a warden, 12 brethren, and two nurses, founded in 1600 by Lord Burghley. The building is a fine structure, in the early style of English architecture, which was formerly a palace of the bishops of Lincoln. The prebend of Liddington in Lincoln cathedral, is rated at £20 0s. 10d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Uppingham, 2½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 527; in 1831, 534. A. P., £4,131.

LIDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge, co. of Wilts. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £14, and of a discharged vicarage, rated at £17, and in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. The patronage of the rectory belonged, in 1829, to the duke of Marlborough; that of the vicarage to the rector. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are traces of an ancient entrenchment called Lyddington castle. Distance from Swindon, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 407. A. P., £3,400.

LIDGATE, a parish in the hundred of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15 10s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Mary. Here was anciently a castle, the history of which has been lost. Distance from

Newmarket, 7 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 442. A. P., £1,438.

LIDLINGTON, or **LITTINGTON**, a parish in the hundred of Redbornestoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11, and in the patronage of the duke of Bedford. Church ded. to All Saints. The Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Amphill, 3½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 559; in 1831, 814. A. P., £3,585.

LIDNEY, or **LYDNEY**, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Billeslow, co. of Gloucester. It is situated in the district called the forest of Dean, and appears to have been the site of a Roman station. Antiquaries, however, differ about its name, some supposing it to be the *Abona*, others the *Trajectus*, of Richard of Cirencester. Living, a vicarage, to which are annexed the perpetual curacies of St Briavell's and Huelsfield, in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £24 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Hereford. The church is a spacious structure, ded. to St Mary. Here are some chalybeate springs; and coal has been found, but has not been wrought to a great extent. Here is a railway from the Severn to the Wye. The Severn runs along the eastern side of the parish, and affords the means of conveyance for the mineral productions of the forest of Dean. Wednesday is market-day, but it is scarcely attended, the importance of the town having fallen considerably for a century back. Fairs for horned cattle are held on the 4th May and 8th November. Here is Lidney park, the seat of the Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, erected on the site of Whitecross, the house of Sir William Winter, vice-admiral of England under Queen Elizabeth. It was fortified and defended for the royal cause by his descendant, Sir John Winter, in the reign of Charles I., who, on the fall of the king, removed from his house and burnt it to the ground. Here have been discovered the remains of a Roman villa, a bath, and many coins, urns, pieces of sculpture, and pavements. Here are also traces of two extensive entrenchments. Distance from London, 123 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 783; in 1831, 1534. A. P., £6,387.

LIDSHAM, a township in the parish of Neston, co. of Chester.

LIDSING, a vill in the parish of Gillingham, co. of Kent.

LIDSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Church-Estone, co. of Oxford.

LIFTON, a hundred on the western side of the co. of Devon. It contains 21 parishes, and the borough of Oakhampton. Pop., in 1831, 13,447.

LIFTON, a parish in the above hundred, near the rivers Tonkay and Lyd. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £31 2s. 1½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of A. Harris, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Fairs for cattle are held on the 2d February, Holy Thursday, and October 28th. The petty-sessions are sometimes held here. Here are mines of manganese, and

a mineral spring. The schools are supported by subscription. Distance from Launceston, 4 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 843; in 1831, 1535. A. P., £4,858.

LIGHTCLIFFE, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £10 11s. 6d., returned at £117, and subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax, the vicar being patron. The Independents have a place of worship in the hamlet. Distance from Halifax, 3½ m. E. Pop. returned with the parish.

LIGHTGRAVE, or **LEAGRAVE**, a hamlet in the parish of Luton, co. of Bedford.

LIGHTHORNE, a parish in the Kingston division of the hundred of Kingston, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £14 17s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Broke. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Distance from Kingston, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 346. A. P., £1,517.

LILBOURN, a parish in the hundred of Guilsborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6, returned at £150, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. The eastern side of the parish is bounded by the Avon. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. About half a mile from the town is Roundhill, the scene of an engagement between the Danes and Saxons; bones are frequently dug up there. The Roman Watling-street passed here, and from numerous antiquities which have been discovered, this has been supposed to be the site of the Roman station *Tripontium*. Here is a conical artificial hill, on which remains of a fort may be traced. Distance from Rugby, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 274. A. P., £3,060.

LILBOURNE (EAST), a township in the parish of Eglingham, northern division of Coquetdale ward, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 95.

LILBOURNE (WEST), a township in the parish of Eglingham, co. of Northumberland. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease, now in ruins. Here are the ruins of a castellated mansion. Distance from Wooler, 3½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 235.

LILFORD, a parish in the hundred of Huxloe, locally in that of Polebrook, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage with Wigthorpe and Thorpe-Achurch, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 12s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Lilford. The church, which is ded. to St Peter, contains some handsome monuments. The parish gives the title of baron to the family of Powis, whose seat of Lilford-house is here. Distance from Oundle, 3 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 127. A. P., £2,421.

LILLECHURCH. See **HIGHAM**.

LILLESDON, a tithing in the parish of Curry, co. of Somerset.

LILLESHELL, a parish in the Newport

division of the hundred of South Bradford, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 17s. 11d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Stafford. Church ded. to St Michael. "Richard de Belmeis, the last dean of the collegiate church of St Alcmund in Shrewsbury, about the year 1145, with the consent of Pope Eugenius and King Stephen, surrendered up that church, with all the lands and churches belonging to the same, to the use of some regular canons of the order of St Augustine, who came from Dorchester, and began to build an abbey to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, upon one of the prebendal estates here in the wood of Lilleshall, to which his kinsman, Philip de Belmeis, was an early and great benefactor. And by the charity of these and other pious persons before the dissolution, this monastery was endowed with lands to the yearly value of £327 10s. It was granted, 31st Henry VIII., to James Leveson."—Tanner's Not. Mon. A branch of the marquess of Stafford's canal terminates in the northern part of the parish. Distance from Newport, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2060; in 1831, 3569. A. P., £9,189.

LILLEY, or **LINDLEY**, a parish in the hundred of Hitchin and Pilton, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 8s. 9d., and in the patronage of St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Hitchin, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 451. A. P., £2,146.

LILLIFFEE, a hamlet in the parish of Hedsor, hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham.

LILLING (EAST AND WEST), two united townships in the parish of Sherriff-Hutton, wapentake of Hulmer, W. R., co. of York. Distance from York, 9½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,727.

LILLINGSTON-DAYRELL, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 9s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. R. Dayrell. Church ded. to St Nicholas. "This parish contains about 1500 acres. The manor, as I have been informed, pays no acknowledgment to any lord, and the advowson of the rectory has been appendant to it, and in the patronage of the Dayrells, for 500 years, who have resided here 18 generations."—Willis' Bucks. Distance from Buckingham, 4½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 150. A. P., £2,345.

LILLINGSTON-LOVELL, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford, but locally in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8 9s. 4½d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Buckingham, 5 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,542.

LILLINGTON, a parish in the hundred and division of Sherborne, co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory, a peculiar of the dean

of Salisbury, rated at £10 12s. 3½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Gordon. Church ded. to St Martin. Distance from Sherborne, 3½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 205. A. P., £2,642.

LILLINGTON, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the Hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Matthew Wise, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Warwick, 3½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 274. A. P., £2,438.

LILLY, a hamlet in the parish of Catmere, co. of Berks.

LILSTOCK, a parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £20, and subordinate to the vicarage of Stoke-Gursey. Church ded. to St Andrew. The parish lies on Bridgewater bay, south side of the Bristol channel. Distance from Bridgewater, 10½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, with the tithing of Honibere, 56; in 1831, 66. A. P., £1,400.

LILWAL. See CHICKWARD.

LIMBER, or **LYMBERGH (GREAT)**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 18s. 4d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. "Richard de Humet, constable of Normandy, in the time of Henry II., gave the church here to the Cistercian abbey of Aulnay or Aveney in Normandy, to which this became an alien priory, till it was sold by these foreign monks to the Carthusians of St Anne near Coventry, 16th Richard II., and, as parcel of the possessions of the aforesaid monastery, Mounthath in Limbergh-magna, with the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage, was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to John Bellow and others."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Distance from Caistor, 5½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1801, 451. A. P., £4,503.

LIMBER, or **LYMBERGH (LITTLE)**, a hamlet in the parish of Brocklesby, eastern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln.

LIMBURY, a hamlet in the parish of Luton, co. of Bedford.

LIMBROOK, a township in the parish and hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. "Here is said to have been an alien priory, cell to Aveney in Normandy, as Mon. Angl. 1, 1036, ex pat. 16th Rich. II., p. 3, m. 26; but it is more certain, that about a quarter of a mile from the left bank of the river Lugg, was a priory of nuns of the order of St Augustine, founded by some of the Mortimers as early as Richard I., which continued till the general suppression, when it had six nuns, and was endowed with £23 17s. 8d. per annum. It

was granted, 7th Edward VI., to John West and Robert Gratwick."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

LIMEHOUSE, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. It is within the bills of mortality of the metropolis, and formed part of the parish of St Dunstan, Stepney, till the year 1730, when it was erected into a distinct parish. It lies on the northern bank of the river Thames, and is bounded on three sides by the parish of Stepney. The name is said to have been formerly written Limehurst, and to have been derived from the number of lime-trees which formerly flourished here. The streets are generally narrow and irregular, but contain many respectable houses, and partially paved and lighted with gas. The principal manufactures are those of ropes, various kinds of iron-work, sail-cloth, masts, oars, pumps, and blocks, and other articles connected with the shipping. Here are several extensive ship-building establishments, and in the immediate vicinity are the great West India docks. The Limehouse cut, connecting the river Lea with the Thames, crosses this parish. The Regent's canal also communicates with the Thames at this place. The commercial road from Whitechapel to the East and West India docks, constructed in 1829 and 1830, under the superintendence of Mr James Walker, at an expense of nearly £20,000. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, and in the patronage of Brazenose college, Oxford. The church, which was erected in 1712 and subsequent years, is ded. to St Anne. It is the work of Nicholas Hawksmoor, and is a massive Gothic structure, with a tower at the west end. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a charity school for boys, formerly erected with that of Poplar, and founded by Dr Glaston Ridley, in 1737. Here is a well endowed school for 350 boys and 150 girls, who are educated on the national system. The master receives £80, and the mistress £70. The whole income amounts to £589 10s. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 4678; in 1831, 15,695. A. P., £31,040.

LIMINGTON. See LYMINGTON.

LIMERSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Brixton, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton.

LIMME. See LYMME.

LIMPENHOE, a parish in the hundred of Blowfield, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Southwood, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. John Love. Church ded. to St Botolph. Distance from Acle, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 156. A. P., £7,388.

LIMPSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Tandridge, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 0s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Gower. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 727; in 1831, 1043. A. P., £3,988.

LINAN (THE), a river of Wales falling into the sea near Carnarvon.

LINACRE, a township in the parish of Walton-on-the-hill, co. of Lancaster.

LINBRIGGS, a township in the parish of Allenton; co. of Northumberland. Pop. in 1831, 64.

LINCH. See **LYNCH**.

LINCHLADE, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14, returned at £40, and, in 1829, in the patronage of A. Corbett, Esq. Distance from Leighton-Buzzard, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 407. A. P., £2,391.

LINCHMERE, a parish in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Chichester, returned at £49 3s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Baker, Esq. Here is part of the ruins of Shelbred priory. Distance from Haslemere, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 301. A. P., £980.

L I N C O L N ,

A city and county in itself, locally situated in the county of Lincoln. It appears to have been a fortified place of the ancient Britons, and under the Romans it was the site of a station called *Lindum Colonia*, through which the Ermine-street passed. Part of the original structures of the Roman port yet remains, in a gateway of three arches called Newport gate. After the decline of the Roman power in Britain, Lincoln became capital of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. It was the scene of many conflicts, first between the original Britons and Saxons, and afterwards between the latter and the Danes. A castle was erected here by William the Conqueror, and several monarchs resided occasionally here. In 1140, the castle was taken by the partizans of Matilda, who were besieged here by Stephen, but relieved by the duke of Gloucester, who took Stephen prisoner. King John received here the homage of David of Scotland, and was subsequently besieged here by his turbulent barons, whom he succeeded for a considerable time in repelling by the aid of the townsmen. It was finally taken by Gilbert de Gaunt. The castle afterwards became the property of the celebrated John of Gaunt. Parliaments were held here by Edward I., II., and III. During the civil war, the inhabitants of Lincoln embraced the royal cause, and suffered considerably from the attacks of the parliamentary armies.

Description.—The town is situated on the bank of the river Witham, partly on a rising ground which is crowned by the cathedral, and partly along the valley below. The streets are paved, lighted with gas, and contain many respectable houses. The river is crossed by several bridges, and a supply of water is obtained partly from wells and partly from public conduits. Here are some remains of the castle and the palace of John of Gaunt. Here is the county gaol erected on the site of part of

the castle, and constructed with great judgment on the plan of Mr Howard. The new county hall is an elegant structure, erected in 1823 at an expense of £40,000. The guildhall was erected on the site of an ancient structure in the reign of Richard II. Its general aspect is pleasing, and some of the carved ornaments are very well executed. Here are several excellent libraries and newsrooms, assembly-rooms, and a theatre. Races are held in the vicinity in September.

Population, Trade, &c.—The pop. in 1801, was 7197; in 1831, 11,892. A. P., £41,396. In 1351, the staple of cloths, lead, and leather, were given to this town, but manufactures have not flourished here. There is a considerable trade in corn, which is greatly facilitated by the improved state of the Fosse dyke, a Roman canal which forms a communication between the rivers Witham and Trent. The market day is Friday, when corn, butter, butcher meat, fish and cattle are sold at their respective stations in different parts of the town. The fairs are April 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, for sheep and pedlery; July 5th, last Wednesday in July, and every second Wednesday for cattle and sheep; October 6th, November 28th, for horses and cattle. Besides these there are statute fairs for hiring servants, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d Fridays after old May day.

Municipal Government, &c.—The town is governed under a charter of Charles I., dated 1628, and was erected into a separate county by George I., including a district within 20 miles around. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 4 coroners, 26 common-councillmen, and 4 chamberlains. These are assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor is a justice of the peace, and continues so for life. He holds his office for a year, and the senior alderman is usually appointed. The freedom of the city is obtained by servitude, purchase, or gift, and descends to all sons of freemen. The corporation holds quarterly courts of session, weekly petty sessions, and a court of record every second week. The assizes for the county, the petty sessions for the parts of Kesteven, and those for the parts of Lincoln are held here. A court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held by commissioners appointed under an act of the 24th George II. The city returns two members to parliament. The number of voters under the Reform act, is above 700. The former voters were the freemen generally,—upwards of 1200 in number. The 40s. freeholders in this city vote for the parts of Lindsey.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Lincoln was made an episcopal see by William Rufus, in 1085. "A short time before this," says Matthew Paris, "he had given the bishopric of Dorchester to Remigius; but it displeased that bishop to have so inconsiderable a town assigned him for his see, when in the same diocese was the city of Lincoln, so much more worthy to be an episcopal residence; wherefore, having purchased some lands on the top of that hill, he built a church on that spot. And although

the archbishop of York asserted that the city belonged to his diocese, Remigius made little account of his claim, and pursued the work he had so commenced with such diligence, that he completed it, and filled it with a clergy most approved for doctrine and morals." The diocese originally comprehended part of the present see of Ely, and those of Oxford and Peterborough; the first being taken away by Henry II., and the others by Henry VIII. The chapter consists of the bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, subdean, 6 archdeacons, 52 prebendaries, 4 vicars, 8 vicars choral, with an organist, 7 poor clerks, 8 choristers, chaunters, &c. "The revenues of this bishopric were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £2,095 12s. 5d. in the whole, and at £1,962 17s. 4d. clear; but a great many of the old manors and estates having been granted from the bishopric, it is now rated at only £830 18s. 1d., and the dividend money of the chapter at £546 2s. 6d."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The cathedral is dedicated to St Mary. It is situated near the castle on the summit of the hill, and is a superb specimen of the early style of English architecture, with a mixture of Norman. At the west end are two towers 180 feet in height, and a massive square tower rises from the intersection of the nave, and transepts to the altitude of 270 feet. The whole length of the structure is 265 feet, the extreme breadth 222 feet. The interior is uncommonly rich, and contains many specimens of most elaborate carving, especially the bishop's throne and prebendal stalls. There are several small, but exquisitely beautiful chapels, and the cloisters remain nearly entire. The library and chapter-house, especially the latter, are well worthy of attention as elegant pieces of architecture. This church was formerly very wealthy, and afforded a large plunder in gold, silver, and precious stones, to Henry VIII. The interior contains numerous monuments. In the north-western tower hung one of the largest bells in England, called 'Great Tom of Lincoln', which was unfortunately broken in 1831 while under repair.

The diocese of Lincoln contains 1380 parishes. Of the episcopal palace there are some remains, as also of the ancient monastery to which the cathedral was attached.

Living, &c.—Lincoln was anciently divided into 52 parishes, 34 of which lost their churches previous to the reign of Edward VI. The following are at present in existence: they are all in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln.—St Benedict's is a curacy not in charge, endowed with £2000, in the patronage of the prebendary of North Kelsey; the church presents some ancient Norman architecture.—St Botolph's is a curacy not in charge, endowed with £800, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Botolph's.—St John's in Newport is a vicarage not in charge, endowed with £400, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Dunholme. The church is in ruins.—St Margaret's in the Close, Bail, and city, is a perpetual curacy, united in 1778 to St Peter in the east gate. Its endowment is £600, and the

patron is the prebendary of Haydor.—St Mark's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800, not in charge. The church is in ruins. The precentor of Lincoln is patron.—St Martin's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £4 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the prebendary of the same.—St Mary's in Wigford is a discharged vicarage, rated at £5 3s. 9d. The church is in the Norman style, and the patronage belongs to the prebendary of Greeton.—St Mary Magdalen's in the Close and Bail is a discharged rectory, rated at £5, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter.—St Michael's on the Mount is a perpetual curacy not in charge, endowed with £1,800, and in the patronage of the precentor of Lincoln.—St Nicholas in Newport is a vicarage not in charge, in the patronage of the dean and chapter. The church is in ruins.—St Paul's in the Bail is a discharged rectory, rated at £2 5s. 10d. The archdeacon of Lincoln is patron.—St Peter's at Arches is a discharged rectory, rated at £5 12s. 8d. The church is a modern structure, and the patronage belongs to the crown.—St Peter's in Eastgate is a perpetual curacy, to which, in 1778, that of St Margaret was added, endowed with £400, and in the patronage of the precentor of Lincoln.—St Peter's at Gout's is a discharged curacy, endowed with £1600. The church is an ancient Norman structure, and the precentor of Lincoln is patron.—St Swithin's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000, and in the patronage of the precentor of Lincoln.—The parishes of All Saints Bracebridge, All Saints Branstons, All Saints Canwick, and St Michael Waddington, are within the county of the city. In the city are the nominal vicarages of All Saints, St Andrew's, St Mary Cratchpool, and the Holy Cross, which appear to have merged into other livings, as they have neither parishes nor endowments. In a similar condition is the curacy of St Bartholomew's. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Huntingdonians, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics and Unitarians have places of worship here.

Schools, &c.—Here is an ancient free grammar school in which about 25 boys receive gratuitous instruction. Here are also a blue coat, Jersey, free, and national schools, well supported by endowment or subscription. About 600 children receive education in these establishments. Here are a county hospital, general dispensary, lunatic asylum, Dorcas society, &c., generally very well supported. There are also various endowments for the benefit of the poor.

Leland says, "Where the deane of Lyncolne's howse is, in the Minstar Close of Lyncolne and thereabout, was a monasterye of nunes afore the time that Remigius began the new mynstar of Lyncolne." Tanner says,—"Here were also a Gilbertine priory dedicated to St Catherine, a Benedictine cell dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, the priory of St Bartholomew, Cantilupe college, the hospitals of Beringworth, St Giles, the Holy Innocents, St Mary, the Holy Sepulchre, and houses of

Austin, Black, Grey, and White friars; and in one of the suburbs of this city was a house of friars de Sacco." The duke of Newcastle takes the title of earl from this city. Distance from London, 132 m. N. by W.

LINCOLNSHIRE,

A maritime county on the eastern coast of England. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the county of York, from which it is in a great measure separated by the Humber and its estuary; on the west by the county of Nottingham; on the south-west by Leicester and Rutland; and on the south by the counties of Northampton and Cambridge. The German ocean sweeps round it on the east, and the general form of the whole county resembles that of a semicircular area, the circular portion being washed by the sea. It extends from 52° 28' to 53° 54' lat. N., and from 18° E. long. to 1° 3' W. long. Its extreme length is about 70 m., its breadth 45, and its circumference 260, and it comprehends an area variously computed at from 2747 to 2814 square miles. The number of acres is variously estimated between 1,758,000 and 1,893,100. It has been calculated that about 473,000 acres exist as inclosed, marsh, and fen land; 200,000 as commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes; 268,000 of common fields; 25,000 of woodlands; and 927,120 of inclosed upland. According to the division of Mr Young, it consists of 234,880 acres of wolds, 178,400 heath, 776,960 lowland, and 718,880 miscellaneous. As these returns are now rather old, and as, from the inclosure of commons and draining of fens, many alterations are gradually progressing, they are not to be relied on as exhibiting an accurate picture of the state of the county at the present moment.

Divisions, &c.—Lincoln forms part of the province of Canterbury and dio. of Lincoln. It is divided into the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow, and contains 305 rectories, 234 vicarages, and 70 perpetual curacies. The archdeaconry of Lincoln comprehends the deaneries of Aswardhurn cum Lafford, Aveland, Beltsloe, Bolingbroke, Candleshoe, Calceworth, Gartree, Grantham, Graffo, Grimsby, Hill, Holland, Horncastle, Lincoln, Longobovey, Loveden, Louth-Eske, Ness, Stamford, Walshcroft, Wraggøe, and Yarborough. That of Stow comprises the deaneries of Aslacoe, Corringham, Lawress, and Manley.

The great civil divisions of the county are called *parts*, respectively, of Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland. The parts of Lindsey extend from the sea to the borders of Nottingham, and from the river Witham to the Humber, comprehending a space nearly equal to half the county. This division comprehends the city and county of the city of Lincoln, 15 hundreds, 2 soke, 19 market-towns, and 431 villages. The hundreds or wapentakes are those of Aslacoe, Bradley-Haverstoe, Calceworth, Candleshoe, Corringham, Gartree, Hill, Lawress, Low-Eske, Ludborough, Manley, Walshcroft, Well, Wraggøe, and Yarborough. The soke

are those of Bolingbroke and Horncastle.—The division of Kesteven forms the south-western portion of the county; it is bounded on the north and north-east by the river Witham; on the east by the parts of Holland; on the south by the river Welland; and on the west by the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Rutland. It contains nine wapentakes, the town of Stamford, the town and soke of Grantham, seven market-towns, and 190 villages. The hundreds are Aswardhurn, Aveland, Beltsloe, Boothby-Graffo, Flaxwell, Langoe, Loveden, Ness, and Winnibriggs with Threo.—The parts of Holland are bounded on the north by the division of Lindsey; on the west by that of Kesteven; on the south by the counties of Cambridge and Northampton; and on the east by the sea, and contains three wapentakes, with the town of Boston. The wapentakes are those of Elloe, Kirton, and Skirbeck. The county contains one city, which returns two members to parliament, the market-towns and boroughs of Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, and Stamford, each of which returns two members; and the market-towns of Alford, Barton-upon-Humber, Bolingbroke, Bourne, Caistor, Donnington, Epworth, Falkingham, Gainsborough, Glandford-bridge, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Louth, Market-Deeping, Market-Raisin, Stenford, Spalding, Spilsby, Long Sutton, Swinehead, Tattersall, Wainfleet, and Wragby. Four members of parliament are returned for the county under the reform act. The two for the parts of Lindsey are elected at Lincoln; and the two for the parts of Kesteven and Holland at Stenford. There are 630 parishes in this county, which are all in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln and province of Canterbury. The county is within the midland circuit, and has 110 acting magistrates, who hold quarter-sessions at Boston, Bourne, Falkingham, Kirton, Louth, and Spilsby.

Population.—The population of the county, in 1801, was 215,500, in 50,904 families; 29,881 of which were employed in agriculture, and 13,184 in trade and manufactures. The population was thus 15 to the square mile. In 1811, the population was 237,891; in 1821, 283,058; and in 1831, 317,244.

Physical Features.—The natural divisions of the county are the wolds, heaths, and fens. Mr Young computes the wolds to extend over 234,880 acres. They are ridges of hills, of no great altitude, but, from the flatness of a large portion of the county, sometimes commanding extensive views. They extend from near Barton-on-Humber, southward, to Spilsby, running into two parallel lines, at the distance of eight miles, the country between being uneven. A range of hills, passing from north to south in a straight line, in the meridian of the city of Lincoln, is called the heaths. The fens are partly in the district of Kesteven, but chiefly in that of Holland. The greatest division of the fenny country is the *marsh*. This is an extensive tract of land, lying on the sea coast, to the east of the wolds, varying in breadth from eight to ten miles, and protected by embankments from the encroachments of the sea.

It extends over the greater part of the coast, and has been at various times embanked and cultivated, and now constitutes one of the most fertile parts of the kingdom. Other extensive fens are Deeping fen, near Market-Deeping; Holland fen and West fen, within six miles of Boston; East fen, near Wainfleet; an extensive tract in the hundred of Langoe, extending along the river Witham; the Ancholme level, extending along the river of that name for at least ten miles; and the isle of Axholme, a large space included between the rivers Don and Trent at the north-western angle of the county. Of these fens many portions have been brought under cultivation, the water being carried off in ditches, terminating in larger fosses called *dykes*, some of which are so large as to be navigable by barges. The Deeping fen appears to have been partly improved even before the conquest, and there are remains of ancient embankments on the coast, attributed to the Romans. The draining of the isle of Axholme commenced in the reign of Edward I., and at various periods large portions of land have been brought under cultivation. In the middle of last century the drainage was completed, and the whole extent of land gained is 17,197 acres. In the parish of Long Sutton, and in Spalding, Moulton, Whalpole, Holbech, and Godney, 15,331 acres of salt marsh have been reclaimed. In Deeping fen 15,000 acres have been drained; in Holland fen, 22,000; in Alnwick fen, 10,977; in the fenny district, extending along the Witham near Lincoln, about 20 or 30 square miles have been recovered; and in East and West fens upwards of 30,000 acres; the value of which is rated at two millions, while the expense was not more than £400,000. The whole extent of land gained by embankment and draining in this county is estimated at 180,000 acres; and there still remains much to be done, especially in the district called South Holland, where not less than 100,000 acres remain in the state of fens or salt marsh. The climate is in general cold and damp, and much rain falls, especially during the prevalence of east and north winds, in summer. Agues are common in the fenny districts, but become less frequent everywhere, in proportion as the land is brought under cultivation.

Soil.—The soil varies considerably in different parts of the county. Sandy loam, with a substratum of sandstone, is common in the benth division; sand and sandy loam, with chalk, in the wolds. The marsh land is in some places exceedingly rich, in others it consists of a cold stiff clay. The isle of Axholme presents the most fertile soil in England, consisting of black loam and other rich earths, with a substratum of imperfect plaster-stone. Various degrees of sandy and loamy soils are to be met with in different parts of the county. Peat, deep sandy loam, and rich soapy blue clay, are found in the fens. What is called the *soak*, is the subterraneous water which usually appears at the depth of a few feet below the surface, and in the vicinity of the sea is salt. In dry seasons, the porous mass from which this flows

absorbs the moisture of the surface, and causes vegetation to suffer from want of moisture, even in places which were once fens, and are still liable to inundation from their situation under high water-mark. It ought to have been mentioned before, that during heavy rains these lands are often under water, from the quantity being too great to pass off by the sluices during the short period that these can remain open.

Sea Coast.—The sea coast of Lincoln is generally low, and the distance between high and low water mark is sometimes not less than two miles. "There are many banks called chain-huts, which are dry at low water; these are composed of roots, trunks, and branches of trees, intermixed with leaves of aquatic plants. The trees are chiefly birch, fir, and oak; trunks of great trees are likewise found in the fens. These circumstances prove that not only the fenny part of the county, but also the coast, has undergone considerable changes. In some parts the sea has gained on the land, and in other parts it has retired. Wrangle, in the wapentake of Skirbeck, in the division of Holland, now a village between two and three miles from the sea, was a port in the time of Edward III., and sent one ship to the siege of Calais in 1346. Wainfleet, at the same period, sent two, and indeed continued a haven of considerable importance, till the stream which flowed near it was diverted towards Boston. On the other hand, the sea has encroached near Skegnesse; this is now a village, but formerly was a large walled town. According to Leland, walls, town, church and all, were eaten up by the sea."

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Lincolnshire are the Trent, Welland, Witham, and Ancholme.—The Trent touches the county near Newton-upon-Trent, just where it is joined by the Dike, which connects it with the Witham. It runs along the border of the county in a direction due north, passing Gainsborough, as far as East Stockwith, a distance of 15 miles. Continuing nearly the same direction, it passes on the one side the wapentakes of Corringham and Mauley, and on the other the isle of Ancholme, and falls into the upper part of the estuary of the Humber. Considerable vessels can ascend to Gainsborough, and barges as far as its junction with the Dike, which is further navigable to Lincoln.—The Welland first touches the county near Stamford, near the point where the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton meet, bounds the county as far as Market-Deeping, turns to the north-west, and finally debouches in the Wash, to the south of Boston.—The Ancholme rises in the wolds, to the west of Market-Raisen, and after running westward for a few miles turns to the north, and runs towards the Humber, into which it falls. It passes Glandford-bridge, and has been rendered navigable to Bishop's-bridge, a distance of 8 miles from its source. The artificial cut sometimes follows and sometimes leaves the natural course of the river. It gives off a branch of 5 m. in length, called the Calster canal.—The Witham rises on the borders of the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, near South Witham. It runs

north to Grantham, whence it turns to the west, approaching the border of Nottingham. From Long Bennington it bends northward, and runs parallel to the high grounds as far as Lincoln, where it passes to the eastward through an interruption in the ridge of hills, and by a sweep towards the south-east reaches Boston, below which it falls into the sea. This river is generally shallow, but it has been deepened to facilitate the escape of the water from the fenny countries through which it passes. From Boston to near Tattersall the channel is entirely artificial, and the whole is navigable for small vessels to Lincoln.

Canals.—There are several canals in this county. The most ancient canal in England is the Foss-dyke, which was dug by the Romans as a drain to protect the low countries from the water flowing from the heaths. In the reign of Henry I. it was enlarged and rendered navigable, and connected the rivers Witham and Trent. It fell into decay, and was unnavigable from accumulation of sand, when Mr Ellis of Thorne, in the middle of last century, obtained a lease of it, and effected its restoration. It was finally repaired in 1826, and now completes the communication between Lincolnshire and the chain of inland navigation connected with the Trent and Ouse.—A canal extends from Sleaford to the river Witham.—The Grantham canal runs from that town to the Trent, near Holme in Nottinghamshire, a distance of 30 m., with a fall of 148 feet. It was finished in 1796, at an expense of £100,000.—From Horncastle a canal runs 10 m. south to the river Witham.—The Louth canal runs due north from that town, and is partly formed in the channel of the river Leed, with which it joins the sea after a course of 11 m.

Roads.—The roads of greatest importance are—that from London to Hull, which runs in nearly a right line northwards from Market-Deeping to Barton-on-Humber. It passes Bourne, Folkingham, Sleaford, Lincoln, where it joins the ancient Ermyn-street, and Glandford-bridge; the road from London to Edinburgh passes through about 12 m. of the south-western part of the county.

Animals, &c.—Of mineral products Lincolnshire presents little variety, and the substratum is chiefly alluvial. Blue marl has been found in small quantities; chalk exists in the wolds, and sandstone in the heathy district.—Of animals, the greatest variety is in birds, chiefly aquatic; which, however, the draining of the fens has contributed to drive away. Wild ducks are numerous, and are much sought after, being taken in what are called decoys. "The most considerable and numerous decoys are in the Holland division of this county. They are formed of pools surrounded by woods, and from these pools there are small drains called pipes. When the proper season arrives they are inclosed by nets, and by means of a decoy bird the wild fowl are induced to enter the pool through a drain thus covered: when they have entered the channel the net is drawn, and they are inclosed and taken. The general season for catching is from the end of October

to February. The decoys of Lincolnshire supply the market of London with wild fowl; the number taken is said to be immense; it is said that 10 decoys in the West fen, during one winter, supplied 31,200."

Agriculture.—The agriculture of Lincolnshire has long been celebrated. There are some large estates, but many farmers work their own ground from four to five hundred acres in extent. The land is chiefly freehold, except in the low districts, and leases are not common. The arable land forms a small proportion of the county. Wheat, oats, barley, hemp, woad, rape, cabbages, turnips, and sainfoin, are the principal crops, but no rotation seems to be generally practised. Onions are raised to a great extent in the Isle of Axholme, and under favourable circumstances, yield a return of £50 an acre. Wheat yields 3½ quarters, barley 4½, but neither are of the first quality; the produce of oats average 6½ quarters, and is of excellent quality. Beans yield 3½ quarters an acre, and sainfoin yields a plentiful crop, lasting from 9 to 14 years. Along with the artificial grasses, the various species of trefoil are much cultivated. The grazing lands of Lincolnshire are uncommonly rich, and very extensive. The short-horned Lincolnshire, and the long-horned Leicestershire cattle, are bred here to great advantage, chiefly for the butcher. There are no proper dairy farms, except perhaps a very few in the vicinity of the larger towns. Oxen are frequently employed in husbandry. The sheep are chiefly of the large Lincoln and Leicestershire breeds; their number is said to be near two millions and a half. Hogs are numerous, and the breed is improving. The horses are remarkably fine, and are chiefly sold in the markets of Yorkshire. Many extensive rabbit-warrens exist, but are generally on the decline, the rich land of old rabbit-warrens having been found very advantageous for tillage. Geese are also bred to a large extent, chiefly for the sake of their feathers; and the shameful practice of live-plucking prevails very generally. Drainage, manuring, paring, and burning, are practised with great success. "The most singular and beneficial mode of improvement practised in Lincolnshire is *warping*; this may be shortly described as permitting the tide to flow over the land at high, and letting it off at low, water. The water of the tides that come up the Ouse, Trent, Don, and other rivers which form the Humber, is extremely muddy; by permitting these waters to flow over the land and remain there till the returning tide carries them off, the soil will be raised in the course of one summer from 6 to 16 inches; and this deposited soil is of the richest quality, consisting of argillaceous and siliceous earth, with a very large proportion of mucklage. In order to warp land, a canal is made from the river, with a sluice at the mouth; and that the water may be of a proper depth on the land to be warped, and also to prevent its flowing over the adjoining lands, banks are raised round the fields that are to be warped. Hence, it will be evident that the expense is very great, but the wonder-

ful fertility thus bestowed on the lands fully compensates it."—*Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, Vol. xiii.

Trade.—Scarcely any manufactures exist in the county of Lincoln. Flax and hemp are dressed and spun at various places, but not to any important extent.

Poor Rates.—In 1776, the poor rates of this county amounted to £35,632; in 1803, they had risen to £145,848, being raised by a rate of 3s. 7d. in the pound of actual rent. In the latter year 1112 persons were relieved in work-houses, at an expense of £14,936. Out of work-houses 20,824 persons received assistance, at the average expense of £4 10s. 7d. each. Thus, 9 per cent. of the population were in the receipt of charity. In 1815, the poor and other rates amounted to £226,997 18s. 2½d.; in 1827, to £214,750, of which £167,987 12s. was applied to the relief of the poor. Some years ago, about 4 per cent. of the population were connected with friendly societies.

Churches.—The ecclesiastical edifices in this county are in general remarkably fine; no county in the kingdom containing so large a number of elegant churches. The author of one of the histories of this county thus describes them:—"It is a remarkable circumstance, that the most splendid edifices which adorn this district, were erected chiefly in its lowest and most fenny situations, where all communication must formerly have been, and indeed to this day is, extremely difficult. The most beautiful ecclesiastical edifices are in the districts of Kesteven and Holland; those in the division of Lindsey, (with the exception of Lincoln cathedral,) are in general inferior, but in the north-eastern part of Lindsey, a low flat tract, there are several churches of elegant and rich architecture. The date of them is from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VIII.; they are built of excellent materials, and, with only two exceptions, their form and character vary very little. In the central part of Kesteven most of the churches are adorned with lofty spires; in the northern and southern parts with towers; their general date is from the 13th to the 15th century. Many of these are excellent specimens of ancient English architecture. In the district of Holland, however, the ecclesiastical architecture of the county appears in its richest style, and with the greatest abundance. In this fenny district are the churches of Boston, Gosberton, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Holbeach, Geding, Long-Sutton, Croyland, &c., all of which are celebrated for magnificence or beauty. As at the period of their erection, Holland was a complete fen, accessible in many parts only by water, it was necessary to lay artificial foundations of piles, or planks of wood, or different layers of earth and stone; and yet such was the care and skill of the architects, that notwithstanding all these difficulties, few of the churches have swerved from the perpendicular." See LONG-SUTTON, CROYLAND, &c.

History.—This county formed in ancient times a portion of the territory of the Coritani, and was included in the province of the Ro-

mans, called *Britannia Prima*. The Romans had several stations: *Ad Abum* supposed at Winterton, *Aquis* at Aukborough, *Banovallium* at Horncastle, *Causennæ* at Ancaster, *Crocolana* at Brough, *Lindum*, and *Lincoln*, and *Vainona* at Wainfleet. It is crossed by the Ermin-street, the Fosse-way, and the Salt-way. The Ermin-street runs from south to north in nearly a right line through the county, passing Lincoln. Various remains of Roman buildings are mentioned under the articles Scampton, Torksey, Stow, Gainsborough, &c. The county formed a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. It suffered much from the inroads of the Danes, who held possession of it for a long time, till expelled in 941 by Edward the Elder. It has since been frequently mentioned in history, especially in the reigns of John and Charles I.; but no particular event demands attention in a work like the present.

The family of Bertie takes the title of earl from the parts of Lindsey; that of Fox, the title of baron from the division of Holland.

LINCOLN'S INN, an extra-parochial place in the county of Middlesex, containing 142 inhabitants.

LINDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Cartmel, county of Lancaster. Living, a curacy endowed with £800, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord George Cavendish. Distance from Cartmel 3 miles N.E. Pop. with the parish.

LINDEBY, or LINBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 9s. 9½d., returned at £45, and, in 1829, in the patronage of F. Wilson, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Nottingham, 8 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 515; in 1831, 352. A. P., £1,364.

LINDETH, a hamlet in the parish of Warton, co. of Lancaster.

LINDETH, a hamlet in the parish of Windermere, co. of Westmoreland.

LINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Burley Arches, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St John. The Independents have a chapel here. Here is a well-endowed school of industry. Fairs for horned cattle, horses, lambs, and pedlery, are held on May 12th, August 5th, and October 28th. The river Ouse is navigable here. Distance from Cuckfield, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1077; in 1831, 1485. A. P., £4,431.

LINDISFARNE. See HOLY ISLAND.

LINDLEY, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Higham-on-the-hill, co. of Leicester. Mr Robert Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, was born here in 1576.

LINDLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield, W. R. of the co. of York. The chapel was recently erected at an expense of £2,615. The Wesleyan Methodists have a

place of worship here. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture. Here is a well-endowed school. Distance from Huddersfield, 3 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1377; in 1831, 2306. A. P., £3,810.

LINDLEY, a township in the parish of Otley, wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Otley, 4 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 155. A. P., £1,545.

LINDLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Halifax, W. R., co. of York.

LINDON, a hamlet in the parish of Rock, co. of Worcester.

LINDRICK, an extra-parochial liberty in the wapentake of Claro, W. R., co. of York. Distance from Ripon, 2½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 25.

LINDRIDGE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. It comprises the chapelries of Knighton-upon-Teme, and Pensax, with the hamlet of Newnham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £26 12s. 11d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Tenbury, 5½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 1802. A. P., £2,804.

LINDESELL, a parish in the hundred of Dunmow, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £8, returned at £99 8s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Guildford. Distance from Thaxted, 4 m. S. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 381. A. P., £1,568.

LINDSEY, a parish in the hundred of Cosford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Suffolk, rated at £40, returned at £60, and annexed to the vicarage of Kersey. Church ded. to St Peter. A manufacture of linsey-woolsey formerly flourished here. Distance from Hadleigh, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 250. A. P., £1,333.

LINER (THE), a river in Cornwall, falling into the Tamar, opposite Tovey.

LINESIDE, a township in the parish of Arthuret, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Longtown, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 137. A. P., £2,848.

LINEY, a hamlet in the parish of Weston-in-Zoyland, co. of Somerset.

LINFORD, a parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy not in charge. The chapel is in ruins. Distance from Brandon-Ferry, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 91. A. P., £791.

LINFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Bagot, &c. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here are six almshouses and a school, endowed, in 1702, by Sir W. and Lady Pritchard. Distance from Newport-Pagnell, 2 m. W.S.W.

Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 420. A. P., £3,843.

LINFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £50, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. P. Knapp. Church ded. to St Leonard. This was formerly a chapelry to the vicarage of Newport-Pagnell. Distance from Newport-Pagnell, 2 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 55. A. P., £1,115.

LING, a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Edward Lombe, Esq. (Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from East Dereham, 6 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 645. A. P., £1,863.

LING, a parish in the hundred of Andersfield, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 8s. 4d., returned at £70, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Hill Dawes, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Near this is the isle of Athelney, celebrated as the retreat of Alfred the Great, who founded a monastery there. Distance from Bridgwater, 6 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 343. A. P., £3,389.

LINGARTHS, a township in the parish of Almondbury, W. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 642; in 1831, 758.

LINGEN, a parish in the hundred of Wigmore, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £10 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Wynn. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Presteigne, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,423.

LINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Tandridge, co. of Surrey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, returned at £85, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Robert Ladbroke, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The Baptists have a chapel here. The church was anciently collegiate, and at the dissolution had revenues rated at £79 15s. 10d. The school has a small endowment. Distance from Godstone, 6 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1287; in 1831, 1814. A. P., £7,072.

LINGORRIL (THE), a river in Merioneth, falling into the Irish sea at Llangyllin.

LINGWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Blofield, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11, returned at £34, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. E. Goddard. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Acle, 2½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 294. A. P., £1,041.

LINKENHOLT, a parish in the hundred of Pastrow, Kingsclere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 0s. 5d., returned at £150 15s. 10d., and, in 1829, in

the patronage of Mrs Worgan. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Great Bedwin, 6½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 87. A. P., £708.

LINKINHORNE, a parish in the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Miss Hewish. Church ded. to St Mellor. Here is a school free to all children within the parish. Distance from Callington, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 924; in 1831, 1159. A. P., £5,643.

LINLEY, a parish in the hundred of Wenlock, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory united to that of Broseley. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Bridgnorth, 4 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 111. A. P., £628.

LINMOUTH, a township in the parish of Woodhorn, co. of Northumberland, so called from its situation at the mouth of the Line. Pop., in 1831, 23.

LINON (THE), a river in Anglesen, falling into the Arrow at Llanwerog.

LINOP, a township, with Ingram and Greenside-hill, in the parish of Ingram, co. of Northumberland. Here is a cataract 48 feet in height. The remains of an ancient British town exist in the vicinity.

LINSDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Cartmel, hundred of Lonsdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5 8s., returned at £111, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord G. H. Cavendish. Distance from Ulverston, 9 m. E. by N.

LINSHEELS, a township in the parish of Hallystone, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 114.

LINSIDE, or **LEVEN SIDE**. See **LINESIDE**.

LINSLADE. See **LINCHLADE**.

LINSTAD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge, returned at £82, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Halesworth, 4 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,471.

LINSTAD (LITTLE, or LOWER), a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £65 10s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield. Church ded. to St Margaret. Distance from Halesworth, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 186. A. P., £562.

LINSTED, a parish in the hundred of Teynham, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 3s. 11½d., returned at £112, and in the patronage of the archdeacon of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. A fair is held here on May 12th for cattle. Distance from Sittingbourne, 3½

m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 796; in 1831, 962. A. P., £2,848.

LINSTOCK, a township in the parish of Stanwix, co. of Cumberland. Here are the remains of Linstock-castle, formerly the residence of the bishops of Carlisle. In the vicinity are extensive remains of Drawdykes castle, now used as a farm-house. Distance from Carlisle, 2 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 228.

LINTHORPE, a township in the parish of Middlesborough, N. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 229. A. P., £2,644.

LINTHWAITE, a township in the parish of Almondbury, W. R., co. of York. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen trade. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 1381; in 1831, 2852.

LINTON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Chilford, co. of Cambridge. The town is a poor place, situated on the road from Cambridge to Colchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £10 13s. 4d., returned at £107 5s. 4d.; and in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. The church is an elegant and spacious Gothic structure, ded. to St Mary. The Independents and Quakers have places of worship here. The market is on Thursday; and fairs for horses and lambs are held on Holy Thursday and July 30th. A court-leet is sometimes held. Tanned leather is made here, and in the vicinity are many nurseries and gardens. Here was an alien priory, valued at £23 8s. 10d., founded in the reign of Henry III. At Barham was a cell of crouched friars, of which part of the buildings yet exist. A Roman road passes here; and coins of the Romans have been found. It has been supposed to be the site of a station. Distance from London, 48 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1157; in 1831, 1678. A. P., £3,120.

LINTON, a township in the parish of Church-Gresley, co. of Derby. It is within the jurisdiction of the court of Tutbury, and part of the duchy of Lancaster. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Burton-on-Trent, 5½ m. S.S.E.

LINTON, a parish in the hundred of Sherwell, co. of Devon. It comprises the villages of Linton and Linmouth, the latter of which, formerly a sea-port, is now a small fishing village. There is some coasting trade along the Bristol channel, and fish is shipped for Bristol and other places. The river Lyn falls into the sea here, and is crossed by a bridge. This place is much frequented during the summer season, and several good houses have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. Vessels of 200 tons burden can come up to the pier. The lords of the two manors which compose this parish had anciently the right of inflicting capital punishment. Courts leet and baron are held after Easter, when a portreeve, ale-taster, and tything-man, are chosen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, not in charge, returned at £110. Patron, the archdeacon of

Barnstable. The Independents have a chapel here. The scenery in this and the neighbouring parishes is wild and rugged, and the mountains of South Wales are visible at a distance. Distance from Ilfracombe, 14 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 481; in 1831, 792. A. P., £1,987.

LINTON, a hamlet in the parish of Churcham, co. of Gloucester.

LINTON, a township in the parish of Bromyard, co. of Hereford. Distance from Bromyard, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 500. A. P., £3,261.

LINTON, a parish in the hundred of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 10s., and in the patronage of St John's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. The Baptists have a place of worship here. A court-leet is sometimes held. Distance from Ross, 5 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 578; in 1831, 636. A. P., £3,181.

LINTON, a parish in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 13s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Earl Cornwallis. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a school in which 16 children receive gratuitous instruction, on an endowment of £10 17s. 11d. per annum. Distance from Maidstone, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 690; in 1831, 733. A. P., £3,271.

LINTON, a township in the parish of Spofforth, W. R. of the co. of York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,332.

LINTON (EAST and WEST), two hamlets in the parish of Eastrington, co. of York.

LINTON-GRANGE, a hamlet in the parish of Wintringham, E. R., co. of York.

LINTON-UPON-OUSE, a township in the parish of Newton-upon-Ouse, N. R., co. of York. Here is a small endowed school. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 254.

LINTON-IN-WHARF DALE, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, W. R. of the co. of York. It comprises the townships of Grassington, Hebden, Linton, and Threshfield. Living, a rectory, divided into two medietyes, each rated at £16, in the archd. and dio. of York, and in the patronage of the king. The first portionist holds a more extensive glebe than the other; the returned value of the first mediety is £100, that of the second £120. Here is an hospital for six poor widows, endowed with £60 a-year. Here is a school, free to all applicants, with a revenue of £30, for the master and usher, and having four exhibitions of £12 per annum each, to St John's college, Cambridge. Distance from Skipton, 9 m. N. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 2113; that of the town, in 1801, 186; in 1831, 343. A. P., £1,207.

LINTY-GREEN, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham. Pop., in 1801, 654; in 1831, 650.

LINWOOD, a parish in the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 4s. 2d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of A. Wallis, Esq. Church ded. to St Cornelius. Distance from Market-Raisen, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 169. A. P., £1,818.

LINWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of New Forest, co. of Southampton. Pop. with Wood-Green.

LIPHOOK, a hamlet in the parish of Bramshot, co. of Southampton. Fairs or horned cattle and horses are held here on May 6th and June 11th.

LIPWOOD, a township in the parish of Warden, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1831, 583.

LISCARD, a township in the parish of Wallasey, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Great Neston, 12 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 967. A. P., £912.

LISCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Soulbury, co. of Buckingham.

LISKEARD, a parish, containing the borough and market-town of the same name, locally situated in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Here was a castle of the earls and dukes of Cornwall, long since destroyed. The town is partly built on rocky and irregular ground, and contains good houses; the streets are paved, but not lighted. From the nature of the ground it has a picturesque appearance, and the air is remarkably pure. Here are a handsome market-place and town-hall. This is one of the towns for the stamping of tin. Here are some manufactories of serge, blankets, ropes, and leather, but the town profits most by the transit of tin, copper, and lead, from the mines of the surrounding district. A canal has been carried from Liskeard to Looe, and proves of considerable advantage to traders. Saturday is market-day, and great markets are held on Shrove-Tuesday, the day after Palm-Sunday, and the Monday after St Nicholas' day. Fairs for horses, oxen, sheep, and cloth, are held on Holy Thursday, August 15th, September 21st, and October 2d.

The town has been incorporated from a remote period. It is now governed under a charter of Elizabeth, by a mayor, recorder, eight burgesses, and a number of freemen, with constables, sergeants-at-mace, &c. Within the borough the mayor and recorder act as justices of the peace. A court of pleas for any debts is held every third week, and sessions are held twice a-year. The petty-sessions for the eastern division of the hundred are held here monthly.

The borough returned two members to parliament from the 23d of Edward I. to the 2d William IV. The mayor and corporation, in all about 40 persons, alone possessed the franchise. One member is now returned, and the number of voters under the reform act is stated at 315. It is also one of the polling-places for the members for the eastern division of the county.

Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall

and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 13s. 11½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Dr Gwynne. The church is ded. to St Martin, and is a handsome and spacious Gothic structure. The Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is a grammar school, supported by the earl of St Germans. Here are also several schools with small endowments, for the benefit of poor children. Here were anciently a convent, and an hospital for lepers. Many Druidical remains exist in the vicinity. Distance from London, 224 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2708; in 1831, 4042. A. P., £13,230.

LISSET, a chapelry in the parish of Beecroft, E. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St James. Distance from Bridlington, 8 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 102. A. P., £2,929.

LISSINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 17s. 6d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Market-Raisen, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,575.

LISTON, a parish in the hundred of Hinecroft, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12, returned at £146 16s., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. H. Campbell, Esq. Distance from Sudbury, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 88. A. P., £889.

LITCHAM, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of East Lexham annexed, rated at £9 2s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. Church ded. to St Andrew. This was formerly a market-town; a fair is held on November 1st. Petty-sessions are held here every six weeks by the county magistrates. Here are an hospital and a national school. The lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet. Distance from Swaffham, 7½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 771. A. P., £2,300.

LITCHBOROUGH. See **LICHBOROUGH**.
LITCHFIELD. See **LICHFIELD**.

LITCHURCH, a hamlet in the parish of St Peter, co. of Derby. This, with Morleston, gives name to the hundred. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 516. A. P., £2,343.

LITHERLAND, a township in the parish of Sefton, co. palatine of Lancaster. Pop., in 1831, 789. A. P., £2,231.

LITHEWELL, or **LUDWELL**, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Dawlish, co. of Devon. The chapel, which is now in ruins, was ded. to St Mary.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, co. palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10, returned at £86, and in the patronage of the vicar of Rochdale. Chapel ded. to St James. The Wesleyan

Methodists have a place of worship here. This was the site of a small Roman station. Fairs are held on March 1st and October 13th. Distance from Rochdale, 3 m. N.E. by E. Pop. with the parish.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Basethlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 3s. 4d., returned at £36 7s. 6d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of J. Hewett, Esq. This was anciently a Roman station, called *Agelocum*, and here is an ancient ferry over the Trent. Distance from East Retford, 8 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 82. A. P., £549.

LITTLEBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Downhamford, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Vincent. A fair is held 5th July. The river Stour passes the village. Distance from Canterbury, 4½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,698.

LITTLEBROOKE, a hamlet in the parish of Stone, co. of Kent.

LITTLEBURY, a parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10 2s. 1d., and in the patronage of the rector. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The rectory is a sinecure, in the patronage of the bishop of Ely, rated at £26 13s. 4d. Here is an endowed free school. Distance from Saffron-Walden, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 875. A. P., £4,314.

LITTLECOT, a chapelry in the parish of Chilton-Folliat, co. of Wilts. Here are extensive gunpowder magazines. In 1730, a remarkably fine mosaic pavement was found here, but unfortunately destroyed; an engraving from it exists.

LITTLECOTE, or **LITCOTE**, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Stewkley, hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham.

LITTLEDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster, co. palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £68, and in the patronage of the vicar of Lancaster. Chapel ded. to St Anne-under-Caton. Distance from Lancaster, 6 m. E. by N.

LITTLEFIELD, a hundred in the lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent, containing two parishes.

LITTLEHAM, a parish in the hundred of East Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Exeter, rated at £15 12s. 6d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. It comprises the chapelry of Exmouth. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The school has a small endowment. Distance from Exmouth, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1909; in 1831, 3169. A. P., £3,647.

LITTLEHAM, a parish in the hundred

of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 16s. 10½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of G. Anthony and P. Tapp, Esqs. Church ded. to St Swithin. Distance from Bideford, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 424. A. P., £1,449.

LITTLEMAINE, a tything in the parish of Knighton, co. of Dorset.

LITTLEMORE, or LITTLEMOOR, a township in the parish of St Mary the Virgin, city of Oxford and hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine nuns, valued at the suppression at £33 6s. 8d. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease, which has been allowed to decay. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, returned with the parish.

LITTLE-OVER, a township in the parish of Mickle-Over, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 412. A. P., £2,964.

LITTLEPORT, a parish in the hundred and isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the bishop of Ely, and rated at £8. Church ded. to St George. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Ely, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1602; in 1831, 2644. A. P., £1,768.

LITTLETON, a township in the parish of Christleton, co. of Chester. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 48. A. P., £690.

LITTLETON, in the hundred of Comb's-Ditch, co. of Dorset. This place was formerly an independent parish and manor, but now reduced to a single house and farm. The last rector was inducted in 1427.

LITTLETON, a parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, co. of Middlesex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £14, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Thomas Wood, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here is an endowed school. Distance from Staines, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,618.

LITTLETON, a parish in the hundred of Buddlegate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the incumbent, returned at £65 10s., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. Church ded. to St Magdalene. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester, for recovery of debts. Distance from Winchester, 3 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 120. A. P., £828.

LITTLETON, a tything in the parish of Steeple-Ashton, co. of Wilts. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 79. A. P., £2,361.

LITTLETON (DREW), a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 9s. 9d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a large cromlech. Distance from Chippenham, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 177. A. P., £883.

LITTLETON (HIGH), a parish in the hundred of Chewton, co. of Somerset. Liv-

ing, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 7s. 8½d., returned at £37, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Barter. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Coal is wrought here extensively. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Bath, 9½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 811; in 1831, 911. A. P., £3,062.

LITTLETON (MIDDLE), a township in the parish of North Littleton, co. of Worcester.

LITTLETON (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Blackenhurst, co. of Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £6 13s. 9d., and annexed to that of South Littleton. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Evesham, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 360. A. P., £2,789.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, a parish in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 4s. 9½d., returned at £62, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir H. C. Lippincott, Bart. Distance from Thornbury, 2 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,574.

LITTLETON-PANNELL, a tything in the parish of West Livingston, co. of Wilts. Pop., in 1831, 532.

LITTLETON (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Blackenhurst, co. of Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy with North Littleton, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £4 1s. 10½d., and in the patronage of Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary and St Nicholas. Distance from Evesham, 3½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,633.

LITTLETON (WEST), a chapelry in the parish of Tormarton, co. of Gloucester. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Distance from Marshfield, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,262.

LITTLEWORTH, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton, co. of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 615. A. P., £364.

LITTLEWORTH, a tything in the parish of Faringdon, co. of Berks.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Wootton, co. of Oxford.

LITTLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Armington, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £5 13s. 7d., returned at £119, and in the patronage of Clare-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Catherine. Some Roman antiquities have been found here. Distance from Royston, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 622. A. P., £1,190.

LITTLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Longbridge, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £12 13s. 6d., returned at £80, and, in 1829, in the patronage of F. F. Bean, Esq. It is part of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Seaford, 3½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 143. A. P., £851.

LITTON, a parish in the hundred of Wells Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory, a peculiar of the prebendary of Litton, rated at £8 12s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Wells, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 866; in 1831, 414. A. P., £1,845.

LITTON, a hamlet in the parish of Tideswell, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 438; in 1831, 866. A. P., £1,631.

LITTON, a township in the parish of Arncliffe, W. R., co. of York. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 102. A. P., £1,422.

LITTON (CHENEY), a parish in the hundred of Uggescombe, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £33 7s. 8½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Cox, D.D. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free school endowed with £30 per annum. Distance from Bridport, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 420. A. P., £4,441.

LIVERMERE (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Thedwestry, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15 8s. 11½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of N. L. Acton, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 336. A. P., £1,312.

LIVERMERE (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Blackbourn, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory united to that of Great Livermere, rated at £6 12s. 11d. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Bury-St-Edmund's, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 185. A. P., £1,368.

LIVERPOOL,

A borough, sea-port, and market-town, locally situated in the hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

Population.—The population in 1700 was about 5000; in 1764, 26,000; in 1790, 56,000; in 1801, 77,653; in 1811, 94,376, exclusive of 7000 seamen; in 1821, 118,972; and in 1831, 165,175. A. P., £589,140.

History.—The origin of the name is involved in uncertainty. Some have derived it from a species of liver-wort found on the sea-shore; others, with greater appearance of correctness, have supposed that it took its name from a species of water-fowl, anciently called lever or liver, and bring the proof of its existence from the borough arms, the crest of which is a bird bearing that appellation. Others deduce it from its ancient orthography. In a charter of Henry II., it is said to be a place which the "Lyrpul men call *Litherpul*." The latter part of the name was doubtless assumed from the circumstance of the town being situated on the borders of a pool, which occupied the site of the new eastern house, and flowed with the tide in the direction of Paradise-street. Baxter supposes this to have been the port of the *Sestantii*, mentioned by Ptolemy. This

notion, however, has generally been rejected, and the existence of Liverpool even at the conquest is very doubtful. Domesday-book proves that the extensive tract between the Ribble and Mersey was given by William I. to Roger of Poictiers, but no mention is made of Liverpool, unless we regard it as the *Emedune* or *Luredune* of that ancient record. There seems little reason to doubt that a castle was erected here by Roger de Poictiers, from which we may date the origin of the town. Morery asserts that the castle was built by King John, which seems to be supported by Leland, who says "the king hath a castelet there," but the authority of Camden outweighs these. Roger de Poictiers bestowed the wardenship of the castle on Vivian de Molyneux, whose descendants still enjoy estates in the neighbourhood. The castle was granted to the town in 1704, at a rent of £6 13s. 4d., and finally demolished in 1715, when St George's church was erected on its site. The conquest of Ireland gave the first stimulus to the commerce of Liverpool. In consequence of its relative situation to that country, it soon became a port of importance. Two charters of Henry I. are mentioned in the corporation records, but no such documents are to be found in the Owen-archives. A charter was granted by John, and, in 1229, renewed by Henry III., who, for a fine of ten marks, constituted it a free borough for ever, with a merchant-guild, and other liberties. In the beginning of the 16th century, Leland gives the following description of Liverpool:—" *Lyrpole*, alias *Lyverpoole*, a pavid towne, hath but a chapel. *Walton*, at four miles off, not far from the Se, is Parochie Chirch. The king hath a castelet there, and the Erie of *Darbe* hath a stone-howe there. *Irish* Marchauntes cum much thither, as to a good haven. After that *Mersey* water cumming toward *Runcorne* in *Cheshire* lisith among the commune people the name, and to *Lyrpole*.—At *Lyrpole* is smaule custome payid that causith *Marchauntes* to resort. Good *Marchandis* at *Lyrpole*, and moch *Irish* yarn that *Manchester* men do by ther." The town declined subsequent to this, containing, in 1565, only 138 houses, and, in 1671, being mentioned in a petition to Queen Elizabeth, as "her majesty's poor decayed town of Liverpool." In 1636, when Charles I. issued writs for the exaction of ship-money, Liverpool was rated at no more than £25, while Chester was charged £26, and Bristol £1000. In 1644, the town was in the hands of the parliament, and was besieged and taken the same year by Prince Rupert. It soon fell again into the possession of the parliament. In September, 1645, on a petition of the town, the parliament settled 'the milne and ferry-boats,' on the corporation, as a satisfaction for various losses. A great part of the town having been burnt, 500 tons of timber were allowed for rebuilding it; and it was ordered that the timber should be felled in the estates of the earl of Derby, Lord Molyneux, Sir W. Norris, and Robert Blundell, Robert Molyneux, Charles Gerard, and Edward Scarsbrick, Esqs. In

addition to this, an ordinance was afterwards passed by both houses of parliament for confirming the charters and liberties of the town, and the sum of £10,000 was granted to indemnify the inhabitants for the losses they had sustained. The town was fortified during the civil wars, but the fortifications were afterwards dismantled, and considerable alarm was felt for its safety during the insurrections in favour of the Stuarts.

Trade.—The first accommodation for vessels afforded by Liverpool consisted in the erection of a mole, for the shelter of vessels in the winter season, and a quay for shipping and unshipping cargoes. In 1710, the first wet dock was formed on the site of the old pool or haven, which subsequently received the name of the Old dock, and was finally filled up in 1831. At this period, the number of vessels belonging to the port was 84, of the average size of 70 tons, and employing 924 seamen. But many vessels belonging to other places frequented this port. The principal trade was with Ireland, the isle of Man, and the northern states of Europe, independent of the coasting trade. At this period the extent of tonnage cleared out from Liverpool in British ships, was only 1-42 of that from all the ports in the kingdom. The West Indian and American trade gave a powerful stimulus to the port, and in 1710, the number of ships had increased to 113, navigated by 1376 seamen. The trade with Scotland for coarse cloths for the West India market was now interrupted by the competition of the Manchester manufacturers, who thus threw into the hands of Liverpool the monopoly of the supply of such goods to the West Indies. The trade appears to have risen most rapidly in wealth from the year 1722 to 1740, by means of a contraband trade with South America. This consisted in supplying Spanish smugglers with goods in Jamaica, where payment was made in specie. This branch of illicit commerce, which is said by Edwards to have vended to the amount of £1,500,000 in British goods annually, was checked by the vigilance of the Spanish government, and at length wholly abolished by act of parliament. The African trade was now partly in the hands of Liverpool, so that the suspension of the smuggling was not so severely felt as it might have been. In 1750, fifteen ships from Liverpool were employed in the slave trade with so much success, that they rapidly increased, and, in 1764, 74 ships cleared out for the coast of Africa. It has been estimated that the twelfth part of the shipping of Great Britain is navigated by Liverpool, that it has one-fourth of her foreign trade, one-sixth of her general commerce, and one-half of the trade of London. The present commerce of Liverpool may be divided into several branches. The trade with Ireland, which was the original support of the port, has increased from the employment of 15 vessels to upwards of 2,700. The export was chiefly British manufactures, salt and coal. Of the imports, the following statement for the year 1831, will convey a pretty accurate idea:

—Cows, 90,715; horses, 276; sheep, 134,726; mules, 243; pigs, 156,001; calves, 1,196; lambs, 25,725; hams and tongues, 590 hogsheds; bacon, 13,090 barrels; pork, 14,554 barrels, and 936 half-barrels; beef, 6,391 tierces, and 1199 barrels; lard, 465 tierces, and 4,542 firkins; butter, 5,754 cools, 258,087 firkins, and 19,217 half-firkins; eggs, 2,505 crates; wheat, 277,060 quarters; oats, 380,670 qrs.; barley, 21,328 qrs.; rye, 423 qrs.; beans, 8,452 qrs.; peas, 1,724 qrs.; malt, 6,850 qrs.; meal, 149,816 loads; flour, 93,154 sacks. The trade with the United States of America is another important branch of the commerce of Liverpool. The imports consist chiefly of cotton. The trade of Liverpool in this article is equal to six times the aggregate quantity imported into all other ports in the kingdom, and nine times greater than that imported into London. It is the mart for the re-exportation of the same material, after having passed through the hands of the manufacturers of Lancashire and the west of Scotland. In 1829, 641,373 bales of cotton were imported into Liverpool; 800 vessels cleared inwards, and 864 outwards on the American trade. Four packets sail every month for New York, 2 belonging to another company sail also for New York; 2 for Philadelphia, and one or two for Boston. With the West Indies, Liverpool carries on an extensive trade: in 1829, 195 vessels cleared inwards, and 232 outwards, on this trade. The imports in 1829 were 43,700 hogsheds and tierces of sugar; 11,650 puncheons of rum; 2,464 hogsheds of tobacco, of which the warehouses then contained 12,000 hogsheds, and 8,080 casks, with 5000 barrels and bags of coffee, including the exports of this article from other places. The trade with Africa employed in the same year about 90 vessels. Since 1814, this port has carried on considerable trade with the East Indies for cotton, sugar, indigo, and spices. In 1829, 68 ships were so employed. The trade with the Mediterranean, Baltic, British North America, and the various ports of Great Britain, is of great value and extent. The whole trade of the port, in 1829, may be understood from the following statement:—Of British vessels, there cleared outwards 1700, of foreign vessels 900; of British vessels there entered inwards 1485, and of foreign vessels 810, all engaged in foreign trade. The number of vessels connected with the port in that year was 11,214, the burden of which amounted to 1,411,964 tons. The gross receipt of customs in 1823 was £2,808,402, and in 1829, £3,123,768 8s. 10d. Liverpool possesses an extensive communication by steam with Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and various parts of the coast. In 1830 there were 16 steam-vessels plying to the ferries on the Mersey, 2 to the isle of Man, 3 to ports in the north of England, 6 to Wales, 7 to Scotland, and 36 to Ireland. The number of steam-vessels belonging to Liverpool has increased considerably since that period. In the article LANCASHIRE will be found an account of its inland connexions by canals, rivers, and railways.

Port.—The port of Liverpool is stated in an official paper, dated 28th November, 1723, to extend "from the Redstones in Hollyake, at the point of Wirral, southerly to the foot of the river called Ribble water, in a direct line northerly, and so upon the south side of the said river to Hesketh bank easterly, and to the rivers Asland and Douglas there, and so all along the sea coasts of Meols and Formby, unto the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weaver." At the entrance of the river is the Black rock lighthouse, with revolving lights alternately red and natural, and with a bell which is rung in hazy weather. It was erected in 1830. There is also a floating light 11 miles seawards, and pilot boats are constantly stationed there. There is also a telegraphic connexion with Holyhead.

Docks.—The docks are vested by an act of parliament, obtained in 1825, in 21 commissioners as trustees; of whom 13 are appointed by the Incorporation, and the remainder by the rate payers, to the amount of £10 and upwards. To prevent inconvenience and disorder, the internal economy of each dock is superintended by a dock-master, whose annual salary is £105. There is also a harbour-master for the general superintendence of the port. Fires are not suffered on board the ships, nor were candles, unless secured in lanterns; the smoking of tobacco is forbidden under a penalty of 40s.; having combustible matter on the docks or quay during the night is punished by a penalty of £10; and having gunpowder on board while in dock, by a fine of 40s. As the docks are subject to accumulation of sand and mud, they have under-ground communications with each other by means of large tunnels, so that the water of one dock may be made to wash out another. This operation is usually performed once a year. When the dock to be cleaned is left dry by opening the gates when the tide is ebbing, and the sluices being opened in various directions, a number of men with spades throw the mud into the currents, which being thus carried away, the dock is sufficiently cleared in twelve or fourteen days. On the sides of the docks are warehouses of uncommon size and strength, to the different floors of which goods are craned up with great facility; while the space around the quays is sufficiently wide to prevent confusion or interruption where so much business is done. Very lately a dredging machine has been tried in the cleaning of the docks, and has been found to answer very well. The following are the wet docks:—1. The Salthouse dock. This was the second constructed in Liverpool, and contains an area of 23,025 square yards, with 759 lineal yards of quay. Its form is irregular: the upper end is chiefly occupied by ships that are laid up, the lower by corn and timber vessels.—2. St George's dock, constructed according to an act passed in the 2d George III. It was completed at an expense of £21,000, and contains an area of 26,793 square yards, with a length of quay equal to 1,001 yards. It is surrounded by extensive warehouses, and is chiefly resorted to

by West India vessels. The gates are 38 feet wide, and 26 feet deep.—3. The king's dock, constructed in the 25th George III., is contiguous to the king's tobacco warehouse, and is consequently frequented by vessels from Virginia and other parts. The American vessels, and those in the Baltic trade, which freighted with timber and marine stores, likewise discharge their cargoes here. Its area is 37,776 square yards, and its length of quay 875 yards.—4. The queen's dock. This was constructed immediately after the last, at an expense of £25,000. It is chiefly occupied by American and Baltic vessels, and contains an area of 51,501 square yards; length of quay 1255 yards.—5. The duke's dock is a small basin belonging to the duke of Bridgewater, situated between the king's and Salthouse docks.—6. The prince's dock, opened on the day of the coronation of George IV., contains an area of 57,129 square yards, with 1613 yards of quay.—7. The dry dock between the Salthouse and George's docks is undergoing alterations, and will soon be a wet dock, with an area of 19,095 square yards, and 500 yards of quay.—8. The half-tide dock, which communicates with the southern end of Queen's dock, contains 13,185 square yards, and has 497 feet of quay.—9. The new North works consists of

No.	1, dock, with	Square Yards.	Yards of Quay.
— 2, —	—	30,744	1012
— 3, —	—	29,085	839
— 4, —	—	33,642	1050
— 4, —	—	29,313	914
Half-tide basin, —	—	17,605	586

The new south works are Brunswick dock, with 60,824 square yards, and 1092 yards of quay, and half-tide basin of 9,245 square yards, and 483 yards of quay. These measurements include the entrances to the several docks. Besides these there are the dry basins, from which the water disappears entirely on the ebbing of the tide. These are,—

Name.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Line of Quay in Yards.
Prince's basin, . . .	20,909	509
Seacombe basin, . . .	1,805	188
George's basin, . . .	16,372	455
— ferry basin, . . .	1,344	160
Old dock gut, . . .	7,737	447
Queen's basin, . . .	24,391	601
South ferry basin, . . .	2,927	205
Brunswick basin, . . .	23,622	572

Thus the whole dock-room includes a space of 111 acres, and the quay line extends to about eight miles. There are two lines of docks, communicating by passages; the south line consists of the Brunswick, Half-tide, Queen's, King's, and Duke's docks; the north line of the Salt-house, Dry, George's, Prince's, and New North docks. The river wall, exclusive of the openings, extends 2 m. 820 yards. Connected with these are numerous graving docks and private basins. In the year 1724, the dock dues amounted to £810 11s. 6d.; in 1752, to £1,776 8s. 2d.; in 1760, to £2,330 6s. 7d.; in 1770, to £4,142 17s. 2d.; in 1780, to £3,528 7s. 9d.; in 1790, to £10,087 6s. 2d.;

in 1800, to £23,379 13s. 6d.; in 1810, to £65,782 1s.; in 1829, to £166,550 11s. 11d.

Manufactures.]—The manufactures of Liverpool are chiefly connected with ships, ship stores, and machinery of various kinds. The manufactures of soap, tobacco, and snuff, are very extensive. Liverpool is celebrated for the manufacture of watches and time-pieces, and supplies more than any town in the kingdom except London. Here are numerous houses for the refining of sugar, iron foundries, breweries, mills, marble-works, and potteries.

Situation and General Aspect.]—Liverpool is situated on the eastern bank of the river Mersey, in 53° 22' N. lat. and 2° 30' W. long. at a distance of 204 m. from London. It extends from north to south about three miles, and about one mile from east to west. The streets are irregularly placed, and the houses are chiefly constructed of brick. In the vicinity of the river the streets are narrow, but to the east, where the ground rises in a gentle slope, they are spacious and elegant. Both coal and oil gas are used in lighting the streets, and excellent water is supplied in pipes distributed over every part of the town. The air is salubrious, and the temperature generally mild, in consequence of the vicinity of the sea. The mean temperature seems to be about 54°. It is generally supposed that, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, Liverpool is one of the most healthy places in the kingdom.—“The situation of the town,” says Dr Dobson, “is peculiarly favourable to constitutions that require and can bear a cold sharp air; of which description are those of nervous relaxed habits, to whom, in most instances, it proves very friendly and favourable: the healthy will also have their health preserved by it. The occasions in which the situation of the town becomes unfavourable, are with those persons who are subject to coughs, asthma, and other affections of the chest; as those complaints are aggravated and renewed, and even promoted, in constitutions inclined.” The effect of the winds on the state of the weather are generally as follows:—The north-west winds are turbulent and stormy; the southern productive of ruin; the easterly winds often accompany a serene sky; and the severest cold and frost usually come with a north or north-east wind.

Public Buildings.]—On the site of the old dock is the New Custom-house, now in process of erection. It will be a superb structure in the Grecian style of architecture, and it is supposed that the expense will not be less than £300,000, of which government contributes £150,000.—The Town-hall is an elegant structure, at the north end of Castle-street. It was designed by Mr Wood of Bath, and founded in 1749. It has a well-proportioned rustic basement, surmounted by an elegant range of columns and pilasters in the Corinthian style, between which are the windows, having circular heads supported by small Corinthian pilasters. Between the capitals of the columns are tablets, containing emblematical bas-reliefs. A handsome portico, with a plain bold pediment, has been added to the original structure, in

front. The light Corinthian dome is likewise a recent addition, the former having been thought not to harmonize with the rest of the building. In 1796, the whole interior was destroyed by fire, and was renewed on an improved plan at an expense of £60,000. The basement now contains a kitchen with appropriate offices; the ground story, a committee-room, rooms for the magistrates and juries, general sessions room, rotation office, and offices for the town-clerk, treasurer, surveyor, &c. The rooms on the principal floor communicate with each other; they are—a saloon, 30 feet by 26; a drawing-room, 33 feet by 26; a ball-room, 90 feet by 42; a second ball-room, 66 feet by 30; a card-room, 33 feet by 26; a tea-room, 33 feet by 22; and an eating-room, 50 feet by 30. The last-mentioned room has a richly pannelled arched ceiling, and the sides are ornamented with pilasters of artificial marble, so well imitated, that they are generally described as formed of the marble of Carniola. These pilasters are in the Corinthian style, and are divided by niches, adapted for statues. A superb chandelier of crystal hangs from the centre of the roof. The grand dome lights the stair-case. The height from the ground to the top of the dome is nearly 120 feet, and all the ornaments are in the purest taste. The inside is illuminated by spacious lateral lights, from which circumstance it happens that there is none of that gloomy and sombre appearance which often strikes the eye in the cupolas of great buildings. On the outside of the dome is a circular gallery, from whence may be obtained a fine view of the town. This suite of rooms is appropriated to the use of the chief magistrate, during his mayoralty.

The new Exchange buildings were founded under the superintendence of John Foster, Esq., in 1803, and occupied in their erection a period of 3½ years. The expense was defrayed by subscription, and amounted to nearly £100,000. The stone was obtained from quarries belonging to the earl of Sefton, in Toxteth park, near Liverpool. The buildings form three sides of a square, the fourth of which is occupied by the northern side of the town-hall. The area extends from N. to S. 197 feet, and from E. to W. 178 feet; it therefore contains 35,066 square feet. The facades of the east and west sides are uniform, measuring 131 feet 2½ inches along the plinth, and 55 feet 9 inches from the ground to the top of the balustrade. They consist of a rustic basement, supporting Corinthian columns and pilasters, the whole being surrounded by a balustrade. The inside north front is of the same character, with a projection in the centre, to match the town-hall. This forms a magnificent portico, supported by eight Corinthian columns 25 feet in height, each formed of a single block of stone. Above the entablature are four statues of Portland stone. There is likewise a grand entrance from Old Hall-street. It is formed by three open arches in the rustic basement, leading to a spacious vestibule. This is divided into three spaces by Doric pillars, each 12 feet 6 inches high, and

supporting groined arches. Above the entrance are four Doric pilasters supporting a pediment. The three inside fronts have each a fine piazza, 15 feet wide, intended for the shelter of the merchants during bad weather. The east wing contains a news-room, 94 feet in length by 51 in width. The architecture is of the Ionic order, and the ceiling is supported by 16 columns, each formed of a single block of stone. The room is thus divided into a nave and two aisles, the roof of the former being raised and ornamented. The walls are ornamented with pilasters to correspond to the pillars. It is lighted by six large arched windows on the east side, five—with a door—on the west, and two smaller windows at the south end. Immediately over this is the under-writers' room, which is 72 feet by 36. The ceiling is lofty and carved, and it is lighted by eight windows. The room is fitted up with boxes for the accommodation of persons transacting business there, and it is conducted on the principle of that at Lloyd's in London. There is a plentiful supply of newspapers, lists, intelligence, &c. The front and west wing of the building, with part of the east wing, contain a number of elegant and commodious counting-houses, and the back is formed into spacious warehouses. In the area formed by the exchange buildings and the town-hall, the merchants daily congregate for the transaction business. In the centre of the area is a wretchedly designed monument to Nelson.

The old Custom-house is a plain structure, on the side of the Old Dock. The Dock-office adjoins it.

The old Tobacco-warehouse stands on the side of the King's dock. It was erected by the corporation, and rented by government; it is constructed of brick, and is capable of containing 4000 hogsheads of tobacco. The use of this has recently been superseded by the erection of a new range of warehouses on the west side of the dock. This is a plain structure, and contains an area of $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

The Corn-exchange in Brunswick-street, is a plain structure in the Grecian style, erected on the plan of that in Mark-lane, London. It was founded in 1807, the expense, which amounted to £10,000, having been defrayed by subscription. The front is of stone.

Libraries, &c.—The Athenæum was founded in 1799; it consists of a neat stone building in Church-street, containing both a library and a news-room. The building cost £4000, and the annual subscription by each of 500 proprietors is £2 12s. 6d. The library now contains upwards of 14,000 volumes, which are only read in the library. Each shareholder has the right of nominating one young man between the ages of 16 and 23, to read in the library. The collection of books is judicious and valuable.—A medical library, and a law library, have recently been founded in Liverpool for the use of the members of the respective professions.—The Lyceum is a handsome structure in Bold-street, erected in 1802, under the direction of Mr Harrison of Chester, at an expense of £11,000, raised by subscription.

It contains a reading and news-room, the annual subscription to which is £2 6s. by each of 800 proprietors. The library, which is used by 893 proprietors, at a subscription of 10s. 6d. annually, contains nearly 30,000 volumes, which circulate among the proprietors. The library is circular, and lighted from the top by a dome-light. There is also a lecture-room.—The Union news-room is a plain structure, erected after the designs of Mr Foster, in Duke-street. It was erected in 1800, at an expense of nearly £6,000. It has a reading-room, 46 feet by 49; above, is another room, originally intended for the reception of a library, but used only for occasional exhibitions of paintings.—The Royal Liverpool Institution was founded in 1804, and incorporated by royal charter in 1820. The building was erected at an expense of £14,000, and contains school and lecture-rooms, reading-room, library, committee-rooms, exhibition and society rooms, laboratory and chemical class-room. Connected with this institution are lecturers on anatomy, chemistry, botany, physiology, astronomy, and teachers of languages, mathematics, composition, and drawing. The museum is very rich.—Near Edgehill is a remarkably fine Botanic garden, containing an extensive conservatory. It was founded by subscription in 1803, and has increased with great rapidity.

Public Amusements, &c.—The Theatre is on the east side of Williamson-square, and was erected in 1772, at an expense of £6,000. It is open from May till December, and is very well constructed. Here are also an amphitheatre and circus for equestrian exhibitions.—The Wellington-rooms in Mount Pleasant, were founded in 1815, after a design of Mr Edmund Aikin of London. The stone front is in the Corinthian style of architecture. The interior consists of an extensive suite of assembly rooms, with the usual accommodations of card-room, supper-room, &c. A musical festival is held triennially in Liverpool, at which concerts and oratorios take place, and the first performers in the kingdom are engaged. Lancashire is celebrated for its chorus singers.—The public baths—a range of light handsome stone buildings—are situated at the end of the North quay, and were purchased some years ago by the corporation for £4000. Nearly opposite this are moored the floating baths, launched in 1816. Both present excellent accommodations. Races take place in July, and are held at Aintree, about 6 m. N.E. from the town.

Markets.—Wednesday and Saturday are market-days, but markets for provisions are held every lawful day. They are very well supplied with every article, more especially with fish and vegetables. An extensive market-house was erected in 1820, at an expense of £35,000, in the centre of the town. There are also markets in James-street, Cleveland-square, Scotland-road, &c. Fairs are held on July 25th, and November 11th.

Government.—Liverpool is governed under a charter granted by King John, with various modifications received from many succeeding

monarchs. The body-corporate consists of 41 persons, from whom a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs are chosen annually. Those who have borne the office of mayor, are styled aldermen. The mayor, preceding mayor, five senior aldermen, and recorder, are justices of the peace. The bailiffs and three junior aldermen are coroners. The right of electing the body-corporate belongs to the free burgesses, who inherit, or acquire by gift or servitude, the freedom of the town, being likewise free of Bristol, Waterford, and Wexford. The right of electors, however, has long been dormant here. The mayor and bailiffs are chosen annually on the 18th October, or St Luke's day. The ancient custom of riding round the liberties of the town is observed on the Monday but one preceding the election. The mayor or an alderman attends daily at the town-hall for the transaction of business. The corporation hold courts of quarter-session, courts of record, and courts of requests, for offences not capital, and the recovery of debts.

The town has returned two members to parliament regularly since the reign of Edward VI. The freemen of the town, in number about 5000, still retain their right of election, with the addition of holders of houses, &c. of the rent of £10 per annum and upwards. The number of electors is now nearly 18,000. The corporation possesses funds, chiefly derived from the dock dues, to the annual value of upwards of £100,000, which is expended on town improvements, charities, &c. The leases granted by the corporation are for three lives, and a term of 21 years after the death of the survivor; a large portion of the revenue arises from the fines paid for the renewal of such leases. The police of the town and docks is arranged with great judgment. Here are a gaol, capable of containing upwards of 500 prisoners; a house of correction for 800; and the house of correction for the hundred of West Derby, capable of containing 650.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Liverpool, in the time of Leland, was a chapelry to Walton. It was not till the 10th William III., that an act was passed declaring, that from the 24th June, 1699, the town and liberties of Liverpool should be a distinct parish of itself, separate from Walton; the living to be a rectory, in two mediæties, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; the patronage being vested in the mayor and corporation. The old parochial chapel was now called the church of St Nicholas, and a new church was erected, ded. to St Peter. St Nicholas' church was erected in 1774, on the base of the ancient structure. It is a neat Gothic structure. The tower and spire were erected in 1810, the old one having fallen on the 11th of February in that year, during the ringing of the bells. Twenty-eight persons were killed, and it is fortunate that the accident took place no later, for had the congregation been assembled many more lives must have been lost. Almost the whole pews in the centre of the church were either entirely demolished or much injured, and the west gallery and organ were completely destroyed. At the

dissolution there were four chantries in the chapel of Liverpool. The king's rent at the dissolution was £10 1s. 4d.—St Peter's church was begun in 1699, and consecrated in 1704. It is a plain structure, and contains some curious carvings in oak. In the town are the following perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the corporation: St George's, St Thomas', St Paul's, St Anne's, St John's, St Michael's, St Luke's, and St Martin's. The following will fall into the hands of the corporation after certain terms: The Holy Trinity; patron, the Rev. R. Parnby.—Christ church; patron, E. Gibbon, Esq.—St Mark's; patron, John Whitby, Esq.—St Andrew's; patron, John Gladstone, Esq.—St Philip's; patron, John Cragge, Esq.—St David's; in the patronage of trustees.—St Catherine's and St Bride's are in process of erection by subscription. The rectors will possess the patronage of the following: St Stephen's; patron, W. S. Miller, Esq.—St Matthew's; patron, J. T. Holloway, Esq.—St Mary's; in the patronage of trustees. There is a floating chapel for seamen. The Baptists have five places of worship; the Welch Calvinists, three; the Society of Friends, one; the Independents, five; the Methodists, seven; the Sandemanians and Swedenborgians, each one; the Unitarians, two. There are two Scottish kirks, two Secession chapels, five Roman Catholic chapels, and a synagogue.

Charitable Establishments.—An infirmary was erected here in 1745, but having been found too small, and inconveniently situated, a new infirmary was founded in 1824, the expense being defrayed by public subscription. The annual expenditure exceeds £5,000, and affords accommodation to 234 patients, who are admitted on the recommendation of a subscriber. The medical attendants perform their duties gratuitously. The seamen's hospital is a charity intended for the support of decayed seamen of this port, and of their widows and children. It is supported partly by the monthly contribution of sixpence, which every seaman, sailing from this port, is obliged by act of parliament to pay out of his wages. It has likewise a capital stock of £35,000, unclaimed prize-money. About 700 persons receive aid from this excellent institution. A building was erected in 1752 on the ground belonging to the infirmary, at the expense of £1500. There are two excellent dispensaries, an infirmary for diseases of the eye, and another for diseases of the ear. There is a well conducted lunatic asylum founded in 1796, but rebuilt and extended in 1830. Another lunatic asylum has been erected contiguous to the infirmary. The house of recovery is intended for receiving persons affected with fevers, and thus preventing, so far as possible, the spreading of such disorders through the town. The institution for restoring drowned persons, or humane society, was established in 1775, and has proved of high utility. The ladies' charity was established in 1796 for the purpose of affording medical aid, and recommending to poor married women in the workhouse. The expenditure exceeds £1000 per annum, and

the number of persons who have benefited by it exceeds 60,000. The house of industry was erected at an expense of £8000, and can accommodate 400 persons, who are employed in various works according to their ability. The almshouses are situated near the house of Industry. The female penitentiary is in Falkner-street, and is well supported. The committee for the relief of debtors, confined in the borough gaol, was instituted in 1810, and is enabled to carry its object into effect by liberal subscriptions. The female school of industry was begun in 1809. One hundred young females are educated here. Their expenses are paid out of their earnings, a part of which also goes into a general fund, from which small annuities are paid to each on attaining the age of 55. The strangers' friend's society was founded, and is chiefly supported by Methodists, but its benefits are extended equally to persons of all denominations. The school for the indigent blind was established in 1791, and is situate in London road, corner of Duncan-street. The principal occupations of the pupils are spinning; hamper and basket-making; plaiting of sash-line; weaving of floor-cloth and sacking; the manufacture of worsted, hearth-rugs, and of foot-bears, points and gaskets, from old ropes; and the learning of music. In this last department, the attention of the committee is principally directed to qualify the pupils for organists, and several have obtained situations of this kind, while others find employment in teaching music. About 120 pupils are now in the school, and the produce of their labour brings about £1500, or £2000 per annum. An institution for the deaf and dumb was founded in 1825. The blue-coat school was established in 1709, and is well-endowed: 250 boys and 100 girls receive maintenance, clothes, and education here. All the children are in school the whole day, and are taught on Dr Bell's system. They are admitted into the hospital at the age of 8 years, and apprenticed at 14. The corporation have founded two schools for poor children; one in Park-lane at an expense of £12,000, and another at Bevington-hill. In these 800 boys and 600 girls are educated. Besides these charities are,—The Moorfields Sunday and daily charity school for 300 children.—The Hunter-street charity school for 120 boys and 140 girls.—The St James' school for 174 boys.—St Matthew's Sunday school.—The Renshaw-street day and Sunday school, supported by subscription.—The Manesty-lane day and Sunday charity school for 70 boys and 49 girls.—The Circus-street day and Sunday schools for 1050 scholars.—The Caledonian, Brunswick, and St Andrew's schools, in which 575 children are taught to read and write.—The Welch charitable society.—St Mark's school.—The Harrington school.—The marine school for the instruction of poor sailor boys in the evenings.—The Bethesda day and Sunday schools, and a number of Sunday schools in various quarters of the town, some of which are for the instruction of adults. The mechanics' institution is one of the best conducted

in the kingdom." Among the eminent natives of Liverpool may be mentioned Dean the sculptor, Stubbs the animal painter, Jeremiah Horrex, an eminent astronomer; Dr Dobson, Dr Bostock, Mrs Hemans, Dr Ensfield, Wm. Roscoe, Esq., and the Rev. Leigh Richmond. The family of Jenkinson has the title of earl from Liverpool.

LIVERSEDEGE, a chapelry in the parish of Birstall, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge, endowed with £2000, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the Rev. R. H. Robertson. Chapel ded. to Christ. Distance from Huddersfield, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2837; in 1831, 5265. A. P., £7,841.

LIVERTON, a chapelry in the parish of Easington, N. R., co. of York. Distance from Guisbrough, 7½ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,543.

LIVESEY, a township in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 1184; in 1831, 1787. A. P., £3,971.

LLAFERNOC, a parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Penarth. It lies on the Bristol channel, 10 m. S.S.W. from Cardiff. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 77. A. P., £502.

LLAMPHEY, a parish in the hundred of Castle-Martin, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Pembroke and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 8s. 11½d., returned at £69 10s. 8d. Distance from Pembroke, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 436. A. P., £1,969.

LLAMPHEY, a hamlet in the parish of St Bride's Major, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Pop., in 1831, 163.

LLAN, a township in the parish of Guilsfield, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 m. from Welshpool. Here are manufactories of flannel.

LLAN-ABER, a parish in the hundred of Arudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, in the patronage of the crown, and rated at £11 18s. 9d. Distance from Barmouth, 1½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1463; in 1831, 1448. A. P., £2,954.

LLAN-AFAN, a parish in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £80 3s. 8d., in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, and in the patronage of the Chichester family. Distance from Aberystwith, 10 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 384. A. P., £696.

LLAN-AFAN-FAWR, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 8s. 9d., returned at £103 12s. 1d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish is divided into three parts from which the following returns of A. P. are made, £1,852, £639, and £833. Distance from Buallt, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 936.

LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £13, returned at £20 5s. 5d., and annexed to the vicarage of Llan-Afan-Pawr. Distance from Buallt, 6 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 189. A. P., £815.

LLANALLGOLF, a parish in the hundred of Twr-Colin, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and annexed to the rectory of Llan-Eigrad. This parish lies on the sea-coast. Distance from Llanerch-y-Medd, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 417. A. P., £578.

LLAN-AML-LLECH, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 1s. 8d., and in the patronage of the family of Powel, of Peterstone. The parish contains a hamlet of the same name, in which the petty-sessions for the hundred are generally held. Here is a curious monument, called St Ilut's hermitage. Distance from Brecon, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 308. A. P., £3,711.

LLAN-ANDRAS. See PRESTEIGN.

LLAN-ANNO, a parish in the hundred of Knighton, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, rated at £10, returned at £33 1s. 6d., in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, annexed to the vicarage of Llan-Bister, and in the patronage of the chancellor of Brecknock. Distance from Rhayader, 11 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 343. A. P., £906.

LLAN-ARMON, a parish in the hundred of Yfionydd, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory with that of Llan-Gybi, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. Church ded. to St Garmon. Distance from Pwllheli, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 613. A. P., £2,310.

LLAN-ARMON, a parish in the hundred of Yale, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £31 15s., and of a discharged vicarage, rated at £12 15s., in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. The parish is situated in an elevated region, on the banks of the Alun. Distance from Rhuthyn, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1307; in 1831, 1475. A. P., £4,976.

LLAN-ARMON, DYFFRYN-CEIRIOG, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8 11s. 10½d., returned at £128 4s. 9½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. The parish is very mountainous and lies on the river Ceiriog. Distance from Oswestry, 10 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 307. A. P., £1,121.

LLANARMON-MYNYDD-MAWR, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, returned at £45, and in the archd. and dio. of

St Asaph. Church ded. to St Garmon. The parish lies among the mountains at an elevation of 1725 feet. Distance from Llanfyllin, 8 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 164. A. P., £779.

LLAN-ARTH, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan. It is divided into Upper and Lower divisions, and contains six hamlets. Living, a vicarage with the chapelry of Llan-Ina, in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 18s. 1½d. Fairs are held here on March 12th, June 17th, September 22d, October 27th, and the first Wednesday after December 12th. Distance from Lampeter, 13 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1719; in 1831, 449. A. P., £4,210.

LLANARTH, a parish in the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacies of Bettws-Newydd and Clytha, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 3s. 4d., returned at £80, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Llanarth, in Llandaff cathedral. Church ded. to St Teiwal. Distance from Ragland, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 655. A. P., £1,996.

LLAN-ARTHNE, or **LLAN-ARTHNEY**, a parish in the hundred of Is-Cenue, co. of Carmarthen. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £8, returned at £122 14s., in the diocese, and in the patronage of the bishop, of St David's. The prebend of Llan-Arthney, in the collegiate church of Brecknock, is rated at £15. This parish, which contains four hamlets, is situated in a picturesque valley on the banks of the river Tywi. Here was the ancient church of Cappel-Ddewi, now fallen to ruins. Distance from Carmarthen, 8 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1408; in 1831, 1839. A. P., £5,641.

LLAN-ASAPH, or **LLAN-ASA**, a parish in the hundred of Prestatyn, co. of Flint, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 11s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. Coal and other minerals of value have been found here, and are wrought to a considerable extent. The parish is divided into seven townships, and contains 8000 acres. It lies on the sea-coast, at the entrance of the river Dee, and consists of rugged and hilly ground. Here are a light-house at the mouth of the Dee, and a signal tower on St Asaph hill. Distance from Holywell, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1402; in 1831, 2373. A. P., £5,038.

LLAN-BABO, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, annexed to the rectory of Llanddewysaint, and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The church is supposed to be of high antiquity, and tradition refers its origin to Prince Babo Pôst Prydain, who supported the Britons against the Picts and Scots, in 460, and whose tomb is still pointed out in the church. The parish consists of flat and marshy land. Distance from Llanerch-y-modd, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 174. A. P., £718.

LLANBADARN-FAWR, a parish, partly in the upper division of the hundred of Ilar, and partly in the hundred of Genaur-Glyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Aberystwith, in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £20, returned at £136 12s., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The emoluments of the vicar are paid by the impropriator of the rectorial tythes. The church is a spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture, consisting of a nave and chancel. A church and bishopric were founded here about the 6th century, by St Paternus, a foreigner. One of the bishops being murdered by the inhabitants, the see was united to that of St David's, and the church was given, in 1111, to St Peter's of Gloucester, but afterwards to the abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. The parish is 18 m. long by 4 m. broad, and contains 10 townships, three parcels, and some small manors. About 800 acres are waste. Here are extensive Sunday schools. A Roman road passes this way, and several British camps may yet be traced. The village had formerly a market which has been transferred to Aberystwith. The river Ystwith passes here. Distance from Aberystwith, 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 5690; in 1831, 9824.

LLANBADARN-FAWR, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 12s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish lies on the banks of the river Ithon, and contains about 6000 acres. Distance from Pen-y-Bont, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 491. A. P., £1,668.

LLANBADARN-FYNYDD, a parish in the hundred of Knighton, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £10, returned at £50 3s., subordinate to the vicarage of Llanbister, and in the patronage of the chancellor of Brecknock. Chapel ded. to St Padarn. The parish contains 6000 acres, and lies near the rivers Temo and Ithon, and near Knucklass Forest. Distance from Newtown, 10 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 518. A. P., £1,632.

LLANBADARN-ODWYNNE, a parish in the hundred of Penarth, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, rated at £5. The prebend of Llanbadarn-Odwyne, formerly in the college of Llan-Dewi-Brefi, is impropriated, and rated at £6. The country is here extremely mountainous, and the parish lies on the Aeron. Distance from Tregaron, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 558. A. P., £1,610.

LLANBADARN-TREF-EGLWS, or **LLANBADARN-FACH**, a parish in the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Cil-Cennin, in the archd. of Cardigan, and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £40 17s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The prebend of Llanbadarn-Fach,

formerly in the collegiate church of Llan-Dewi-Brefi, is now an impropriation, rated at £12. Church. ded. to St Padarn. The vicar receives one-third of the tithes. Distance from Lampeter, 12 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 756; in 1831, 982. A. P., £1,650.

LLANBADARN-Y-CARREG, a parish in the hundred of Colwyn, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's, rated at £12 6s. 8d., returned at £40 14s., subordinate to the rectory of Cregina, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. Chapel ded. to St Padarn. This parish lies on the river Eddw, and contains 600 acres. Distance from Buallt, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 98. A. P., £303.

LLANBADARN-Y-CREIDDYD-ISAFA, a hamlet in the parish of Llanbadarn-fawr, co. of Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 736; in 1831, 891. A. P., £3,680.

LLANBADARN-Y-CREIDDYD-UCHAF, a hamlet in the parish of Llanbadarn-fawr, co. of Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 743. A. P., £1,830.

LLANBADOCK, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 8s. 9d., returned at £52 18s., endowed with £800, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the marquess of Bute. Church ded. to St Madocus. Distance from Usk, 1 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 374. A. P., £2,832.

LLANBADRIG, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 8s. 1½d., and in the patronage of the crown. The church is an ancient structure, which tradition relates to have been erected by St Patrick, when on his way to Ireland, about A.D. 440. From this circumstance the parish received its name. The parish lies on the coast of the Irish sea, and is divided into the townships of Cemmaes and Clegrog. Small quantities of copper ore have been found here. Here is a free school founded in 1723. Distance from Amlwch, 5 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 957; in 1831, 1364.

LLANBADRIG, or **LLANBEDROG**, a parish in the hundred of Gyfflogion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and in the patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to St Patrick. The parish is a rocky and uncultivated region, containing about 5 square miles and lying on St Tudwal's road. Distance from Pwllheli, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 459. A. P., £1,631.

LLANBEBLIG, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, South Wales. It includes the borough of Carnarvon, and the whole pop. in 1801, was 3626; and in 1831, 7642. A. P., £9,618. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Carnarvon, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £12 6s. 5d., and in the patronage of the dean of Chester, who also receives two-thirds of the rectorial tithes. The church is a spacious cruciform structure dedicated to St Publicus. The parish

lies on the Menai straits, and contains an area of 2000 acres. See CARNARVON.

LLANBEDDERY, a hamlet in the parish of Llan-Carfan, hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales.

LLANBEDR, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Partrishow, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £16 17s. 6d., and in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. The tower of the church belongs to an ancient structure erected in the 11th century. Here is an endowment of £13 per annum for the relief of aged housekeepers, and education of poor girls. The parish is crossed by the greater and less Grwyney rivers, and lies in a picturesque valley. It lies N.E. from Crickhowel. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 359. A. P., £1,849.

LLANBEDR, a parish in the hundred of Arduwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and annexed to the vicarage of Llandanwg. The parish lies on the Arthro, and extends 7 m. by 4 m. It is crossed by the county road from Harleigh to Barmouth. Distance from Barmouth, 7 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 403.

LLANBEDR, a chapelry in the parish of Llanmartin, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 11s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the archdeacon and chapter of Llandaff. The chapel was ded. to St Peter, but is now in ruins. Distance from Caerleon, 4 m. E.

LLANBEDR, a parish in the hundred of Pain's-Castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £50, and in the patronage of the prebend of Boughrood. The parish lies between the river Machawy and Llyn-Llanbychlynn, and contains 3000 acres. Distance from Hay, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 356. A. P., £1,548.

LLANBEDR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £13 1s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The parish lies on the high road from Rhuthyn to Mold. Distance from Rhuthyn, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 527. A. P., £2,747.

LLANBEDR-FELFREY, or LLAMPETER-FELFREY, a parish in the hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £10, and in the patronage of the crown. The parish lies on the river Marles, and includes an area of 8000 acres. Distance from Narbeth, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 705; in 1831, 984. A. P., £4,694.

LLANBEDR-GOCH, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, annexed to the rectory of Llanddyffnan, and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. Limestone is found here in abundance and exported. The parish lies on

Red-Wharf bay and extends over 1300 acres. Distance from Beaumaris, 7½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 437. A. P., £663.

LLANBEDR, or LLAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN, a market-town and borough in the hundreds of Moeddyn and Troedyraur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. It has generally a respectable aspect, and contains a market-house, excellent inn, house of correction, and two dissenting meeting-houses. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. Two-thirds of the rectorial tithes are impropriated by the precentor of St David's. Saturday is market-day, and fairs are held on January 11th, March 6th, May 11th, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, July 10th, 1st Saturday in August, 1st Saturday in September, September 26th, October 19th, and 1st Saturday in November, all in old style. Here is a lead mine belonging to Lord Carrington. Quarter-sessions are regularly held here. The town is governed by a portreeve, chosen annually at a court-leet held by the lord of the manor. It is a borough, and unites with Cardigan, Aberystwith, and Adpar, in returning one member to parliament. It is also a polling-place for the county member.—Here are an unendowed grammar school, and a national school, in which about 100 poor children receive education. A college, dedicated to St David, was founded here in 1822, by Bishop Burgess, and was opened in 1827. The building stands on an eminence and has a picturesque aspect, being seen from a considerable distance in the flat country. The college is incorporated by royal charter, and the students, like those of St Bee's and Cowbridge, have the privilege of direct admission into holy orders. About 100 scholars are educated here, under a principal and professors of Hebrew, Welsh, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. The natives of Wales are preferred as scholars. It is supposed that in ancient times this town was more extensive and more thickly peopled than at present. Here were other churches, and a priory, and in the vicinity are some traces of Roman and British forts. Distance from London, 209 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1037; in 1831, 1317. A. P., £3,900.

LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN, a parish in the hundred of Isaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Caerhun, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 19s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. Church ded. to St Peter. The village stands on a hill on the north side of the vale of Conway, close to the river Conway. A fair is held on the 3d of October, at which many Welsh ponies are brought to sale. Distance from Llanrwst, 6 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 476. A. P., £1,556.

LLANBERRIS, or LLANPERRIS, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £4 18s. 9d., and returned at £106. Here are extensive mines of copper and slate quarries. The parish includes the gloomy valley called the Pass

of Llanberis, and a new village has sprung up, principally supported by tourists, who resort to this as the finest scenery in Wales. The surrounding mountains are lofty and rugged, and in the bosom of the valley are small but romantic lakes, one of which is fed by the river Afon Hwch, which forms in one place a sublime cataract of 60 feet in height. The pass is bounded on the east by the Glidor-Fawr mountain, and on the west by Snowdon. A line of road was carried along the margin of the lower lake to Carnarvon, and in 1831, it was continued through the pass of Llanberis, to the post road from Beddgelert to Capel-Curig. In the middle of the pass is the ancient castle of Dolbadern, which adds greatly to the romantic appearance of the place. For upwards of 20 years this castle was the prison of Owen Goch, brother of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. The mineral products of the parish are conveyed in flats along the lake, after which a railway carries them to Moel-y-Don, on the Menai strait, where they are shipped for exportation. Distance from Carnarvon, 10 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 725. A. P., £1,036.

LLANBUDY, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £59 14s. 8d., and in 1829, in the patronage of Mr Bludworth. The prebend of Llanbudy is inappropriate, rated at £16, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish lies at the base of the mountain of Llanvernach, and includes an area of 21 square miles. Distance from Narbeth, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1349; in 1831, 1820. A. P., £5,740.

LLANBEULAN, a parish in the hundreds of Llyfou and Malltraeth, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. It includes five chapelries. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £22 3s. 11½d. The erection of the church is referred to the year 630. Here is a Druidical cromlech, to which has been given the name of Arthur's quoit. Distance from Holyhead, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,651.

LLANBISTER, a parish in the hundred of Knighton, co. of Radnor, South Wales. It includes seven townships and is divided into Upper and Lower Llanbister. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 11s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The prebend of Llanbister is rated at £34, and belongs to the chancellor of the collegiate church of Brecon. The parish extends over 30,000 acres of land, and lies in a mountainous district between the rivers Tame and Ithon. Here is a school with a small endowment. Here was anciently an abbey, long ago demolished entirely. Here are some mineral springs. Distance from Knighton, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 940; in 1831, 1508. A. P., £5,004.

LLANBLEIDDIAN, a parish in the hundreds of Cowbridge and Ogmere, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10

3s. 4d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The church is a handsome old structure. The parish lies in a sheltered valley on the banks of the river Cowbridge, and contains about 3000 acres. Here are picturesque ruins of an ancient castle, the principal gateway being the most perfect portion. It was given to the family of St Quintin, on the partition of Glamorganshire, but by whom it was erected is not known. It afterwards became the property of Lord Windsor. Distance from Cowbridge, ½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 670. A. P., £4,049.

LLAN-BRYNN-MAIR, a parish in the hundred of Machynnllaeth, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £4 8s. 1½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. There is likewise a sinecure rectory, not in charge. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower divisions, and contains 20 square miles, chiefly hill and pasture land, on which numerous sheep and black cattle are fed. It is watered by a rivulet which flows into the Dyfi. Here is the cataract of Frwydafawr, which is 150 feet in height. Fairs are held here on the Friday before the first fair in Welsh Pool, May 31st, September 16th, and November 25th. Distance from Machynnllaeth, 10 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1743; in 1831, 2040. A. P., £5,649.

LLAN-CADOG. See AMLWCH.

LLAN-CADWALADYR, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, not in charge, returned at £72 6s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Llan-Rhaiadar. The parish lies in an elevated site, among the Llanarmon mountains. Distance from Oswestry, 8 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 205. A. P., £746.

LLAN-CARFAN (EAST and WEST), a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 13s. 9d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The church is a spacious structure. The parish lies in the vale of Glamorgan, not far from the Bristol channel, and extends over 4000 acres, chiefly arable. It contains 8 hamlets and the extra-parochial district of Llan-Oethin. St Cadocus founded an abbey here, in 500, the site of which is yet pointed out. This was the birth-place of the celebrated Welsh historian Caradoc. Distance from Cowbridge, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 631; in 1831, 734. A. P., £5,053.

LLANCILLOE, a parish in the hundred of Ewyas-Lacy, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £3, endowed with £600, and, in 1829, in the patronage of the earl of Ashburnham. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Hereford, 14½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 76. A. P., £722.

LLAN-CIWG, or **LLAN-GUXE**, a parish in the hundred of Llangevelach, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, not in

charge, returned at £51 10s., and in the patronage of John Lloyd, Esq. This parish, the extent of which is about 15,000 acres, is situated at the base of the Black mountains, and abounds in coal and ironstone. These are exported on the Swansea canal which passes through the parish. Distance from Neath, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 829; in 1831, 1847. A. P., £3,014.

LLAN-CRALLLO. See COYCHURCH.

LLAN-CYNWYL. See PEN-RHOS.

LLANDAFF, a parish in the hundred of Kibbor, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. It comprises the city of the same name, the seat of the bishopric of Llandaff, which is merely an insignificant village, situated on the banks of the river Taff. The market has fallen into disuse; but vegetables, the produce of the neighbourhood, are sold in abundance for the supply of the towns in the vicinity. Fairs for black cattle are held on February 9th, and Whit-Monday. The magistrates of the county meet here to hold petty-sessions for the hundred of Kibbor. The living is a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, not in charge, held by a senior and junior vicar who receive respectively the sums of £61 16s. 8d. and £39 6s. 8d., yearly, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Llandaff. The foundation of a church here is said to have taken place immediately on the introduction of Christianity into Britain.—The bishopric was founded in the fifth century, and the names of the bishops from that period, up to the 9th, have been preserved. The greater part of the counties of Glamorgan and Merioneth belongs to this see. The possessions of the cathedral were anciently much greater, but at the Conquest they were reduced considerably. The fines yield £50 per annum to each member of the chapter, and the tithes of Llandaff and Whitchurch, yielding £480 per annum, belongs to the treasurer, precentor, and prebendaries. Besides, various livings are appropriated for the support of the bishop and others. The chapter consists of the bishop, who holds also the offices of dean and treasurer, an archdeacon, a chancellor, preceptor, and nine prebendaries. The choral service has been discontinued and the cathedral is now little more than a parochial church. The ancient church was destroyed at the conquest. It was rebuilt by bishop Urban, in 1120, chiefly in the Norman style. This building has fallen partly into ruins and is partly covered by modern additions, but some very fine specimens of ancient architecture are yet visible. It contains some fine old monuments. Here were anciently an episcopal palace and castle, which were destroyed by the troops of Owen Glendower. Distance from London, 163 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1299. A. P., £2,042.

LLANDANWG, a parish in the hundred of Arludwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Llanbedr, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 13s. 1½d., returned at £137 10s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The parish lies in a sequestered situation on the estuary of the Biechan, at the

mouth of the river Artro, in a rugged and hilly district. Here is a free school with an endowment of £10 per annum. The parish is crossed by the coast road from Harleigh to Barmouth. Distance from Harleigh, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 658. A. P., £1,251.

LLAN-DAUDDWR, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Milford. The parish, which contains 1200 acres, lies at the confluence of the rivers Cojer and Taff. Distance from Llacharn, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 420. A. P., £818.

LLAN-DAUG, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £17 10s., returned at £32, annexed to the rectory of Pendynn, and in the patronage of Mr Powel. The parish, which contains 800 acres, lies on the high road from Laugharn and Narbeth. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 19. A. P., £390.

LLANDAVENNY, a hamlet in the parish of St Bride's, and lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth.

LLANDDAROG, a parish in the hundred of Is-Cenen, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, valued at £8, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The prebend of Llanddarog, which is also in the patronage of the bishop, is in the collegiate church of Brecon, and is rated at £10, returned at £40 16s. The parish lies on the river Gwendraeth-Fach, and contains 3500 acres. Here is a ruined chapel. Distance from Carmarthen, 6½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 699; in 1831, 1037. A. P., £3,029.

LLANDDAUSAINT, or LLANDOVSAIN, a parish in the hundred of Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a donative in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llangaddog, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish contains 8000 acres, and the hamlets of Llandoysaint, Bluen-Sawddy, and Maes-y-Fynon. It lies in an elevated situation on the Black mountains, at the source of the river Usk. A fair is held, 20th October. Distance from Llangaddog, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 682; in 1831, 1006. A. P., £2,367.

LLANDDEINIOL, or CARROG, a parish in the hundred of Iar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan, and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £48 7s., and in the patronage of Mr Price. The impropriate rectory, which was formerly a prebend in the church of Llan-Ddewi-Bress, rated at £48 7s. The parish lies on the bay of Cardigan. Distance from Aberystwith, 7½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 254. A. P., £650.

LLANDDEINIOL-FAB, or LLANDDANIEL, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the patronage of Lord Boston, and

annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan. It lies on the banks of the little river Braint, and extends over 1800 acres of land. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,391.

LLANDETTY, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 10s. 7½d., and in the patronage of the family of Gwynne, of Buckland. The patronage of this living has passed through the hands of many families, as the various lords of Pen-Celli, the De Breos, Mortimers, and Staffords, the Vaughans of Bredwardine and others. Subordinate to this living is the curacy of Taffechan, of which the rector is patron. The school has a small endowment. The northern side of the parish is watered by the river Usk, and crossed by the Brecon canal. Distance from Brecon, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 579. A. P., £1,153.

LLANDEW, LLANDEWI, a parish in the hundreds of Merthyr and Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. The name signifies the church of St David's. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £6, returned at £42 5s., and in the archd. and dio. of St David's. The great tithes are impropriated by the archd. of Brecon. The bishop of St David's had formerly a palace here, which is described by Leland, and he still holds a court-leet occasionally for the manor. The courts-baron have been discontinued. The church is a spacious structure of great antiquity. The manor belongs to the see of St David's, and was sold during the commonwealth, but restored at the restoration. The river Honddu passes the village, which stands in a very retired situation. Distance from Brecon, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 323. A. P., £1,538.

LLANDEWI, a parish in the hundred of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 3s. 4d., returned at £55 5s., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's, to whom the rectorial tithes belong. The parish is crossed by the road from Swansea to Penrice, and contains 1200 acres. Distance from Penrice, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 150. A. P., £864.

LLANDEWI-ABERARTH, a parish in the hundred of Iar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. It includes the villages of Llandewi-Aberarth, and Aberaeron. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £6, returned at £60 11s. 4d., in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, and in the patronage of the Barker family. The rectorial tithes form the endowment of a prebend in the cathedral of St David's, and is rated at £10. The parish lies upon Cardigan bay, at the mouth of the river Arth, where there is a small harbour, the entrance to which is obstructed by a bar. It is crossed by the coast road from Aberystwith to Cardigan. Fairs are held here on July 5th, and December 11th. Distance from Lampeter, 13 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 656; in 1831, 976. A. P., £1,440.

LLANDEWI-ABER-GWESIN, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South

Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, not in charge, returned at £24 16s. 8d., in the patronage of the bishop of St David's, and annexed to the vicarage of Llan-Gammarch. This is the wildest and most uncultivated district in the county, situated in the vale of Irvon, at the confluence of the rivers Irvon and Gwesin. Distance from Buallt, 14 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 146. A. P., £293.

LLANDEWI-BREFI, a parish in the hundred of Penarth, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £110 10s. 6d., and alternately in the patronage of the families of Crosswood and Price. These families likewise divide the rectorial tithes, having purchased the same from Lord Conyngham. The church is a venerable structure in the English style of architecture, and in the churchyard are some ancient and curious monuments. The Romans are supposed to have had a station here, named Loventum by Ptolemy, which appears to be confirmed by the discovery of coins and sculptured stones belonging to that people. A synod, at which St David was present, was held here in the year 519. This was the scene of a battle in 1073, when the princes of Powys vanquished Rhys-ap-Owen and Rhyddarch-ap-Caradog. The church was formerly collegiate, a precentor and 12 prebendaries having been placed here by Bishop Beck, in 1187. At the dissolution it was rated at £40. The parish lies on the river Tyvi near Pont-Llanico. Fairs are held here on May 7th, July 24th, October 9th, and November 13th. Distance from Lampeter, 6½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1526; in 1831, 2461.

LLANDEWI-FACH, a parish in the hundred of Pain's-castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the dio. of St David's, and annexed to the vicarage of Llowes. The parish lies on the river Mac-hawy, and contains about 2000 acres of land. Distance from Hay, 5½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 136. A. P., £630.

LLANDEWI-FELFREY, a parish in the hundreds of Narbeth and Dungleddy, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £8, and a discharged vicarage, rated at £7 9s. 4½d., and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The parish contains about 4000 acres of land. Distance from Narbeth, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 557; in 1831, 710. A. P., £3,088.

LLANDEWI-IS-Y-CRAIG, a parish in the hundred of Arudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of Bangor, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Llannenddwyn. The parish lies on the coast, and is crossed by the road from Barmouth to Harleigh. Distance from Barmouth, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 307. A. P., £1,277.

LLANDEWIRCWM, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Buallt in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St

David's, rated at £5, returned at £58, and in the patronage of the family of Price of Knighton. The parish lies on the Duhawn-wy, near its confluence with the Wye, and is a fertile valley in the midst of a wild and rugged district. Distance from Bualit, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 230. A. P., £1,459.

LLANDEWI-YSTRAD-ENNAU, a parish in the hundreds of Cefn-Llys and Knighton, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St David's, rated at £14 returned at £35 15s., subordinate to the vicarage of Llanbister. Patron, the prebendary of Llanbister. The parish—which contains the townships of the Church and of Maes-tre-Rhos-Flowddly—lies on the river Ithon, near Bleddfa forest. Here are traces of an ancient castle which belonged to the earl of Chester in the 12th century, and to the Mortimers in the 14th. Here is also a mound supposed to have been the site of a military station of the Welsh. Distance from Rhayader, 12 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 653. A. P., £2,571.

LLANDDOGFAEL, a district in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, the tithes of which are paid alternately to the rectors of Llan-Fechell and Llan-Rhyddlad.

LLAN-DDONA, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £4 10s., returned at £58 10s. Patron, Lord Boston, to whom the rectorial tithes belong. Here are the remains of a Danish fort, on the hill called Arthur's Round Table. The parish lies on the Red-wharf bay, and the inhabitants are extensively employed in the herring fishery. A large part of the parish is rocky pasture, and about 1600 acres are arable. Distance from Beaumaris, 3½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 442. A. P., £778.

LLANDDWYN, or LLANDDWYNWEN, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £14. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. This was anciently a wealthy church, and was held by a prebendary in the cathedral of Bangor. Here were also the oratories of St Dwynwen and St Mary's-well, which were visited by pilgrims. The ruins of the ancient church are still extant. The parish lies on a promontory stretching into the sea on the west side of Carnarvon harbour. Fish are abundant, especially crabs and lobsters, and many mats are made of the sea-reed-grass which grows on the shore. Distance from Carnarvon, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 294. A. P., £1,023.

LLANDDYFNAN, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £63, and held in *commendam* by the bishop of Bangor. The church is a structure of great antiquity. The parish lies on Red-wharf bay, and contains 2000 acres of land, much of which has been enclosed. Distance from Beaumaris, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 635; in 1831, 678. A. P., £1,386.

LLANDECWYN, a parish in the hundred of

Arludwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge. The parish contains 5000 acres of land, and lies on the banks of the Traeth-Bach river. Distance from Maentwrog, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 462. A. P., £1,101.

LLANDEFAELOG-FACH, a parish in the hundred of Merthyr, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £13, and in the gift of the crown. It lies on the Hond-du. Distance from Brecon, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 399. A. P., £791.

LLANDEFAELOG-PAWR, or LLANDEFAEL, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, and in the patronage of the family of Watkin of Pennoyr. The rectorial tithes have been given to the vicar. Distance from Brecon, 7 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1831, 838. A. P., £3,762.

LLANDEFAELOG-TRE'R-CRAIG, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £1 7s. 3½d., annexed to the rectory of Llanflio. Distance from Brecon, 5 m. E. by N.

LLANDIGAI, a parish in the hundred of Uchaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, returned at £36 10s. Patron, the bishop, as archdeacon of Bangor, who holds the rectory. The parish—which contains several hamlets and the chapel of Capel-Curig—is 15 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth. It is extremely mountainous, and contains a vast quantity of fine roofing-slate, the quarries of which employ upwards of 1500 men, and are the chief support of the population. These quarries, which have been wrought 40 years, are the property of G. H. D. Pennant, Esq., who has a superb residence here, in the Saxon castellated style, built of Anglesea marble. The church of this parish is of great antiquity, and contains the remains of archbishop Williams. Distance from Bangor, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1280; in 1831, 2600. A. P., £2,978.

LLANDEGFAN, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £19 11s. 8d. Patron, Sir W. B. Williams, Bart. The church is said to have existed since 450. Distance from Beaumaris, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 404; in 1831, 738. A. P., £1,215.

LLANDEGLA, a parish in the hundred of Yale, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8 12s. 3½d., returned at £95. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Fairs for black cattle are held on March 19th, May 6th, June 23d, August 14th, and October 26th. Here is a school with a small endowment for the education of ten poor boys. Distance from Rhuthyn, 7 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 378.

LLANDEGLA, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 5s. 5d., returned at £76 10s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The prebend of Landegla, in the collegiate church of Brecon, is rated at £25, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish includes the townships of Swydd, Craig, and Trellan, and contains 3500 acres of land. Here is a sulphureous spring. The school has a small endowment. Distance from Rhayader, 10 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 355. A. P., £1,413.

LLANDEGWETH, a parish in the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 4s. 9d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of W. A. Williams, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas. Distance from Caerleon, 3½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 105. A. P., £747.

LLANDEGWNING, a hundred in the parish of Cwmytmaen, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The parish was formerly a chapelry to Llanyestyn. Church ded. to St Tegonwy. Distance from Pwllheli, 9 m. S.W. Pop. in 1801, 158; in 1831, 148. A. P., £1,158.

LLANDEILO, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, subordinate to the vicarage of Maen-Clochog. Distance from Narbeth, 12 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 117. A. P., £156.

LLANDEILO-ABER-CYWYN, or **LLANDEILO-FACH**, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £31 10s., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. Parish contains about 1000 acres. Distance from Carmarthen, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 90. A. P., £737.

LLANDEILO-ARFAN, or **LLANDEILO-VAN**, a parish in the hundred of Morthyr, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £53 3s., and in the patronage of the family of Jeffreys. Area of parish, 5000 acres. Distance from Brecon, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 545; in 1831, 585. A. P., £1,871.

LLANDEILO-FAWR, or **LLANDEILO-VAWR**, a parish in the hundreds of Caeo, Perfedd, and Is-Cennon, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. It includes the market-town and liberty of the same name, the pop. of which, in 1831, was 1268. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £16, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's, who is also lord of the manor. The church is an ancient structure, and the Independents, Methodists, Calvinists, and Baptists, have places of worship here. Here are some leather and

ries and corn-mills, and there

is a good traffic at the markets and fairs. Saturday is market-day; and fairs are held on February 20th, Palm-Monday, May 5th and 12th, June 21st, August 23d, November 12th and 22d, and Monday before Christmas. This is one of the polling places for the county members, and quarter sessions, sheriff's monthly courts for the county, and courts-leet for the manor are held here. Here are several mineral springs, chalybeate and calcareous. Here are the residences of the earl of Cawdor, Lord Dynevor, and the fine mansion of Golden-grove. In the latter is still preserved the drinking horn given by Henry VII., when earl of Richmond, to Dafydd-ap-Iwan, as a testimony of gratitude for the entertainment he gave the earl and his followers. Here are remains of the palace of Cwrt-Ibryn-y-Beird, of Cenen castle, and Drysburgh castle. In this vicinity the last struggles for the independence of Wales were made by Llewellyn, who was defeated by the forces of Edward I. in 1282. Distance from London, 202 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 3497; in 1831, 5149. A. P., £13,046.

LLANDEILO-GRABAN, a parish in the hundred of Pain's castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £69. In the collegiate church of Brecon is the prebend of Llandeilo-Graban, rated at £9 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish lies on the Bach-Wy, on which is a fine waterfall. Distance from Buallt, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 272. A. P., £1,111.

LLANDEILO-TAL-Y-BONT, a parish in the hundreds of Llangefelach and Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 14s. 7d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Lord Vernon. The parish is very extensive, and contains much coal. A fair is held on the first Monday after old Christmas-day. Distance from Swansea, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 1253. A. P., £3,923.

LLANDEINIOLEN, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £13 8s. 9d., and in the patronage of the crown. Here are extensive slate quarries, and some mineral springs. Here are the remains of an ancient palace of the Welsh princes, and traces of a Roman camp and road. Distance from Carnarvon, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1039; and in 1831, 2610. A. P., £3,190.

LLANDENNY, a parish in the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 15s. 5d., and annexed to the vicarage of Ragland. Church ded. to St John. Distance from Usk, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 404. A. P., £2,281.

LLANDERFEL, a parish in the hundred of Pon-Llyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £13 12s. 11d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. It lies on

the Dee, distant from Corwen, 7 m. S.W., in the vale of Edeirinion. Pop., in 1801, 815; in 1831, 956. A. P., £3,869.

LLANDEVAND, a chapelry in the parish of Llanmartin, hundred of Caldicott, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy, endowed with £800, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Wartheet, in the cathedral of Llandaff. Distance from Caerleon, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

LLANDINABO, a parish in the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £2 18s. 6½d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, K. Hoskins, Esq. Church ded. to St Dinebo. Distance from Ross, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 53. A. P., £835.

LLANDINAM, a parish in the hundred of Llanidloes, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 3s. 1½d., returned at £140, in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor, and united to the chapelry of Pen Halawg. The rectorial tithes were vested, by an act of the 1st James II., in the dean and chapter of Bangor, for repairing the cathedral and augmenting the vicarages. They are valued in the king's books at £22. It lies on the banks of the river Severn. Distance from Llanidloes, 6 m. Pop., in 1801, 1574; in 1831, 1015. A. P., £5,764.

LLANDINGAD, a parish in the hundreds of Caeo and Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. It includes the post-town of Llandovery, and the hamlets of Forest, Telych, and Ystrad. Living, a vicarage, to which is annexed the chapelry of Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £7, returned at £91 5s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 1395; in 1831, 2465.

LLANDOCH, or LLANDOUGH JUXTA BARRY, a parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the vicarage of Cogan and rectory of Llechwedd, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 8s. 4d., returned at £136 8s. 3d. Patron, the marquess of Bute. Distance from Cardiff, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 119. A. P., £533.

LLANDOCH, or LLANDOUGH, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 18s. 9d. Patron, Mr Talbot. Here was formerly a castle, now in ruins. The Talbot family has a noble residence here. The parish lies on the river Cowbridge. Distance from Cowbridge, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 118. A. P., £771.

LLANDOGED, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 13s. 1½d., returned at £150. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Area of parish about 1000 acres. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Conway.

Distance from Llanrwst, 1½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 287. A. P., £726.

LLANDOGO, a parish in the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at 15s. 9d., endowed with £2,000. Patron, the prebendary of Caere, in the cathedral of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Dochoe. The parish lies in a beautiful situation on the banks of the Wye. Distance from Monmouth, 7½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 589; in 1831, 646. A. P., £1,011.

LLANDOVERY, or LLAN-YM-DDYRY, a market town in the parish of Llandinag, hundred of Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Here stands the parish church, and chapels belonging to the Independents, Calvinists, Methodists, and Baptists. The town—which consists of several streets—contains many good houses, and two respectable inns. Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the Wednesday after January 17th, Wednesday after Easter week, Whit-Tuesday, July 31st, Wednesday after October 10th, and November 26th. The town has long been incorporated, and was formerly united with Carmarthen in returning a member to parliament. This is one of the polling places for the county members. It is governed by a bailiff, with a recorder, town-clerk, aldermen, sergeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, and the earl of Cawdor, who is lord of the manor, occasionally holds courts leet. Here are several schools, with endowments for the benefit of the poor. Here was anciently a Roman station, on the site of which a castle was erected. This was destroyed in the time of the commonwealth, and its ruins form a picturesque object. Several streams water the valley in which the town is situated. Roman antiquities have been found from time to time in the vicinity. Distance from London, 191 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1395; in 1831, 1766. A. P., £2,414.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHIOS, a parish partly in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, and partly in the hundred of Creuddyn, co. of Carnarvon. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £27 1s. 3d., and of a vicarage, rated at £8 15s. 10d., both discharged, in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Excellent wheat is produced here. Distance from Conway, 5 m. N. E. Pop., in 1831, 1133. A. P., £2,740.

LLANDRINDOD, or LLAN-Y-DRINDOD, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £35 1s., and in the patronage of the Dale family. The prebend of Llandrindod, in the cathedral of St David's, and in the patronage of the bishop, is rated at £5 8s. 9d. The town has risen in consequence since the discovery of three mineral springs, chalybeate, saline, and sulphureous, which are now frequented by strangers. Lead is found in the parish. Here are many barrows, tumuli, and ancient intrenchments. Fairs are held on the Saturday before February 11th, May 11th, and November 11th. Distance from Buallt, 7 m. N.

E. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 182. A. P., £998.

LLANDRINIO, a parish in the hundred of Deuddwr, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, held in commendam by the bishop, and rated at £24 16s. 10½d. It lies on the Severn, and is frequently inundated, from which an extraordinary degree of fertility results. Distance from Welshpool, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 660; in 1831, 863. A. P., £2,714.

LLANDRYGAN, or **LLANDRYGARN**, a parish in the hundred of Llyfon, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, returned at £66, annexed to the chapelries of Bodwrog, and Bodedern, and in the patronage of Jesus college, Oxford. Distance from Llangefni, 4 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 449. A. P., £1,684.

LLANDUDNO, a parish in the hundred of Creuddyn, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, returned at £35 15s., and in the gift of the bishop of Bangor. The archdeacon of Merioneth possesses the rectorial tithes. Here is a small endowment for the benefit of the poor. Copper-mines are wrought here to a considerable extent. The bishops of Bangor had anciently a palace here. Here are the rugged cliffs on the Irish sea, called the promontory of Gogarth. The Hornby East Indiaman was wrecked here. Here are numerous gulls, herons, cormorants, and peregrine falcons. Distance from Conway, 5½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 662. A. P., £981.

LLANDUDWEN, a parish in the hundred of Dinlleyn, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, and annexed to the rectory of Rhiw. Distance from Pwllheli, 5 m. S.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 85. A. P., £769.

LLANDULAS, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £6 1s. 5½d., returned at £112, and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. Area of parish 400 acres. It is bounded by the river Dulas and the Irish sea. Distance from Abergelle, 2½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 307. A. P., £381.

LLANDULAS, or **TIR-YR-ABAD**, a parish in the hundred of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, not in charge, returned at £35, and in the patronage of the Gwynne family. The parish is situated on the river Dulas. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 159. A. P., £261.

LLNDWFE, or **LLANDWFER**, or **LLANDOW**, a parish in the hundred of Ogmore, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 4s. 4½d., and in the patronage of Jesus college, Oxford. Area of parish 846 acres. Distance from Cowbridge, 3 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,610.

LLANDWROG, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Gorfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £11 11s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The parish, which extends over 10,000 acres, contains the extensive slate quarries of Pen-y-Bryn, Tal-y-Sarn, and Cil-Gwyn. Here is an ancient fortification called Dinas, occupying an area of 20 acres. Some Roman antiquities have been found here, and a Roman road extended from this place to the station of Segontium. Distance from Carnarvon, 5 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1175; in 1831, 1923. A. P., £3,828.

LLANDYBIE, or **LLANDEBIE**, a parish in the hundred of Is-Cenan, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £93 8s., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The parish, which contains 24 square miles, abounds in coal and lime. Here is a railroad to Llanelly. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in Easter week and first Wednesday in July. Here is a mineral spring. Distance from Llandeilo-fawr, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1513; in 1831, 2248. A. P., £5,305.

LLANDYVAILOG, or **LLANDYFAELOG**, a parish in the hundred of Cydweli, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Llan-Gyndeym, in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 13s. 4d., returned at £36 8s. 5d., and in the patronage of Mr Denne. The parish contains about 5500 acres. Here is a school with a small endowment. The river Tywi bounds the parish on the west, and abounds in salmon and eel. Here is a mineral spring. Distance from Carmarthen, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1108; in 1831, 1278. A. P., £7,178.

LLANDYFEISANT, a parish in the hundred of Caeo, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a donative, returned at £52 3s., and in the patronage of Lord Cawdor. The parish contains about 2000 acres. Here is an ebbing and flowing spring. Roman antiquities have been found here, and the church is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman building. The ruins of Dynefwr-castle likewise stand near the church. The parish includes part of the town of Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 230. A. P., £1,493.

LLANDYFODWIG, a parish in the hundred of Ogmore, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £18 13s. 4d., returned at £63, and in the patronage of the Turberville family. The parish includes 2437 acres of land. Coal and iron are found here in abundance. The parish belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and the inhabitants are exempt from toll in all markets and fairs in England, except in Oxford and Cambridge. Distance from Bridgend, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 309. A. P., £1,218.

LLANDYFRIOG, a parish in the hundred of Troedyraur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of

Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The rectorial tithes are impropriated by the archdeacon of Cardigan, as prebendary of Llandyfriog, and are rated at £18. Area of parish, 4000 acres. It is situated on the river Teifi. Distance from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 647; in 1831, 854. A. P., £2,088.

LLANDYFRYDOG, a parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £14 19s. 7d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. The church is said to have been founded about 450. The parish extends over 3000 acres. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the copper mines of the Parys mountain. The parish lies on the river Dulas, distance from Llanerch-y-Medd, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 853. A. P., £2,009.

LLANDYGWYDD, a parish in the hundred of Troedryaur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £7, returned at £73 1s. 6d., and in the patronage of the prebendary of Llandygydd. The prebend is in the patronage of the bishop of St David's, and is rated at £10 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Distance from Cardigan, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 798; in 1831, 1131. A. P., £3,170.

LLANDYLWYF, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £29 18s. 9d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St David's. Distance from St David's, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 161. A. P., £832.

LLANDYRNOG, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £70. The bishop of Bangor draws the rectorial tithes, which are rated at £19 19s. 7d. Distance from Denbigh, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 708. A. P., £4,471.

LLANDYSIL, a parish in the hundreds of Moeddyn and Troedryaur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. The living consists of a rectory and vicarage. The rectory, which is annexed to the office of principal of Jesus college, is a sinecure in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, and rated at £12 16s. 8d. The vicarage is discharged, rated at £10, returned at £31 10s., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. Here were anciently chapels-of-ease in the hamlets of Borthin, Capel-Ddewi, Llanfair, Llanfrene, Llandysyllied, and Fawrtref, all of which are now in ruins. Here are the remains of several castles of Welsh chieftains. In the village, a market is held on Thursday. Fairs are held on February 11th, Palm-Thursday, and September 19th. The parish is bounded on the south by the beautiful river Teifi. Distance from Lampeter, 10 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 2103; in 1831, 2724. A. P., £7,068.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish in the hundred of

Tindaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanfair-Pwllgwyn-gill; value not returned. The chapel is said to have been erected in 630. Here was formerly a ferry over the Menai strait, which has been superseded by the suspension bridge. Fairs are held here on August 26th, September 26th, October 24th, and November 14th. Here are some traces of a Roman camp. Distance from Bangor, 2 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 479. A. P., £1,161.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish in the hundred of Deuddwr, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Llandrinio. The bishop of St Asaph holds the rectorial tithes. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. Distance from Welshpool, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 632. A. P., £4,142.

LLANDYSILIO, or LIANTYSILIO, a parish in the hundred of Yale, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, returned at £48 13s., and in the gift of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. Slate and lime are found here in abundance. Here was anciently a Cistercian abbey, the ruins of which still exist, see VALLE-CRUCIS. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful and romantic. Distance from Llangollen, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 629; in 1831, 842. A. P., £1,557.

LLANDYSILIO-GOGO, or GOGOFU, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 18s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The rectorial tithes belong to the treasurer of St David's. Here are traces of some ancient entrenchments. The parish lies on the bay of Cardigan. Distance from Lampeter, 18 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 512; in 1831, 1430. A. P., £2,700.

LLANDYSILIO-YN-NYFED, a parish partly in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, and partly in the hundred of Dungleddy, co. of Pembroke. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £7, returned at £76, and in the patronage of the bishop of St David's. The prebend of Llandysilio, in the collegiate church of Brecon, is rated at £12 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The school has a small endowment for the benefit of poor children of the parish. Distance from Narbeth, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 1025. A. P., £2,973.

LLANDYSSUL, a parish in the hundred and county of Montgomery, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £14, and of a vicarage rated at £7 10s. Both in the archd. and dio., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. The parish lies on the river Severn. Distance from Montgomery, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 645; in 1831, 914. A. P., £3,153.

LLANEDEYRN, a parish in the hundred of

Kibbor, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Llandaff, and in the patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Distance from Cardiff, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 315. A. P., £1,608.

LLANEDWEN, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the vicarage of Llan-Idan, and in the patronage of Lord Boston. Here is a ferry over the Menai straits. The parish contains 1500 acres. Here are several cromlechs and a large earnedd. Distance from Carnarvon, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 294. A. P., £1,023.

LLANEDY, a parish in the hundred of Carnwllion, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, and in the patronage of the crown. The area of the parish is about 6 square miles, and is crossed by the Carmarthen railway. A fair for cattle is held on the 8th of November. Distance from Llanelly, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 671; in 1831, 1001. A. P., £3,033.

LLANEGRYN, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bont, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £52 8s., and in the patronage of the Titley family. The parish, which includes the townships of Penarth and Rhydyrhun, extends over 5000 acres. Here is an endowed free school. Distance from Dollgelly, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 764. A. P., £3,115.

LLANEGWAD, a parish in the hundreds of Elfrid and Cethinog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £8 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop. There were anciently several chapels in this parish, which contains 28 square miles. Distance from Llandilo-fawr, 7 m. S.W. It lies on the banks of the Coethi river. Pop., in 1801, 1557; in 1831, 2214. A. P., £6,706.

LLANEIGRAD, a parish in the hundred of Twrcelyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 11s. 10½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. Church said to have been founded in 606. Limestone is found here. The parish contains 2420 acres of land, and lies on the Irish sea. Distance from Amlwch, 5½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 740. A. P., £1,390.

LLANELHAIARN, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop. It lies on Carnarvon bay. Distance from Pwllheli, 9 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 660. A. P., £1,956.

LLANELIAN, a parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £14 1s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The church is

said to have been founded in 450, by St Elian, or Hilary. Much copper-ore, from the Parys mountain, is exported from this place. A lighthouse and signal staff have been erected here. The church is a fine old structure, and contains some old pieces of furniture which are regarded by the vulgar with peculiar superstition. Endowments of about £20 yearly value are applied to the repairs of the edifice. The parish lies on the Irish sea, adjacent to Amlwch. Pop., in 1801, 1168; in 1831, 1438. A. P., £1,198.

LLANELIAN, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £11 1s. 8d., returned at £400, and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Abergele, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 604. A. P., £1,604.

LLANELIDAN, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The living is styled a vicarage in the king's books and a rectory in the parliamentary returns; it is valued at £16, one half of the emoluments being given to the grammar school of Rhuthyn, to which the children from this parish are free. Distance from Rhuthyn, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 749. A. P., £2,829.

LLANELIEU, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 6s. 3d., returned at £103 12s., and in the patronage of the earl of Ashburnham. Distance from Hay, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 115. A. P., £699.

LLANELLEN, a parish in the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 10s. 7d., returned at £89 0s. 5d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Kemys Tynte, Esq. Church ded. to St Helen. Distance from Abergavenny, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,496.

LLANELLYD, LLANYLID, or LLANILLYD, a parish in the hundred of Arddudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the deanery of Arddudwy and Estimaen and dio. of Bangor, returned at £50 5s. 4d., and annexed to the curacy of Llan-fachreth. Here are the ruins of the abbey of Cymmer. The parish lies on the river Maw, and contains 25 square miles. Distance from Dollgelly, ½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 416. A. P., £1,168.

LLANELLY, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowell, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort, and subordinate to the rectory of Llangattock. Church ded. to St Ellyw. Coal, iron-stone, and lime, are wrought in this vicinity, and iron is smelted in the Llydach works here. Here are the Brecon and Abergavenny canals. Pop., in 1801, 937; in 1831, 4041. A. P., £6,661.

LLANELLY, a market-town and parish in

the hundred of Carnwyllyon, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. The parish includes the hamlets of Berwick, the Borough, Glyn, Hengoed, and Westowe. Living, is a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at £71 11s., and in the patronage of the Thomas family. The Methodists and others have places of worship here. The town lies on a creek in the river Burry, and has three excellent docks, with wet and graving docks. The manufactures are chiefly copper, brass, iron, lead, fire-brick and the like. Coal and fire-clay abound in the vicinity. The trade consists chiefly in the export of the manufactures of the place. The town contains many handsome houses, and is governed by a portreeve and burgesses. It is one of the polling places for the county members. The estates of the corporate body are valuable, and the annual revenue is expended on local improvements. Thursday and Saturday are market-days. Fairs are held on Ascension-day and 30th September. The parish contains about 15,000 acres. Distance from London, 217 m. W. by N.; from Carmarthen, 15 m. Pop., in 1801, 2972; in 1831, 7646. A. P., £15,501.

LLANELWEDD, a parish in the hundred of Colwyn, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy, rated at £6, returned at £45 18s., and in the jurisdiction and patronage of the archdeacon of Cardigan. The prebend of Llanelwedd, in the patronage of the bishop of St David's, is rated at £6 10s. The school has an endowment of £18 per annum. The parish extends over 6000 acres of land. Distance from Buallt, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 182. A. P., £955.

LLANELWY. See ST ASAPH.

LLANENDDWYN, a parish in the hundred of Arludwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £10 18s. 1½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish lies on the coast, distant 5 m. N.W. from Barmouth. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 798. A. P., £1,951.

LLANENGAN, or EINIONFRENIN, a parish in the hundred of Cymyrtmaen and Gyfflogion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £17 6s. 5½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish, which contains 12 square miles, lies on the harbour called St Tudwall's road, one of the safest anchorages on the coast of Wales. The church is supposed—from an inscription on the tower—to have been erected in the 6th century, by St Einion, king of Lleyn. Near the coast are two small islands called St Tudwalls, on one of which are ruins of a chapel. Distance from Pwllheli, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 686; in 1831, 1016. A. P., £2,050.

LLANENGHENEL, or LLANYGENDLE, a parish in the hundred of Llyfion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor, not in charge, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanfachraeth. The chapel is said to have been founded in 620.

The parish contains about 1700 acres. Distance from Holyhead, 7 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 412. A. P., £1,076.

LLANERCHFROCHWELL, or LLANERCH ROCHWELL, a township in the parish of Guilsfield, hundred of Pool, co. of Montgomery, North Wales.

LLANERCH-Y-MEDD, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £4, in the patronage of the bishop, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanbeulan. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Here is a manufacture of snuff, which resembles in a great measure that of Lundy-Foot. Wednesday is market-day; and fairs are held on February 6th, April 25th, May 6th, and on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. Distance from London, 253 m. N. by W. Pop. is included in the returns from Llanbeulan.

LLANERFYL, a parish in the hundred of Mathrafal, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 2s. 11d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish, which lies high, and extends over 16 square miles, is divided into six townships. The school has a small endowment. A fair is held May 7th. Here are remains of some ancient forts. Distance from Llanfair, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 920; in 1831, 989. A. P., £2,586.

LLANEURGAIN. See NORTHOP.

LLANFABON, a parish in the hundred of Caerphilly, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, subordinate to the vicarage of Eglw-llan. The parish is crossed by the Glamorgan canal. Distance from Caerphilly, 5 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 853. A. P., £1,480.

LLANFACHRETH, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and in the patronage of the bishop. Subordinate to this are the curacies of Llanenghenel and Llanfigael. The parish contains about 1500 acres. Distance from Holyhead, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 424. A. P., £1,129.

LLANFACHRETH, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bont, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £8, returned at £61 19s., and in the patronage of Sir R. W. Vaughan. Distance from Dolgelly, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1069; in 1831, 948. A. P., £3,850.

LLANFAELOG, a parish in the hundred of Llyfion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanbeulan. The church was founded in 605. The parish lies on the Irish sea, and there is a fishery of turbot and soles. Distance from Holyhead, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 615. A. P., £1,067.

LLANFAELRHYS, a parish in the hundred of Cymyrtmaen, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of

Bangor, subordinate to the vicarage of Aberliron. Distance from Pwllheli, 13 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 258. A. P., £629.

LLANFAES, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 12s., returned at £77 15s., and in the patronage of Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley. The parish contains 1970 acres. Here are several elegant residences. The remains of Castell-aber-Llienawg yet exist here, as also part of the building of a Franciscan priory, founded in 1240. Distance from Beaumaris, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 271. A. P., £1,560.

LLANFAETHLU, or LLANFAETHLE, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £16 17s. 1d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Parish contains 2220 acres. Distance from Holyhead, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 433. A. P., £1,508.

LLANFAGLAN, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, annexed to the vicarage of Llanwnda. It lies at the southern end of the Menai strait, distant 2 m. S.W. from Carnarvon. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 156. A. P., £886.

LLANFAIR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £13 8s. 4d., returned at £44 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Here is an endowment of £20 per annum for the poor. Distance from Rhuthyn, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1049; in 1831, 1238. A. P., £6,581.

LLANFAIR-YNNGHAER-EINION, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Mathrafel, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10, and in the patronage of the bishop. The Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. The petty sessions for the hundred are held in the market-house here. Lord Clive, who is lord of the manor, holds two courts leet annually. Saturday is market-day. Fairs are held on February 19th, March 29th, May 19th, July 26th, October 3d, November 1st, and December 19th. Distance from London, 184 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 2137; in 1831, 2687. A. P., £6,923.

LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYNN, a parish in the hundred of Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £65 5s. 7d., and annexed to the vicarage of Llandinog, in which parish the church is situated. Lead is found here, and the ruins of a Roman station may still be traced. Adjacent to Llandovery. Pop., in 1801, 1062; in 1831, 1485. A. P., £6,655.

LLANFAIR-CLYDOGAU, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the

archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £83 14s. 6d., and alternately in the patronage of the family of Crosswood and of that of Price, who divide the impropriated rectorial tithes. Distance from Lampeter, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 385. A. P., £1,910.

LLANFAIR-FECHAN, a parish in the hundred of Uchaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 17s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish, which contains 3000 acres of land, lies on the coast, near the Lavan sands. These sands, which are said to have been inundated by the sea in the 6th century, and to have been formerly the possessions of Llys Hellig-ap-Glanog, cover an area of 96 square miles. Here are the remains of an ancient British fortification on the summit of a hill. Distance from Conway, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 470; in 1831, 653. A. P., £1,143.

LLANFAIR-IN-MATHIAFARN-EITHIAF, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £65, subordinate to the rectory of Llandysnan, and in the patronage of the bishop. At Rhosfawr is a quarry of good millstones. The parish lies on the coast, and contains 1700 acres. Distance from Beaumaris, 7½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 739. A. P., £633.

LLANFAIR-IS-GAER, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £41 19s., and in the patronage of the bishop. Parish contains 1600 acres of land. Distance from Carnarvon, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 379. A. P., £1,394.

LLANFAIR-JUXTA-HARLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Arduwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 10s. The parish lies on the Irish sea, and is crossed by the Barmouth-road. Distance from Harleigh, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 385. A. P., £1,204.

LLANFAIR-LLETHONOW. See GLADESTRY.

LLANFAIR-NANTYGOF, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Letterston. Distance from Fishguard, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 234. A. P., £276.

LLANFAIR-NANTYGWYN, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3, returned at £77 17s. 6d., subordinate to the rectory of Whitchurch, and in the patronage of the family of Bowen. Parish contains 1600 acres. Distance from Cardigan, 6 m. S. Pop., in 1831, 237. A. P., £988.

LLANFAIR-ORLLWYN, a parish in the hundred of Troedyraur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated

at £4 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Area of parish, 2000 acres. Distance from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 394. A. P., £1,084.

LLANFAIR-PWLL-GWYNGYLL, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 15s., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish, which contains 715 acres, lies on the Menai strait. Near it are the Swelly rocks, which occasion powerful eddies and render the navigation insecure. Artificial means have been used with some effect for removing the evil, by diminishing the size of the rocks. Here are traces of an ancient British fortification. Distance from Beaumaris, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 497. A. P., £586.

LLANFAIR-TALHAIRN, a parish in the hundreds of Is-Aled, and Is-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £34, and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower divisions, and contains ten townships, extending over 15,000 acres. Distance from Abergele, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 776; in 1831, 1355. A. P., £2,741.

LLANFAIR-TRELYGON, a parish in the hundred of Troedyraur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, not in charge, and in the patronage of the bishop. It lies on the Cori river, 5 m. E. from Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 124. A. P., £399.

LLANFAIR-YN-NEUBWLL, or LLANFAIR-YN-KWBWLL, a parish in the hundred of Llyfion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Rhôs-Colyn, and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Holyhead, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 319. A. P., £619.

LLANFAIR-YN-NGHORNWY, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llandaussaint. Distance from Amlwch, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,180.

LLANFAIR-YN-Y-CWMWD, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the vicarage of Llanidan, and in the patronage of Lord Boston. The parish contains 150 acres, and the pop. is returned with Llanidan. Distance from Carnarvon, 4 m. N.E.

LLANFALLTEG, a parish partly in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, and partly in that of Dangleddan, co. of Pembroke. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £82 4s., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish occupies 1100 acres. Distance from Narbeth, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1831, 344. A. P., £1,280.

LLANFARETH, a parish in the hundred of Colwyn, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living,

a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £43, subordinate to the rectory of Aber-Eddw, and in the patronage of the archdeacon of Gardigan. Area of parish, 4000 acres. Distance from Buallt, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 162. A. P., £992.

LLANFAWR, a parish in the hundred of Penllyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £11 5s., and a discharged vicarage, rated at £5 1s. 3½d., and in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph. Distance from Bala, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1705; in 1831, 1749. A. P., £8,509.

LLANFECHAN, or LLANFECHAIN, or LLAN-YN-MECHAIN, a parish in the hundred of Pool, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8 15s., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish contains about 5000 acres of land. Distance from Llanfyllin, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1821, 646.

LLANFECHAN. See LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN. LLANFECHAN, a township in the parish of Llanwrin, hundred of Machynllaeth, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Distance from Machynllaeth, 3 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1821, 345.

LLANFECHEL, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £11 11s. 3d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The church is said to have been founded in 630. Friday is market-day; fairs are held on February 25th, August 5th, September 6th, and November 5th and 26th. The inhabitants are much employed in the adjoining Parys copper-mines. Distance from Amlwch, 6 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 976. A. P., £2,393.⁴

LLANFEDW, a hamlet in the parish of Michaelston-fedw, hundred of Caerphilly, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales.

LLANFERIS, a parish in the hundred of Yale, co. of Denbigh, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £14 8s. 1½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Mold, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 448; in 1831, 705. A. P., £1,960.

LLANFERNACH, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £10, returned at £138 12s., and in the patronage of the crown. Here was anciently a chapel, the ruins of which yet remain. The area of the parish is about 4000 acres. Here are some chalybeate springs and abundance of lead ore. Distance from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 9 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 979. A. P., £2,183.

LLANFEUGAN, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £20 10s., and in the patronage of the family of Tynte. Part of the rectorial tithes, amounting to £140, are appropriated by the lord of the manor, as having

formerly belonged to the free chapel of St Leonard. Here are the remains of Pen-Colli castle. Distance from Brecon, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 631.

LLANFFINAN, a parish in the hundred of Monai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the curacy of Llanfihangel-ys-Ceiflog. The church is said to have been founded in 630. Distance from Llangefni, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 163. A. P., £788.

LLANFFLEWIN, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Llan-Rhyddlad, and in the patronage of the bishop. The church is said to have stood since 630. Some traces of the Romans have been found here. The area of the parish is about 1200 acres. Distance from Holyhead, 14 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 133. A. P., £545.

LLANFIIHANGEL, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Aled, co. of Denbigh, and partly in that of Edeirnion, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £6 12s., and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Cerrig-y-Druidion, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 452. A. P., £816.

LLANFIIHANGEL, a parish in the hundred of Llanfyllin, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 15s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Area of parish, 6000 acres. Distance from Llanfyllin, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 814; in 1831, 906. A. P., £3,862.

LLANFIIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH, a parish in the hundred of Is-Cenen, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £69 12s. 4½d., and in the patronage of the earl of Cawdor. The parish forms part of the duchy of Lancaster, and contains about 4500 acres. Here is the seat of Lord Cawdor, called Golden-Grove. Distance from Llandeilo-Fawr, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 654; in 1831, 911. A. P., £2,817.

LLANFIIHANGEL-ABERCYWYN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, in the patronage of the bishop. Area of parish, 1500 acres. Fairs are held on May 5th, and October 10th. Distance from Llacharn, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 864. A. P., £4,780.

LLANFIIHANGEL-ABERGWESSIN, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £28 18s., and in the patronage of the bishop. Distance from Buallt, 13 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 345. A. P., £886.

ANGEL-AR-ARARTH, a parish in the hundred of Cethinlog, co. of Carmarthen, Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage and, of Carmarthen and dio. of St

David's, rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at £90 10d., and in the alternate patronage of the families of Lewes and Lloyd. Here are the ruins of a chapel. Distance from Carmarthen, 12 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1179; and in 1831, 2023. A. P., £4,841.

LLANFIIHANGEL-BACHELLETH, a parish in the hundred of Gyfflogion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor. Here is a mountain 1206 feet high. Distance from Pwllheli, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 332. A. P., £1,347.

LLANFIIHANGEL-BRYN-PAB-JEUAN, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £16, returned at £34 2s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The parish lies on the river Chwefri and contains about 1100 acres. Distance from Buallt, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 385.

LLANFIIHANGEL-CAPEL-EDWYN. See EGLWYS-FACH.

LLANFIIHANGEL-CASTELL-GWALTER. See LLANFIIHANGEL-GENAU'R-GLYNN.

LLANFIIHANGEL-CIL-FARGEN, a parish in the hundred of Cethinlog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £1 6s. 8d., returned at £55 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the earl of Cawdor. Area of parish, 400 acres. Distance from Llandeilo-fawr, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 69. A. P., £267.

LLANFIIHANGEL-CWM-DU, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon, South Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £19 15s. 2½d., and of a vicarage, rated at £9 13s. 1½d., endowed with one-third of the great tithes, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, and in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. The parish contains 20 square miles. Distance from Aber-gavenny, 11 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, not returned; in 1831, 1103. A. P., £5,538.

LLANFIIHANGEL-FACH, or **LLANFIIHANGEL-HELYGYN**, a parish in the hundred of Rhaiadar, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £85, and subordinate to the vicarage of Nant-Mel. Distance from Rhaiadar, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 101. A. P., £524.

LLANFIIHANGEL-FECHAN, a chapelry in the parish of Llandeilo-fach, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £78 10s., and subordinate to the rectory of Llandeilo-fach. The chapel was erected at the expense of one of the family of Powell of Castle-Madox. Distance from Brecon, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 188. A. P. not returned.

LLANFIIHANGEL-GENAU'R-GLYNN, or **LLANFIIHANGEL-AL-CASTELL-GWALTER**, a parish in the hundred of Genau'r-glynn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of of

St David's, rated at £12, and in the patronage of the bishop. The great tithes belong chiefly to the Chichester family. The parish contains six townships. Here was the castle of Walter Espec, destroyed in 1135. Many Druidical remains, of considerable interest, exist here. Distance from Aberystwith, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., in 1801, 2395; in 1831, 3576. A. P., £9,727.

LLANFIHANGEL-IN-RUG, or **LLANRUG**, a parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £5 2s. 6d., returned at £143 9s. 10d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Area of parish, about 2000 acres. Distance from Carnarvon, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 1204. A. P., £1,639.

LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHYR-TROED, a parish in the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £88 1s., and in the patronage of the prebendary of the same. The prebend, which is in the patronage of the bishop, is rated at £6 13s. 4d. The great tithes are divided between the earl of Lisburne, another impropiator, and the prebendary. It contains the townships of Llethyr-Troed, Uchaf, and Isaf. A fair is held on the 7th of October. Distance from Tregaron, 7 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 797; in 1831, 1213.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-BRAN, a parish in the hundred of Merthyr, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, not in charge, returned at £58 13s. 8d., and in the patronage of Mr Jeffreys. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower, and contains 3000 acres. Distance from Brecon, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 528. A. P., £1,786.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-MELIN, a parish within the liberties of the borough of New Radnor, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £112 13s. 6d., and in the patronage of the crown. The parish contains 5000 acres, and is adjacent to New Radnor. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 284. A. P., £2,409.

LLANFIHANGEL-PENBEDW, a parish in the hundred of Cilgarron, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £70 10s., and in the patronage of the crown. The area of the parish is about 1000 acres. Distance from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 4 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 353. A. P., £1,840.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHOSICORN, a parish in the hundred of Cethinlog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £9 10s., in the patronage of the bishop, and subordinate to the vicarage of Llanllwly. The parish lies in a mountainous district, and contains 9000 acres. Distance from Llandello-fawr, 11 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 683. A. P., £1,722.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHYDITHON, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £14, returned at £36 10s., subordinate to the vicarage of Llanbister, and in the patronage of the prebendary of the same. The parish contains 4910 acres, partly in the forest of Radnor. Distance from Rhaiadar, 12 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 350. A. P., £1,765.

LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYNN, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 12s. 8d., returned at £110 15s., and in the patronage of Mr Bold. The parish lies at the head of the lake of Llynssafadann, which is about 2 m. long by 1 m. in breadth. Distance from Brecon, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 135. A. P., £629.

LLANFIHANGEL-TRE'R-BARDD, a parish in the hundred of Twrcelyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llandyfrydog. Here are several Druidical remains, among the rest some cromlechs. It is 2 m. S.E. from Llannerch-y-Medd. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 360. A. P., £954.

LLANFIHANGEL-TYNSYLWY, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge, and subordinate to the curacy of Llangoed. Here are remains of an ancient British fort, and one of those relics which have received the name of Arthur's Round Table. It is 4 m. N. from Beaumaris. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 62. A. P., £332.

LLANFIHANGEL-UWCH-GWILL, a denomination in the hundred of Elfed, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £44 19s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Abergwili. It is 7 m. N.W. from Carmarthen. Pop. returned with Abergwili.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-BONT-FAEN, a parish in the hundred of Ogmores, locally in that of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, returned at £72 11s. 8d., in the patronage of Mr Wyndham. Area of parish, 700 acres. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 58. A. P., £641.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CREIDDYN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £118 4s. 8d. Patron, the bishop. The rectorial tithes are divided in certain proportions between the vicar, the Chichester family, and the earl of Lisburne. Here are traces of a Roman road. It is 7 m. S.E. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1801, 1497; in 1831, 1971. A. P. of the upper township, £3,020; that of the lower, £2,010.

LLANFIHANGEL-YN-NHYWYN, a chap-

elry in the parish of Rhôs-Colyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Rhôs-Colyn. It is 6 m. S.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 153. A. P., £446.

LLANFIIHANGEL-YNYGWAELOD. See ST MICHAELSTON-LE-PIT.

LLANFIIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a parish in the hundred of Yfionydd, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £138 8s. 6d. Patron, the bishop. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 5 m. N.W. from Tremadoc. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 563. A. P., £2,586.

LLANFIIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a parish in the hundred of Ystymanor, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £30, and subordinate to the vicarage of Towyn. It is 10 m. S.W. from Dolgelly. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 394. A. P., £1,345.

LLANFIIHANGEL-YSCEFIOG, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy annexed to that of Llanfllan, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £56. The dean of Bangor is patron and draws the great tithes. Coal is found here in abundance. It is 7 m. W. from Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 683. A. P., £1,161.

LLANFIIHANGEL-YSTRAD, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 18s. 1½d., returned at £78 4s., and in the patronage of the bishop. The vicar, Price of Knighton, and the earl of Lisburne, each draw one-third of the rectorial tithes. The prebend of the same, now impropriated, is rated at £7 14s. 4½d. The parish lies on the Aeron, 6 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 784; in 1831, 1183. A. P., £3,660.

LLANFIIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU, a parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 14s. 9½d., returned at £65 10s., and subordinate to the rectory of Llandocwyn. Area of parish, 5000 acres. It is 2 m. N. from Harleigh. Pop., in 1801, 669; in 1831, 1026. A. P., £2,079.

LLANFILO, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 14s. 9½d., and in the patronage of the earl of Ashburnham. It is 6 m. N.E. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 327. A. P., £1,655.

LLANFILLIN, a hundred in the co. of Montgomery. Pop., in 1831, 6849.

LLANFOIST, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 4s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Faith. Patron, the earl of Abergavenny. It is 1½ m. S.W. by W. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 891. A. P., £1,733.

LLANFROTHER, a parish in the hundred

of Ardudwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 15s., returned at £103, and in the patronage of the bishop of the diocese. It lies on the river Glâslyn, and is 5 m. N.W. from Tan-y-Bwlch. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 657. A. P., £1,951.

LLANFRYNACH, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 10s. 7½d., and in patronage of the family of Tynte. Church ded. to St Brynach. Relics of the Romans are often found here. It is 3 m. S.E. from Brecon, and is crossed by the Brecon canal. Pop., in 1831, 310.

LLANFUGAIL, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanfaethlu. It contains 450 acres of land, and is 9 m. E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 146. A. P., £426.

LLANFWROG, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanfaethlu. The parish contains 1600 acres, and is 5 m. N.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 266. A. P., £1,053.

LLANFWROG, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £16 12s. 4d., in the patronage of the bishop. Here is an hospital for four poor men and six women. Pool-park, the elegant seat of Lord Bagot, is in this parish. The parish contains about 2500 acres, and is ½ m. W. from Rhuthyn. Pop., in 1801, 1098; in 1831, 343. A. P., £2,356.

LLANFYLLIN, a market-town and parish in the hundred of the same name, co. of Montgomery, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10 13s. 6½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The town is neat, and contains several dissenting chapels. It is governed by a high-steward, recorder, two bailiffs, (one appointed by the burgesses, the other by Lord Clive,) 14 capital burgesses, a town-clerk, and subordinate officers. Courts baron are held twice a-year by the lord of the manor. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. Thursday is market-day, and fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, May 24th, June 28th, and October 5th. Here are a blue-coat school, and a national school. It is 179 m. N.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1394; in 1831, 1826. A. P., £5,296.

LLANFYNNYD, a parish in the hundred of Cethiniog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d.; the prebend of the same is rated at £18, and belongs to the precentor of Brecon. Patron, the bishop. Here is a free school. The parish contains 13,000 acres. Fairs are held on July 5th, September 28th, and November 19th. It is 8 m. N.W. from

Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., in 1801, 1145; in 1831, 1436. A. P., £4,878.

LLANGADFAN, a parish in the hundred of Mathrafel, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 5s. Patron, the bishop. The parish contains seven townships extending over 7000 acres. Copper-ore exists here. Adjacent to Llanfair. Pop., in 1801, 858; in 1831, 1067. A. P., £2,864.

LLANGADOG-FAWR, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £9. Patron, the bishop. The town lies on the river Tywi, over which is a handsome stone-bridge. It is governed by a portreeve and eight burgesses. Several classes of dissenters have chapels here. The lord of the manor holds a court-leet every six months, and courts-baron are held monthly. Thursday is market-day; fairs are held on March 12th, last Thursday in May, July 9th, first Thursday after September 11th, second Thursday after October 10th, and second Thursday after December 11th. It is 195 m. W. by N. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1821; in 1831, 2476. A. P., £6,767.

LLANGAFFO, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Llangeinwen, and in the patronage of the earl of Pembroke. The parish extends over about 1200 acres. It is 4 m. S. from Carnarvon. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 137. A. P., £643.

LLANGAIN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £80 10s., and in the patronage of Mr Bludworth. The parish contains 3000 acres, chiefly arable and pasture. It is 4 m. S. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 423. A. P., £1,530.

LLANGAMMARCH, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £8 14s. 5d., returned at £93 15s. 2½d.; the probend of the same is rated at £27, and belongs to the treasurer of Brecon. It is 8 m. W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, not returned; in 1831, 1105. A. P., £3,163.

LLANGAN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, and in that of Dungleddy, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £3, returned at £50. Patron, the bishop. The probend of the same is rated at £7. Area of parish, 2200 acres. It is 5 m. N.E. by E. from Narbeth. Pop., in 1801, 657; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,514.

LLANGANNA, a parish in the hundred of Ogmere, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £12 16s. 0½d., and in the alternate patronage of Mr Wyndham and the earl of Clarendon. Limestone and lead

are found here. In the churchyard are some curious old monuments. The area of the parish is about 860 acres. It is 3½ m. N.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 261. A. P., £1,312.

LLANGANTEN, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £5, returned at £47 18s., and subordinate to the probend of Llandarog, in the collegiate church of Brecon. It is 2 m. W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,040.

LLANGAR, a parish in the hundred of Fdeirnion, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 7s. 11d. Patron, the bishop. The area of the parish is 1500 acres. It lies on the Dee among very picturesque scenery, 1 m. S.W. from Curwen. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 229. A. P., £1,829.

LLANGARREN, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, subordinate to Lugwardine vicarage. Church ded. to St Deinst. It is 5 m. W.S.W. from Ross. Pop., in 1801, 894; in 1831, 1125. A. P., £6,704.

LLANGASTY-TALYLLYN, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 18s. 9d., and in the patronage of the family of Davies. Area of parish 5000 acres. The parish lies on the beautiful lake of Safad-dan, or Llangorse, 6 m. S.E. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 175. A. P., £1,726.

LLANGATHAN, a parish in the hundred of Cethiniog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £91 10s., and in the gift of the bishop of Chester. Area of parish, 3000 acres. A fair is held here on the 16th of April. It is 3 m. W. from Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., in 1801, 908; in 1831, 1182. A. P., £5,096.

LLANGATTOCK, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 291; with the market-town and hamlet of Caerleon, 1392. A. P., £2,270; including Caerleon, £5,148.

LLANGATTOCK-LLYNGOED, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £5 6s. 5½d., returned at £135 17s., and in the patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St Cadocus. It is 6 m. N.E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,155.

LLANGATTOCK NEAR USK, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £11 7s. 3½d., and in the patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Cadocus. Distance from Abergavenny, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 164. A. P., £2,161.

LLANGATTOCK VIBON-AVELL, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Skenfeth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 18s. 11½d., returned at £139 3s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, T. Phillips, Esq. Church ded. to St Cadocus. It is 6 m. N.W. from Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 449. A. P., £3,074.

LLANGATTWG, or **LLANGATTOCK**, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £31 3s. 9d., and in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. Lime and iron are found here in abundance. Here are the Beaufort iron-works. The parish is crossed by many railways and by the Brecon canal. It lies adjacent to Crickhowel. Pop., in 1801, 1046; in 1831, 2690. A. P., £2,950.

LLANGEDWYN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £56 7s. 6d., and in the patronage of the prince of Wales. Area of parish, 800 acres. It is 9 m. N.E. from Narbeth. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 319. A. P., 539.

LLANGEDWYN, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, returned at £82 5s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Llan-Rhaeadar. It is 6 m. N.E. from Llanfyllin. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 323. A. P., £1,793.

LLANGFELACH, a parish in the hundred of Llangefelach, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 14s. 9½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The bishop draws the great tithes, and as lord of the manor, holds courts-leet annually. Area of parish, 10,000 acres. It is 5 m. N.W. from Swansea. Pop., in 1801, 4609; in 1831, 7753. A. P., £21,809.

LLANGFELACH, a hundred in the co. of Glamorgan. Pop., in 1831, 12,787.

LLANGEFFNI, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the bishop. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Calvinists have meeting-houses here. Area of parish, 2200 acres. The town is situated on the river Cefni. Friday is market-day; fairs for black cattle are held on March 14th, April 17th, August 17th, and September 15th. The petty-sessions are held here. It is one of the polling places for the county members, and unites with the Beaumaris district of burghs in returning a member. It is 247 m. N.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 1753. A. P., £1,472.

LLANGAINWEN, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, in the patronage of the earl of Pembroke.

Church, founded in 590. Here is a ferry over the Menai strait, to Carnarvon, which is 1½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 612; in 1831, 776. A. P., £2,047.

LLANGEINWR, a parish in the hundred of Ogmore, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, returned at £29 13s., and in patronage of Mr Talbot. The parish contains 5000 acres and abounds in coal, iron, and limestone. It is 7 m. N. from Bridgend. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 292. A. P., £1,401.

LLANGEITHO, a parish in the hundred of Penarth, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £72 11s., and in the patronage of the freeholders of the parish. Here are meeting-houses belonging to the Methodists. The village lies on the river Aeron; distance from Lampeter, 9½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 377. A. P., £790.

LLANGELER, a parish in the hundred of Elfed, co. of Carmarthen, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £12 18s. 9d., and a vicarage, rated at £6 13s. 4d., both in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, and in the patronage of the bishop. Area of parish, 4000 acres. It is situated on the river Tyvi, 5 m. E. by S. from Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop., in 1801, 1292; in 1831, 1713. A. P., £3,239.

LLANGELYNIN, a parish in the hundred of Isaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7, and in the patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to St Celynin. It is 2½ m. S.W. from Conway. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,029.

LLANGELYNIN, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-bont, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and in the patronage of Mr Jones. The parish school has an endowment of £4 15s. per annum. It is 6 m. S. by W. from Barmouth. Pop., in 1801, 754; in 1821, 1066. A. P., £3,683.

LLANGENEU, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, subordinate to the rectory of Llangattwg, and in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. Here are an iron foundry and a paper manufactory. It is 2 m. S.E. from Crickhowel. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 409. A. P., £2,913.

LLANGENNYCH, a parish in the hundred of Carnwylion, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £60 14s. 4d., subordinate to the vicarage of Llanelly, and in the patronage of Mr Symmons. Area of parish, 2000 acres. Fairs are held on June 16th and October 23d. It is 4 m. N.E. from Llanelly. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 670. A. P., £1,597.

LLANGENNYDD, a parish in the hundred

of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 16s. 8d., returned at £60 16s. 8d., and in the patronage of All Souls college, Oxford. The parish contains 1400 acres. Here was anciently a priory, subordinate to the abbey of St Taurinus in Normandy. It was granted to All Souls college, Oxford, in 1441, by Henry VI. It was founded by Roger de Bellmont, earl of Warwick, and ded. to St Kenydd. It is 16 m. W. from Swansea. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1881, 367. A. P., £1,482.

LLANGERNYW, or LLANGERNIEW, a parish in the hundreds of Is-Dulas and Uwch-Aled, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £7 6s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Fairs are held here on March 29th, May 16th, June 16th, September 29th, and November 29th. It is 6 m. N.E. from Llanrwst. Pop., in 1801, 720; in 1881, 1036. A. P., £2,887.

LLANGEVIEW, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6, returned at £63 6s. 4d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Sir H. Williams, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1881, 180. A. P., £1,246.

LLANGIAN, a parish in the hundred of Gylfizion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Llambodrog. It is 6 m. S.W. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 791; in 1881, 1211. A. P., £2,077.

LLANGIBY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £19 10s. 10d., and in the patronage of Mr and Mrs Williams. The Independents have a chapel here. Church ded. to St Culy. The petty-sessions are held alternately here and at Panteague. It is 2 m. S. by W. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1881, 515. A. P., £3,971.

LLANGOED, a parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £70, subordinate to the vicarage of Llangestyn, and in the patronage of Mr Hughes. It is 2 m. N.E. from Beaumaris. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1881, 562. A. P., £644.

LLANGOED-MAWR, a parish in the hundred of Troed-yr-Awr, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £12 18s. 6½d., and in the patronage of the crown. The parish contains 4000 acres. Here were many Druidical remains, but the majority of them have been destroyed. It is 1 m. E. from Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 783; in 1881, 1014. A. P., £3,792.

LLANGOLLEN, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 11s. 10½d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Church

ded. to St Collen ap Gwynnawg ap Clydawg ap Cowdra ap Caradog Freich-fras ap Llyer Merim ap Einion Yrth ap Cwnedda Wleddig. The village is neat and contains two excellent inns, which are chiefly supported by tourists in the summer. Here are manufactories of flannel and cotton, and coal and lime are found in the neighbourhood. The parish is crossed by the Ellesmere canal. The village stands on the banks of the Dee, over which is a bridge, and is passed by the great road from London to Holyhead. Saturday is market day; fairs are held on the last Friday in January, March 17th, May 31st, August 21st, and November 22d. It is one of the polling places for the county members. Here are remains of the ancient castle of Dinas-Bran or Crow-Castle, and not far off is the abbey of Valle-Crucis. Distance from London, 184 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2658; in 1881, 4498, of which 3630 are in the town. A. P., £1,807.

LLANGOLMAN, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, subordinate to the vicarage of Maen-Clochog; patron, Mr Bowen. The parish lies on the East Clebly river, and contains 1200 acres. It is 9 m. N. from Narbeth. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1881, 311. A. P., £759.

LLANGORSE, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 10s., and in the patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. It is 6½ m. S.E. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1881, 405. A. P., £1,517.

LLANGOVEN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 7s. 1d., returned at £30 10s., and in the patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Govcn. It is 3 m. E.S.E. from Ragland. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1881, 136. A. P., £1,009.

LLANGOWER, a parish in the hundred of Penllyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 5s., returned at £118, and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains about 10 square miles, chiefly mountainous. It is 3 m. S. from Bala. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1881, 412. A. P., £1,693.

LLANGRANWG, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, returned at £72, in the patronage of the bishop. The treasurer of St David's draws the rectorial tithes. Church ded. to St Caranog. A fair is held on the 27th of May. The parish lies on Cardigan bay, 10 m. N.E. from Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 470; in 1881, 921. A. P., £1,500.

LLANGREDIFEL. See PENMYNYDD.

LLANGRISTIOLUS, a parish in the hundred of Mالدراeth, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £74 18s., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 2000 acres. It is 1 m. S.W. from Llangoffni.

Pop., in 1801, 643; in 1831, 873. A. P., £2,927.

LLANGSTON, a parish in the lower division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £110, and, in 1829, in patronage of John Gore, Esq. It is 4 m. E. by N. from Newport. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 194. A. P., £976.

LLANGUA, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Skenfreth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory, united with that of Grosmont, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £2 15s. 10d., returned at £64 8s. 5d., and, in 1829, in patronage of J. Sendamore, Esq. Church ded. to St James. It is 11 m. N.E. by N. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 76. A. P., £608.

LLANGURIG, a parish in the hundred of Llanidloes, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the deanery of Arnstly and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 10s., returned at £107 1s., and in patronage of the bishop. It is 5 m. S. from Llanidloes. Pop., in 1801, 1426; in 1831, 1847. A. P., £2,782.

LLANGWENLLWYFO, a parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy annexed to that of Amlwch; part of the tithes belong to the bishop of Bangor, part to the rector of Llanellian. It is 4 m. S.E. from Amlwch. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 534. A. P., £1,027.

LLANGWM, a parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The living is divided into a sinecure rectory, rated at £11 4s. 7d., and a discharged vicarage rated at £6, and returned at £142 16s., in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 12,000 acres, and lies on the Holyhead and London road. It is 7 m. W.N.W. from Corwen. Pop., in 1801, 850; in 1831, 1011. A. P., £3,998.

LLANGWM, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 10s. 8d., returned at £50, and in patronage of the prebendary of Llangwyn, in the cathedral of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Hierom. It is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 292. A. P., £2,334.

LLANGWM, a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 12s. 11d., returned at £110 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in patronage of Mr Barlow. Area, 1200 acres. It is 6 m. S.S.E. from Haverfordwest. Pop., in 1801, 568; in 1831, 697. A. P., £321.

LLANGWNODYL, a parish in the hundred of Cymytnaen, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £46 2s. 2d., and in patronage of the bishop. The church is of great antiquity. It is 12 m. W. by S. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 293. A. P., £711.

LLANGWYFAN, a parish in the hundred of

Malltraeth, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Trefdraeth, and in patronage of the bishop. Marble of good quality is found here. It is 8 m. S.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 218. A. P., £1,292.

LLANGWYFAN, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clwyd and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 18s. 9d., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 800 acres, and is 3 m. E. by N. from Denbigh. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 264. A. P., £1,266.

LLANGWYLLLOG, a parish, locally in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £5, returned at £34 16s., and in patronage of Sir R. W. B. Bulkeley, Bart. The parish belongs to the hundred of Menai, and is 4 m. S. from Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 267. A. P., £729.

LLANGWYSTENNIN, a parish in the hundred of Creuddyn, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in the patronage of the archdeacon of St Asaph,—the bishop. The parish lies near the Llandudas mines, and contains 2000 acres. It is 2 m. N.E. from Conway. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 643. A. P., £1,514.

LLANGYBI, a parish in the hundred of Yfionydd, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £15 3s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The rectory is united with that of Llagarmon. It is 7 m. N.E. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 717. A. P., £1,401.

LLANGYBY, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £2, returned at £76 8s., and in alternate patronage of Mr Price and the earl of Lishburne. The prebend of Llangyby, rated at £1 0s. 8d., is impropriate. The parish lies on the Dulas, and is 4 m. N.E. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 275. A. P., £600.

LLANGYNDEYRN, a parish in the hundred of Cydweli, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £63 1s. 5d., subordinate of Llandyfaelog vicarage, and in patronage of R. G. Thomas, Esq. The parish, which is the extent of 7000 acres, abounds in coal, lime, and ironstone. Marble of good quality is also found here. Fairs are held on August 5th and 6th, and November 1st. Here is a school, with an endowment of £25 per annum, in which 15 boys and as many girls are educated. It is 5 m. S.E. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 1690; in 1831, 2412. A. P., £8,222.

LLANGYNFELIN, a parish in the hundred of Genaur-Glynn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s.

4d., returned at £29 9s. 4d., and in patronage of the Chichester family. The church is a fine old structure. Here are the remains of the castle of Wyddno, belonging to Gwydno Gwranhir, who is said to have lost a large tract of land here by an extensive inundation of the sea. It is 6 m. N.E. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1801, 477; in 1831, 826. A. P., £1,120.

LLANGYNHAFAL, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clwydd and dio. of Bangor, rated at £15 15s., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 2000 acres. Here is a free school with an endowment. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 503. A. P., £2,251.

LLANGYNIN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £65 7s., annexed to the vicarage of St Clare, and in patronage of Mr Phillips. The parish contains about 2000 acres. A fair is held here on the 18th of January. It is 11 m. W. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 434. A. P., £2,063.

LLANGYNLLO, a parish in the hundred of Troedryaur, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the freeholders of the parish. The parish contains 2500 acres. Distance from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 644. A. P., £1,554.

LLANGYNLLO, a parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £5 1s. 0½d., returned at £83 2s. 5½d., and in patronage of the bishop. The prebend of Llangynllo, in Brecon collegiate church, is valued at £13. The parish extends over about 12 square miles. Here is a school, with an endowment, for the benefit of three children. It is 5 m. W. from Knighton. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 498. A. P., £3,049.

LLANGYNNOG, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen, and dio. of St David's, returned at £25, and subordinate to the rectory of Llanstephan. Here is a charity school for eight children. It is 7 m. S.W. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 587; in 1831, 859. A. P., £3,017.

LLANGYNNOG, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Llandarog, in the collegiate church of Brecon, rated at £2 12s. 9d., and returned at £46 12s. The parish contains 500 acres, and is 9½ m. S.W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 77. A. P., £196.

LLANGYNNOG, a parish in the hundred of Llanfyllin, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £4 8s. 11½d., returned at £71 3s. 8d., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 16 square miles, and is 8 m. N.W. from Llanfyllin. Fairs

are held here on May 6th, August 9th, and September 3d. Here are found slate, lead, and calamine. The lead mines were formerly very rich. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 499. A. P., £515.

LLANGYNWYD, a parish in the hundred of Newcastle, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £19 5s., returned at £149 13s. 11d., and in patronage of Lord Vernon. Here are found iron-stone and coal. It is 7 m. from Bridgend. Pop., in 1801, 806; in 1831, 1726. A. P., £2,847.

LLANGYNYDR, a parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £13 4s. 7d., and in patronage of the duke of Beaufort. Lime and iron are found in this parish, which is crossed by the river Usk and Brecon canal, and is 9 m. N.W. from Abergavenny. Fairs are held here on April 4th, October 20th, December 7th, and the Wednesday next before Christmas. Pop., in 1801, 775; in 1831, 1440. A. P., £509.

LLANGYNYR, a parish in the hundred of Cydweli, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £3, and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 2500 acres and is 1 m. E. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 824; and in 1831, 1041. A. P., £6,041.

LLANGYNYW, a parish in the hundred of Mathrafal, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. Here are traces of Mathrafal castle, seat of the princes of Powis, which gave name to the hundred. Here are also traces of two encampments. The parish contains 12 square miles, and is 2½ N.E. from Llanfair. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 675. A. P., £2,262.

LLANHARAN, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, subordinate to the rectory of Llan-llid. It is 4 m. N.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,257.

LLANHARY, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 12s. 8½d., returned at £94 19s., and in patronage of Mr Stratfield. The parish contains 1000 acres, and is 4 m. N.E. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,371.

LLANHENOCK, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, returned at £70, and in patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Church, ded. to St John the Baptist. It is 2 m. N.E. by N. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,242.

LLANHILETH, or LLANHYDDELL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llan-

claff, rated at £7 15s. 7½d., returned at £50, and in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Iltyd. It is 11 m. W. by N. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 545. A. P., £1,202.

LLANHIR, a parish in the hundred of Rhaiadar, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £22, returned at £71 10s., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 12 square miles and is 7 m. S. by E. from Rhaiadar. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 675. A. P., £1,779.

LLANHYCHAN, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clwyd and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 17s. 6d., and in patronage of the bishop. Area of parish 530 acres. It is 2½ m. N. from Rhuthyn. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 115.

LLANHYWEL, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, returned at £26 18s. 7d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter. It is 4½ m. from St David's. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 186. A. P., £797.

LLANIDAN, a parish in the hundred of Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £10, in patronage of Lord Boston, and endowed with one-third of the rectorial tithes. The church was erected in 616. Here are traces of some Druidical structures, formerly very extensive. The Druids were massacred here by the Romans in the year 67, and again in 76. It is 5 m. N.E. from Carnarvon. Pop., in 1801, 808; in 1831, 969. A. P., £2,151.

LLANIDLOES, a market-town and parish, in the hundred of the same, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £4 3s. 4d., returned at £84 18s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The town is situated at the confluence of the Severn and Clewedog, and consists of two streets of rather poor houses. This was formerly a borough, and is governed by a mayor, coroner, and other officers. The petty-sessions for the hundred, a court-leet at Michaelmas, and a court-baron every third Monday, are held here. The parish contains the townships of Brythdir, Cil-Machen, Glynn-Hafren Is-coed, Mannleodd, Morfodior, Trefin, and Ystrad-Dunod. Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., is lord of the manor, with the exception of the borough, which is under Sir E. P. Lloyd, Bart. Saturday is market-day; fairs for cattle are held on April 5th, May 11th, June 21st, July 17th, September 13th, and October 2d and 28th. Here is a market-house or town-hall. The inhabitants are much employed in woollen manufactories. Lead is also wrought here. Here are two good bridges over the Severn. Several classes of dissenters have places of worship here. The church contains a curious carved ceiling from the abbey of Cwmhir. Distance from London, 188 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2282; in 1831, 4189. A. P., £5,176.

LLANIESTYN, a parish in the hundred of Tyndacthwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to that of Llangood. It is 2 m. N. from Beaumaris. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 313. A. P., £313.

LLANIESTYN, a parish, in the hundreds of Dinlleyn and Gyllogion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £21 3s. 9d., and in patronage of the bishop. Area, 3000 acres. It is 8 m. W. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 815; in 1831, 1115. A. P., £2,319.

LLANIGON, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £7 12s. 8½d., returned at £43 1s., and in patronage of the crown. One half of the rectorial tithes are paid to the vicar. Here is a chapel-of-ease. It is 2 m. S. from Hay. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 545. A. P., £2,696.

LLANILAR, a parish in the hundred of Iar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £102 19s., and in patronage of the bishop. Part of the great tithes are paid to the vicar and part to the Chichester family. It is 6 m. S.E. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1801, 816; in 1831, 994. A. P., £1,300.

LLANILID, a parish in the hundred of Defynoc, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £28 16s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Defynoc. It is 9 m. W. from Brecon.

LLANILLID, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory, united with that of Llanharan, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 15s. 7½d., returned at £92 17s. 8d., and in patronage of the crown. It contains 900 acres of land, and is 4 m. N.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 119. A. P., £937.

LLANILLTWRN, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, in patronage of the earl of Plymouth, and subordinate to the rectory of St Fagan's. It contains 1000 acres, and is 6 m. N.W. from Cardiff. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 149. A. P., £727.

LLANILTYDD, a parish in the hundred of Defynoc, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £45 7s., and in patronage of the vicar of Defynoc. It is 5 m. W.S.W. from Brecon. Pop. returned with Defynoc.

LLANINA, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, subordinate to Llanarth vicarage. It is 15 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 474. A. P., £700.

LLANIO, a township in the parish of Llanddewi-Brefi, hundred of Penarth, co. of Car-

digan, South Wales. This was the Roman station *Loventium*, and relics of that people, as coins, urns, and masonry, are frequently found here. It is 8 m. N.E. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1811, 138; in 1831, 125.

LLANISAN, or LLANISHIN, a parish in the hundred of Kibbor, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, returned at £46, and in the alternate patronage of Mr Tynte and the earl of Plymouth. Here is a free school. The parish contains 600 acres and is 4 m. N.W. from Cardiff. Here is a mineral well. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 393. A. P., £1,920.

LLANISHEN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 11s. 0½., returned at £56, and in 1829, in the patronage of the duke of Beaufort. Church ded. to St Dennis. It is 8 m. S.S.W. from Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 296. A. P., £927.

LLANITHOG, an extra-parochial place in the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford.

LLANLLAWDOC, a parish in the hundred of Eilfed, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of St David's, annexed to that of Llan-y-Pumpsaint, rated at £5, returned at £67, and in patronage of the vicar of Aber-Gwili. It is 7 m. N.E. from Carmarthen. The parish contains 8000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 472; in 1831, 770. A. P., £2,088.

LLANLLAWEN, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St David's, annexed to that of Llan-yeh-llwydog, returned at £53 6s. 3d. Here are some Druidical remains, and a mineral spring. It contains 1200 acres and is 2 m. S.E. from Fishguard. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 123. A. P., £418.

LLANLLECHID, a parish in the hundred of Uchaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £15 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. Here are extensive quarries of slate, which afford employment to the population. A fair is held here on the 8th of October. It is 4½ m. S.E. from Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 1322; in 1831, 3075. A. P., £3,294.

LLANLLEIANAN. See AMLWCH.

LLANLLEON-FOEL, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £57 15s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Llanwrthwl. Patrons, the families of Thomas and Morgan. It is 7 m. W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 226. A. P., £986.

LLANLLIBIO, a chapelry in the parish of Llantrissaint, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Llantrissaint. It is 3 m. E.S.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 88. A. P., £353.

LLANLLOWELL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of

Llandaff, rated at £2 13s. 1½d., returned at £60, and in patronage of the Rev. J. Saunders. It is 1½ m. S.E. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 78. A. P., £662.

LLANLLUGAN, a parish in the hundred of Newtown, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10, returned at £43, and in patronage of the lord of the manor. Here was a house of Cistercian nuns, founded in 1239. It is 4 m. S.W. from Llanfair. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 361. A. P., £1,189.

LLANLLWCH, a parish in the county of the borough of Carmarthen, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at 10s., returned at £65 5s., and subordinate to the vicarage of St Peter's.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish in the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, returned at £62 15s., and in patronage of the Chichester family. It lies on Cardigan bay, 3½ m. S. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1801, 6781; in 1831, 1178. A. P., £1,170.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 7s. 8½., and in patronage of the bishop. It occupies the promontory called New-Key head on Cardigan bay, 17 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 688. A. P., £2,140.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish in the hundred of Newtown, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £7 7s. 6d., and in patronage of the bishop. Here are manufactories of flannel. The parish lies on the Severn and contains 4400 acres. It is 1 m. N.E. from Newtown. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 2005. A. P., £3,682.

LLANLLWNY, a parish in the hundred of Cethiniog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £89 10s., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish lies on the Teifi, here navigable, 9 m. S.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 606; in 1831, 848. A. P., £1,780.

LLANLLYFFNI, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Gwyrfa, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 17s. 6d., and in patronage of the bishop. Slate and copper are found here, and the scenery is remarkably picturesque, especially in the Neath glen, where Edward I. had a lodge. It is 7 m. S. from Carnarvon. Pop., in 1801, 872; in 1831, 1571. A. P., £2,532.

LLANMADOG, a parish in the hundred of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £9, returned at £124 4s. 6d., and in patronage of the prince of Wales. The parish contains about 1000

acres. It is 14 m. W. by N. from Swansea. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 240. A. P., £505.

LLANMAES, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 2s. 3½d., and in patronage of the marquess of Bute. Here are ruins of an ancient castle of the family of Mellifont. The parish contains 1000 acres. It is 4½ m. S.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,063.

LLANMARTIN, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory, united to that of Willerick, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 6s. 10½d., returned at £115 18s. 5d., and in patronage of Sir R. Slusbury, Bart. It is 4 m. E.S.E. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,272.

LLANMEREWIG, a parish in the hundred of Newtown, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £6 13s. 9d., returned at £99 8s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The area of the parish, which is 3 m. N.E. from Newtown, is 1000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 201. A. P., £869.

LLANNEYDD, a parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10, and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on the river Aled, 7 m. N.W. from Denbigh. Pop., in 1801, 957; in 1831, 1130. A. P., £4,665.

LLANNON, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Llansaintfrail, co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 11 m. S.W. from Aberystwith.

LLANNON, a parish in the hundred of Carnwylion, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £39 13s., and in patronage of Mr Thomas. The parish contains five hamlets and 11,466 acres of land. Fairs are held here on July 6th, and December 10th. It is 6 m. N.E. from Llanelly. Pop., in 1801, 1233; in 1831, 1582. A. P., £5,299.

LLANNOR, or **LLANFAWR**, a parish in the hundreds of Dinnlloyn and Gyfflogion, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, returned at £87, and in patronage of the bishop. It is 3½ m. N.W. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 974; in 1831, 1137. A. P., £3,765.

LLANOVER, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £15 3s. 6½d., returned at £50. The living is in patronage of the archdeacon and chapter of Llandaff. Distance from Abergavenny, 3½ m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1117; in 1831, 2124. A. P., £2,480.

LLANRHAIDAR, a parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £30, and annexed to the bishopric of Bangor,

and a vicarage in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clwyd and dio. of Bangor, rated at £28 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The whole value of both is supposed to be about £2,000 per annum, and the tithes are equally divided between the bishop and vicar. Here is an almshouse for poor widows, each of whom has a small garden, and an allowance of 2s. per week. It is 3 m. S.E. from Denbigh. Pop., in 1801, 1702; in 1831, 2066. A. P., £9,428.

LLANRHAIDAR-Y-MOCHNANT, a parish in the hundreds of Chirk and Llanfyllin, counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, rated at £18 16s. 0½d., and a vicarage, rated at £9 3s. 4d., both in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in patronage of the bishop. The rectorial tithes are applied to the repairs of the cathedral of St Asaph. The village is 6 m. N. from Llanfyllin. Here is Pistyl-Rhaiddar, the finest waterfall in North Wales. Pop., in 1801, 1869; in 1831, 2044. A. P., £5,425.

LLANRHAIAN, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 11s. 3d., returned at £69 10s. 6½d., and in patronage of the bishop. The archdeacon of Carmarthen holds the prebend of the same, rated at £19 9s. 7d. It is 5 m. N.E. from St David's. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 715. A. P., £1,874.

LLANRHIDIAN, a parish in the hundreds of Swansea Llangefelach, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £12 13s. 4d., and in patronage of Mr Morgan. Copper-ore, limestone, and freestone are wrought here. Here are the ruins of Weobley castle. The church formed a part of the ancient abbey of Neath. It is 10 m. W. from Swansea. Pop., in 1801, 1275; in 1831, 1445. A. P., £2,741.

LLANRHIDIAN, or **LLANRYTHAER**, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy, returned at £48 0s. 4d., and in patronage of the subchanter and vicars choral of St David's. It is 7 m. N.E. from St David's. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 141. A. P., £612.

LLANRHWYDRYS, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolton, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Llanrhyddlad. Area of parish, 1200 acres. It is 7 m. W. from Amlwch. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 178. A. P., £608.

LLANRHYCHWRYN, a parish in the hundred of Nant-Conway, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Trefrihiw. Here are extensive quarries of slate. It is 4 m. N.W. from Llanrwst. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 565. A. P., £810.

LLANRHYDD, a parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. The parish contains about 1100 acres of land, and extends into the

town of Rhuthyn. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 97. A. P., £1,007. The principal part of this parish has, we suppose, been in 1831 returned with Rhuthyn.

LLANRHYDDLAD, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £14 11s. 3d., and in patronage of the bishop. The rector of this parish draws the tithes of that of Llanddogfael, every alternate year. The parish contains about 1800 acres, and is 12 m. N.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 524; in 1831, 628. A. P., £1,207.

LLANRHYSTYD, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan, and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £133 3s., and in patronage of the bishop. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter and Thursday before Christmas. Here was anciently a nunnery and a castle, of which no traces remain. It is 7 m. S. by W. from Aberystwith. Pop., in 1801, 1148; in 1831, 1525.

LLANROTHALL, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £3 15s. 5d., and in patronage of J. Price, Esq. It is 5 m. N.N.W. from Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 75; and in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,380.

LLANRWST, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Islulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a rectory and vicarage, united in the 29th Charles I., rated together at £18 5s. 5d., in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in patronage of the bishop. The annual value is about £1,000. The church is ded. to St Grwst. and has a beautiful lateral chapel, built after a design by Inigo Jones. Here are a chapel-of-ease; several schools and almshouses with endowments; and chapels belonging to the Independents, Baptists, and Methodists. The town lies in the beautiful vale of Clwyd, on the north-eastern bank of the river Conway. It contains many good houses and forms a square in the centre of which are the market place and house. Tuesday and Saturday are market days, on which much corn is sold; fairs are held on March 8th, April 25th, June 10th, August 10th, September 17th, October 25th, and December 11th. This is one of the polling places for the county members. In the vicinity is the castle of Gwydyr, the seat of Lord Willoughby d' Eusby, erected in the year 1555. Distance from London, 218 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, including that portion of the parish which extends into Carnarvonshire, 2865; in 1831, 3601. A. P., £4,042.

LLANSADWRN, a parish in the hundred of Dyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £7 6s. 0½d., and in patronage of the bishop. It is 3 m. W. from Beaumaris. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 371. A. P., £1,592.

LLANSADWRN, a parish in the hundred of

Perfedd, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 10s., returned at £60 0s. 10d., and in patronage of the Foley family. The poor children of this parish are entitled to instruction in the free school of Llan-Wrda. A fair is held on October 5th. The parish contains 7000 acres and is 3 m. N.W. from Llangaddoc. Pop., in 1801, 807; in 1831, 1221. A. P., £3,879.

LLANSADWRNEN, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. A fair is held October 5th. Area of parish, 800 acres. It is 2 m. S.W. from Llacharn. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,029.

LLANSAINTFRAID, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £94 15s., and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on Cardigan bay, 14 m. N.W. from Lampetret. Pop., in 1801, 777; in 1831, 1206. A. P., £2,370.

LLANSAINTFRAID, a parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 4s. 6d., and in patronage of the earl of Ashburnham. The parish contains about 4000 acres. It lies on the river Usk, 5 m. S.E. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,859.

LLANSAINTFRAID-GLAN-CONWAY, a parish in the hundred of Uwech-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £7 6s. 8d., and in patronage of the bishop. Fairs for corn are held on February 14th, May 1st, August 1st, and November 1st. The village lies on the Conway, here navigable, 3 m. S.E. from Conway. Pop., in 1801, 865; in 1831, 1306. A. P., £3,599.

LLANSAINTFRAID-GLYNN-CEIRIOG, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, returned at £128 11s. 11d., and in the patronage of the bishop. It is 3 m. S. from Llangollen. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 543. A. P., £1,502.

LLANSAINTFRAID-GLYN-DYFFRWY, a parish in the hundred of Edeirnion, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £1 17s. 1d., returned at £80 13s., and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on the Dee, 2 m. E. from Corwen. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 60. A. P., £459.

LLANSAINTFRAID-IN-ELFEL, a parish in the hundred of Colwyn, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 14s. 9d., and in patronage of the bishop. The prebend of the same, in the collegiate church of Brecon, is rated at £1 6s.

8d. The parish contains about 1000 acres of land, and is 6 m. N.E. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 343. A. P., £1,199.

LLANSAINTFRAID-IN-MECHAIN, a parish in the hundred of Pool, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. The living is in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, consisting of a sinecure rectory, rated at £14 6s. 8d., and a vicarage, rated at £5 17s. 6d., and in patronage of the bishop. Here is a free school in the patronage of the earl of Darlington, endowed with £60 per annum. The parish contains 14,000 acres. It is 5 m. from Llanfyllin. Pop., in 1801, 1048; in 1831, 1365. A. P., £6,271.

LLANSAMLED, a parish in the hundred of Llangefelach, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £12, and subordinate to the vicarage of Llangefelach. The parish contains about 6000 acres, and abounds in coal and copper. It is crossed by the Swansea canal, which facilitates the export of the mineral produce. It lies on the Tawe, 4 m. N.E. from Swansea. Pop., in 1801, 2567; in 1831, 3187.

LLANSANFREAD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £2 13s. 11½d., returned at £60, and in patronage of the bishop. It is 4 m. S.E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 24. A. P., £313.

LLANSANNAN, a parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a rectory and vicarage, the former divided into two portions, each rated at £6 10s. 5d., the latter rated at £5 10s., in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, and in patronage of the bishop. The Methodists, Baptists, and Independents, have places of worship here. Here are two schools. Fairs are held on May 18th, August 17th, October 26th, and November 30th. The parish contains 10,000 acres, chiefly under tillage. It is 9 m. W. from Denbigh. Pop., in 1801, 1143; in 1831, 1383. A. P., £5,534.

LLANSANNWR, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 15s. 7½d., returned at £82 10s. 6d., and in patronage of Mr Gwyn. The parish contains 1400 acres and lies on the Sannwr, 2 m. N. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 184. A. P., £1,391.

LLANSAWYL, a parish in the hundred of Caeo, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £62 8s. 9d., and subordinate to the vicarage of Cynwyl-Caeo. A market is held on Friday; fairs are held on the first Friday after May 12th, July 15th, October 23d, and first Friday after November 12th. This place is one of the polling places for the county members. The parish contains 3000 acres of land and is 9 m. N. from Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., in 1801, 773; in 1831, 1024. A. P., £3,715.

LLANSAY, a parish in the upper division of

the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 10s. 10d., returned at £103 15s. 5d., and in patronage of the duke of Beaufort. It is 5 m. E.N.E. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 148. A. P., £1,583.

LLANSILYN, a parish in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales, and partly in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8, and in patronage of the bishop. Fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, July 10th, and October 2d. Here are some elegant country seats of the families of Wynne, Corbet, and Myddleton. It is 5 m. W. from Oswestry. Pop., in 1801, 1048; in 1831, 1951. A. P., £9,233.

LLANSPYDDYD, a parish in the hundred of Defynog, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 17s. 8½d., returned at £78 17s. 6d., and in patronage of Marquess Camden. It lies on the Usk, 2 m. W. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 531; in 1831, 514. A. P., £3,492.

LLANSTADWELL, a parish in the hundred of Rhos, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 17s., returned at £93 16s. 9d., and in patronage of Mr Child. The parish lies on Milford-haven, and it was intended to have established a royal dock-yard here. The parish contains 3000 acres, and is 2 m. E. from Milford. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,283.

LLANSTEPHAN, a parish in the hundred of Dallys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £24, and in patronage of the crown. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. Here is a dissenting chapel. The parish lies near the mouth of the Towy, 8 m. S.W. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 974; in 1831, 1274. A. P., £4,357.

LLANSTEPHAN, a parish in the hundred of Pain's-castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Radnor, and dio. of St David's, rated at £9, returned at £45 10s., and in patronage of the archdeacon of Brecon. The parish contains about 800 acres and is 7 m. S.E. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,214.

LLANSTINAN, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £56 11s., and in patronage of Mr Knox. It is 2 m. S.E. from Fishguard. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 168. A. P., £803.

LLANTHEWY-RYTHERCH, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 15s. 5½d., returned at £130, and in patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St David. It is 4 m. E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 359. A. P., £2,314.

LLANTHEWY-SKIRRID, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 10s. 2½d., and in patronage of John Wilmot, Esq. Church ded. to St David. It is 4 m. N.E. by E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 100. A. P., £373.

LLANTHEWY-VACH, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8, returned at £50, and in patronage of Jesus college, Oxford. It is 3½ m. S.W. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 163. A. P., £1,413.

LLANTHONEY-ABBEEY, a hamlet in the parish of Cwmyoy, co. of Monmouth. Here are some remains of an abbey founded in 1108, whose revenues were £112 0s. 5d.

LLANTHONEY, an extra-parochial place adjacent to the city of Gloucester. The monks of Llanthoney-abbey removed hither in 1126, and founded a monastery, whose revenues amounted to £748 19s. per annum.

LLANTILIO-CRASSENNY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Skenfreth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 10s. 5d., and in patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Teilaw. It is 7½ m. W.N.W. from Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 625; in 1831, 589. A. P., £4,320.

LLANTILIO-PERTHOLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 3s. 9d., and in patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Teilaw. It is 2 m. N.N.E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 749. A. P., £4,178.

LLANTRISSAINT, a parish in the hundred of Llyfion and Menai, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £15 10s., and in patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to Saints Sanan, Afran, and Jevan. It is 4 m. N.W. from Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop., in 1801, 916; in 1831, 998. A. P., £2,959.

LLANTRISSAINT, a parish and market-town in the hundred of Miskin, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £26 14s. 2d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The church is ancient, and in the Norman style. Several classes of dissenters have chapels here. Here are two chapels-of-ease. Friday is market-day, and fairs are held on February 13th, May 12th, August 12th, and October 29th. The town consists generally of mean houses, and has a town-hall and market-house. It unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in returning a member to parliament. The quarter-sessions for the hundred are held here. Coal, iron, and lead abound in the vicinity. Here are remains of a castle. It is 171 m. W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1715; in 1831, 2789. A. P., £9,319.

LLANTRISSAINT, a parish in the upper

division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 8s. 9d., returned at £70. The Rev. J. Saunders is patron, and the church is ded. to Saints Peter, Paul, and John. It is 2½ m. S.E. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 304. A. P., £2,219.

LLANTRYDDYD, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 13s. 4d., and in patronage of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. The parish contains 1000 acres and is 3 m. S.E. from Cowbridge. Here are two acres of land belonging to the poor of the parish. Calamine, lead, manganese, and lime exist here. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 221. A. P., £1,517.

LLANTYD, a parish in the hundred of Cilgarron, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £23, and in patronage of the crown. The parish contains 3000 acres and is 3 m. S.W. from Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 281. A. P., £883.

LLANUWCH-Y-LYNN, a parish in the hundred of Penllyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. The living consists of a rectory, rated at £8 10s. 2d., and a curacy, returned at £28, both in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Here is a school with a small endowment. Fairs are held on April 25th, June 20th, September 22d, and November 22d. It is 5 m. S.W. from Bala. Pop., in 1801, 1191; in 1831, 1178. A. P., £4,407.

LLANVACHES, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, and in patronage of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. It is 6 m. E. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 327. A. P., £1,608.

LLANVAIR-DISCOED, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, returned at £35, and in patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 6½ m. W. by S. from Chepstow. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 206. A. P., £1,280.

LLANVAIR-KILGIDIN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 1s. 10½d., and in patronage of Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 6 m. N. by W. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 261. A. P., £2,276.

LLANVAIR-WATERDINE, a parish in the hundred of Clunni, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hertford, rated at £30, returned at £100, and subordinate to Clunni vicarage. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 4 m. W. by N. from Knighton. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 566. A. P., £3,970.

LLANVAPLEY, a parish in the lower divi-

sion of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 5s. 2½d., and in patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Maploy. It is 4 m. E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,003.

LLANVETHERINE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £14 7s. 8½d., and in patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St James. It is 5 m. N.E. by E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 214. A. P., £2,599.

LLANVIHANGEL, near ROGAT, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 9s. 4½d., returned at £100, and in patronage of Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 8 m. S.W. by W. from Chepstow. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 46. A. P., £478.

LLANVIHANGEL, near Usk, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 8s. 9d., returned at £120, and in patronage of Sir S. Fludyer, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 6½ m. N.N.W. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 117. A. P., £673.

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 19s. 7d., and in patronage of the prince of Wales. It is 5 m. N.E. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 365. A. P., £2,078.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5, returned at £54 16s., and in patronage of E. Bray, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here was a Cistercian abbey, whose revenues amounted at the dissolution to £71 3s. 2d. It is 2 m. N.W. by W. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 626. A. P., £3,555.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOYLE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5, returned at £47 10s., and in patronage of the duke of Beaufort. It is 5 m. N.W. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 149. A. P., £1,291.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £2 15s. 5d., returned at £60 9s. 1d., and in patronage of the archdeacon of Llandaff. It is 6½ m. E. by N. from Usk. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 204. A. P., £1,182.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN,

a parish in the hundreds of Ragland and Skenfeth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9 8s. 4d., returned at £150, and in patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 5½ m. W. by N. from Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 163. A. P., £790.

LLANVRECHIVA, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £12, returned at £70, and in patronage of the chapter of Llandaff. It is 2 m. N. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 1167. A. P., £3,419.

LLANVYNOE, a chapelry in the parish of Clondock, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy. Chapel ded. to St Peter. It is 17 m. S.W. from Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,726.

LLANWARNE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £15, returned at £124 18s. 9d., and in patronage of the governors of Guy's hospital, London. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. It is 7 m. N.W. by W. from Ross. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 390. A. P., £2,371.

LLANWDDYN WITH CONWY, a parish in the hundred of Llanfyllin, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a curacy—in the patronage of the earl of Powis—in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10, returned at £57 10s., and subordinate to Llanhaialar vicarage. It is 12 m. W. from Llanfyllin. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 668. A. P., £1,830.

LLANWENARTH (ULTRA AND CITRA), a parish in the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £26 6s. 3d., and in patronage of the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Peter. Coal and ironstone are found here. It is 2 m. N.W. by W. from Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 615; in 1831, 2571. A. P., £4,934.

LLANWENOG, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £97 13s. 6½d., and in patronage of the bishop. The prebend of the same is rated at £17 12s. 11d. A fair is held on the 14th of January. It is 6 m. W. by S. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 1045; in 1831, 1647. A. P., £3,720.

LLANWERNE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 0s. 10d., returned at £100, and in patronage of Sir T. R. Salusbury, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 3½ m. S.E. from Caerleon. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 22. A. P., £1,309.

LLANWINIO, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £35 13s., and in patronage of Mr Howell.

A fair is held on November 12th. The parish contains about 10,000 acres of land, and is 13 m. N.W. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 666; in 1831, 1024. A. P., £2,452.

LLANWMDA, a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Gwyrfai, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. The living consists of a sinecure rectory attached to the office of principal of Jesus college, Oxford, and of a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, united with the curacy of Llanfaglan. It is 2 m. S.W. from Carnarvon. Pop., in 1801, 826; in 1831, 1264. A. P., £3,102.

LLANWMDA, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 5s. 2½d., returned at £71 10s. and in patronage of the chapter of St David's. It is 2½ m. from Fishguard. Pop., in 1801, 733; in 1831, 1046. A. P., £2,084.

LLANWNEN, a parish in the hundred of Moecllyn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 4s. 9½d., returned at £60 3s. 8d., and in patronage of the bishop. A fair is held on December 13th. The vicar draws one-third of the rectorial tithes, the bishop two-thirds. Distance from Lampeter, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 328. A. P., £1,110.

LLANWNOG, a parish in the hundred of Llanidloes, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £4 16s. 5½d. Here was a Roman station. It lies on the Severn, and is 6 m. W. by N. from Newtown. Pop., in 1801, 1202; in 1831, 1355. A. P., £4,191.

LLANWRDA, a parish in the hundred of Caeo, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy, returned at £46 11s., in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, and in the patronage of Mr Foley. Here is a well-endowed free school. Here are almshouses for four poor women, endowed with £42 per annum. It is 4 m. S.W. from Llandovery. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 560. A. P., £2,090.

LLANWRIN, a parish in the hundred of Machynllaeth, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £12 16s. 5½d., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 3000 acres, and is 3½ m. N.E. from Machynllaeth. Pop., in 1801, 744; in 1831, 802. A. P., £7,390.

LLANWRTHWL, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £57 1s. 10d., and in patronage of the bishop. The prebend of the same is rated at £9 12s. 11d. It lies on the Eian, and is 10 m. N.W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 558. A. P., £1,459.

LLANWRTYD, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £14 17s. 10d., returned at

£49 17s. 1d., and subordinate to the vicarage of Llangammarch. Here is a free school, endowed with £12 per annum. Here are mineral springs resembling those of Harrowgate. The parish lies on the river Irfon, and is 12 m. W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 627. A. P., £1,601.

LLANWYDDELIAN, a parish in the hundred of Newtown, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £3 8s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish contains 5000 acres, and is 7 m. N.W. from Newtown. Pop., in 1801, 460; in 1831, 530. A. P., £1,705.

LLANWYNO, a parish in the hundred of Miskin, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, returned at £18, and subordinate to the vicarage of Llantrissaint. The parish contains 2000 acres, and is 7 m. N. from Llantrissaint. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 1094.

LLANYBLODWELL, a parish in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £7 12s. 1d., and in patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to St Michael. Limestone is quarried here, and there were anciently mines of copper and lead, which have been long neglected. It is 6 m. S.W. by S. from Oswestry. Pop., in 1801, 793; in 1831, 915. A. P., £4,379.

LLANYBYDDAI, a parish in the hundred of Cethinog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £92 16s., and in patronage of the crown. Fairs are held here on July 17th, November 1st and 21st. The parish contains 7400 acres, and is 4½ m. S.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1062. A. P., £2,356.

LLANYCEFN, a parish in the hundred of Dungleddau, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, returned at £35, and in patronage of Lord Milford. The parish contains 1372 acres of land, and lies on the East Cleby river, 9 m. N. from Narbeth. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 437. A. P., £1,196.

LLANYCHAER, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £57 1s., and in patronage of Mr Bateman. The parish lies on the river Gwynn, and contains 1600 acres. It is 2 m. S.E. from Fishguard. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 176. A. P., £449.

LLANYCHAERON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £32 18s. 4d. The prebend of the same is rated at £3 1s. 0½d., and is in patronage of Mr Lewis. The parish lies on the river Aeron, and is 10 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 688. A. P., £2,140.

LLANYCHLLWYDOG, a parish in the hun-

dred of Comaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £75 5s., and in patronage of Mr Lloyd. The parish contains 1600 acres of land, and lies on the river Gwayn, 4 m. S.E. from Fishguard. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 169. A. P., £633.

LLANYCIL, a parish in the hundred of Pennlyn, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 4s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The parish includes the market-town of Bala. (See BALA.) Fairs are held on June 2d, September 11th, and October 2d. The village is on the western bank of Bala lake, 2 m. W. from Bala. Pop., in 1801, 2445; in 1831, 2359. A. P., £6,214.

LLANYCRWYS, a parish in the hundreds of Caeo and Cethiniog, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, returned at £42 12s., and in patronage of Mr Bowen. The parish contains 2000 acres, and is 4 m. E. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 374. A. P., £1,047.

LLANYDDAUSAINT, a parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £20 16s. 3d., and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on the Allow, 4 m. W. from Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 407. A. P., £1,374.

LLANYGWYRDDON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Ilar, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £45 1s. 4d., and in patronage of Mr Chichester. The parish contains 1600 acres, and is 8 m. S.E. from Aberswith. Church ded. to St Ursula and the 11,000 virgins. The parish lies on the Gwynefawr. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 533. A. P., £1,410.

LLANYMAWDDWY, a parish in the hundred of Mawddwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £16 8s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on the river Dyff, and is 4 m. N. from Dinas-Mawddwy. Pop., in 1801, 702; in 1831, 703. A. P., £1,857.

LLANYMYNERCH, a parish, partly in the hundred of Chirk, co. of Denbigh, North Wales, and partly in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop, with a small portion extending into Montgomeryshire. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £12 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Agatha. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Lime, copper, and lead are found here. The Montgomeryshire canal passes through the parish, where the Fyrnwy also becomes navigable. Distance from Oswestry, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, of that part of the parish which lies in Denbighshire, 206; of that which belongs to Salop, 390; total 596; in 1831, of the former, 362; of the latter, 525; total, 887. A. P., of the former, £1,213; of the latter, £2,291; total, £3,504.

LLANYNYS, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 0s. 7½d., returned at £75 7s. 6d., and in patronage of the bishop. It lies on the Irfon, 3 m. W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 195. A. P., £742.

LLANYNYS, a parish in the hundreds of Is-Aled and Rhuthyn, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The living consists of a rectory, rated at £26 13s. 6d., annexed to the bishopric of Bangor, and of a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £8 13s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. One-third of the rectorial tithes is paid to the vicar. The parish lies on the river Clwyd, 3 m. N. from Rhuthyn. Pop., in 1801, 774; in 1831, 784. A. P., £8,428.

LLANYPUMPSAINT, a parish in the hundred of Elfed, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £41, and in patronage of the vicar of Abergwill. The parish contains 6000 acres. It is 6 m. N. from Carmarthen. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 548. A. P., £1,503.

LLANYSTYNDWY, a parish in the hundred of Yfionydd, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £11 8s. 1½d., and in patronage of the bishop. A fair is held April 17th. It is 8 m. N.E. from Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 975; in 1831, 1115. A. P., £2,938.

LLANYWERN, a parish in the hundred of Pencelli, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, returned at £52 8s. The parish forms part of the duchy of Lancaster. The living is in patronage of the bishop. The lands of the parish are tithe free. It is 3 m. E. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,549.

LLECHCYNFARWY, a parish in the hundred of Llyfion, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to the rectory of Llantrissaint. It is 10 m. E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 442. A. P., £1,276.

LLECHRRHYD, a parish in the hundred of Troedyrwyr, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, returned at £34 12s., and in patronage of Mr Jones. The parish lies on river Teifi, over which is a bridge. It is 3 m. S.E. from Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 392. A. P. not returned separately.

LLECHWEDD, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powis, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, and in the patronage of the marquess of Bute. The parish contains 1000 acres, and is situated on the river Ely, 2 m. W. from Cardiff. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 112. A. P., £897.

LLECHWEDDOR, a hamlet in the parish of Llanwrtyd, hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon. Pop., in 1831, 928. A. P., £895.

LLECHYLCHED, a parish in the hundred

of Llyfon, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, subordinate to Llanbeulan rectory. It is 10 m. S.E. from Holyhead. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 405. A. P., £915.

LLOUGHOR, or CASTELL-LLYCHWA, a parish, containing the borough of the same name, in the hundred of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 10s. 5d., returned at £105 13s. 0½d., and in the patronage of the crown. The town is governed by a corporation, consisting of a portreeve, 12 aldermen, an ale-taster, with 2 sergeants-at-mace, and several constables. It unites with Cardiff in returning a member to parliament. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 218; in 1831, 280. A. P., £918; area of parish, 2880 acres. Pop. of the borough, in 1801, 365; in 1831, 665. A. P., £965. The borough extends over 1600 acres. Coal is found in abundance. The parish lies on the river Loughor, 212 m. W. by N. from London, 7 m. W. from Swansea.

LOWES, a parish in the hundred of Pain's-Castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £8 10s., and in patronage of the archd. of Brecon. The parish contains 1500 acres, and lies on the river Wye, 2 m. W. from Hay. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,622.

LLUGWY, or PENRHOS-LLUGWY, a parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Llanoigrad. Lime and copper are found here. It is 5 m. E. from Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 557. A. P., £1,454.

LLUGWY (TUE), a river in the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, falling into the Conway.

LLYSDINAM, a hamlet in the parish of Llanafanfawr, co. of Brecon, South Wales. It is 6 m. N.W. from Buallt. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 213. A. P., £882.

LLYSDULAS. See AMLWCH, and also LLANGWMLLYFO.

LLYSSFAEN, a parish locally in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, co. of Denbigh, but belonging to the hundred of Creuddyn, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph's, rated at £12 0s. 5d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Lime is found here in abundance, and is much used in various agricultural processes. The parish contains about 1150 acres of land, and is 4 m. W. from Abergele. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 585. A. P., £1,113.

LLYSSFAEN, a parish in the hundred of Kibbor, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, returned at £18, and in the alternate patronage of Mr Tynte and the earl of Plymouth. It is 5 m. N. from Cardiff. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 253. A. P., £1,110.

LLYSWEN, a parish in the hundred of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a

discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 14s. 7d., returned at £96 9s., and in patronage of Mr Macnamara. The parish is situated on the river Wye, 6 m. S.W. from Hay. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 202. A. P., £580.

LLYSWERNI, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 7s. 3½d., and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The parish contains 700 acres, and is 2 m. N.W. from Cowbridge. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 189. A. P., £1,511.

LLYSYFRAN, a parish in the hundred of Dangleddau, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 0s. 5d., returned at £102 5s. 6d., and in patronage of Mr Scourfield and Lord Milford. The parish contains 1535 acres and is 8 m. N.E. from Haverford-West. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 202. A. P., £712.

LLYWELL, or LLEWYLLT, a parish in the hundred of Delynoe, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 10s. 5d., and in patronage of the bishop. Here is a small endowment for the poor. It is 7 m. W. from Brecon. Pop., in 1831, 1699. A. P., £5,311.

LOAD, or LONG-LOAD, a chapelry in Martock parish, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Wells, and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £3, and endowed with £600. Chapel ded. to St Mary Magdalene. It is 4½ m. S.S.W. from Somerton.

LOAN-END, a township in Norham parish, co. of Durham. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,781.

LOBB, a hamlet in Great Hazeley parish, co. of Oxford.

LOBTHORPE, a hamlet in North Wytham parish, co. of Lincoln.

LOCKERIDGE, a township in Overton parish, co. of Wilts.

LOCKERLEY, a parish in the hundred of Thorngate, Andover division of the county of Southampton. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Church ded. to St John. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The parish is crossed by the Salisbury and Southampton canal. It is 6 m. N.W. from Romsey. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 560. A. P., £221.

LOCKHAY, or LOCKO, a chapelry in Spondon parish, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Here was a hospital of the order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem, rated at £20 per annum. Edward III. seized it, and gave its revenue to King's-hall, Cambridge. It is 4½ m. E.N.E. from Derby.

LOCKING, a parish in the hundred of Wintorslake, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 6s. 10½d., in patronage of Colston's charity in Bristol. Church ded. to St Augustine. It is 6½ m. N.W. from Ax-

bridge. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 212. A. P., £2,433.

LOCKINGE (EAST and WEST), a parish in the hundred of Wantage, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £31 10s., and in patronage of the warden of All Souls' college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. It is 3½ m. E.S.E. from Wantage. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 373. A. P., £3,853.

LOCKINGTON, a parish in the hundred of West Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 7s. 3½d., returned at £143, and in patronage of the trustees of the late Rev. P. Story. Church ded. to St Nicholas. It is 7½ m. N.W. by N. from Loughborough. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 633. A. P., £3,989.

LOCKINGTON, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, E. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £20, and in patronage of the Rev. F. Lundy. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 6½ m. N.N.W. from Beverley. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 475. A. P., £5,115.

LOCKINGTON, a township, partly in the above parish, and partly in that of Kilwick. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 559. A. P., £4,465.

LOCKSTON, or **LOXTON**, a parish in the hundred of Winterstoke, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £15 5s. 5d., and in patronage of William Moncrieffe, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. It is 3½ m. W.N.W. from Axbridge. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 148. A. P., £2,597.

LOCKTON, a township in Middleton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. It is 5 m. N.E. from Pickering. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 312. A. P., £1,350.

LOCKWOOD, a chapelry in Almondbury parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Here is a chapel for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 1253; in 1831, 3134. A. P., £3,274.

LODDSWELL, a parish in the hundred of Stanborough, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Devon, rated at £26 0s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of F. F. Gunston, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 3½ m. N.N.W. from Kingsbridge. Pop., in 1801, 608; in 1831, 826. A. P., £3,929.

LODDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £70, returned at £100, and in patronage of C. Morris, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. It is 7 m. N. by W. from Uppingham. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 164. A. P., £2,966.

LODDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 4s. 4½d., and in

patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St Andrew. It is 4 m. W. from Kettering. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 218. A. P., £906.

LODDON, a hundred in Norfolk, containing 7457 inhabitants.

LODDON, a parish and market-town in the above hundred. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £60, and in patronage of the bishop of Ely. The church is a fine structure, ded. to the Holy Trinity. Friday is market-day; and fairs are held on Easter-Monday, and the Monday after November 21st. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. It is 113 m. N.E. from London. Pop., in 1801, 799; in 1831, 1176. A. P., £5,852.

LODERS, a parish in the liberty of Bothenhampton and Loders, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £14 5s. 7½d., returned at £105, and alternately in patronage of the crown and earl of Shaftesbury. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalen. Here are the remains of an ancient priory, valued at £80 per annum, and suppressed by Henry V. It is 2 m. E.N.E. from Bridport. Pop., in 1801, 654; in 1831, 812. A. P., £5,197.

LODSWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Easchourn, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, returned at £31, and in patronage of W. S. Poyntz, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 599. A. P., £1,748.

LOES, a hundred in the co. of Suffolk, containing 18 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 13,544.

LOFTHOUSE, a parish in the eastern division of Langbaugh liberty, W. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 14s. 0½d., and in patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St Leonard. A market is held every Thursday. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Alum is wrought here. It is 8 m. N.E. by E. from Guisborough. Pop., in 1801, 1186; in 1831, 1038. A. P., £4,480.

LOFTHOUSE, a township in the parish of Rothwell, W. R., co. of York. Pop. with Carlton.

LOFTSOME, a township in the parish of Wressell, E. R. co. of York.

LOGASTON, a township in the parish of Almeley and hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford.

LOLWORTH, a parish in the hundred of North Stow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 2s. 3½d., and in patronage of P. Orchard, Esq., and Sir H. Hawley, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. It is 6 m. W.N.W. from Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 139. A. P., £942.

LONDESBROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of Harthill, E. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £16, and in patronage of the duke of Devonshire. Church ded. to All Saints. Dr Drake considers this place to have been the Roman station *Delgovitia*. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 259. A. P., £2,692.

LONDON,

The metropolis of the British empire, is a city and county of itself, locally situated in the hundred of Ossulston, county of Middlesex. Its suburbs are extensive, and extend into the counties of Surrey and Kent. It lies on the river Thames, the greater portion being on the northern banks, the centre, about St Paul's cathedral, being in $51^{\circ} 31'$ north latitude, and $0^{\circ} 53'$ west longitude.

Name.—The origin of the name is involved in considerable obscurity. The most common opinion is, that its ancient British name was *Llyn-Dyn*, *the town on the lake*, a name by no means inappropriate, when we remember the wide extent of marshy ground which formerly bordered, and must often have been overflowed by the river. The name *Londinium*, by which it was known to the Romans, is obviously a corruption of the more ancient appellation. This is doubtless the city of the Trinobantes, mentioned by Cæsar, and which is mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus under the name of '*Augusta Trinobantum*, an ancient town, once called *Lundinium*.'

History.—London first appears in history about the year 61, and is mentioned by Tacitus in his description of the spirited conduct of Queen Boadicea. It was then frequented by merchants, and an important commercial station. It was soon erected into a station and fortified, but the period at which it was first surrounded with walls is a matter of some doubt. The original station is supposed by Dr Stukeley to have formed an oblong square, extending in breadth from Maiden-lane to the Thames, and from Ludgate to Walbrook, a space not longer than half a mile, or broader than one-third of a mile. The original erection of the walls of London has been attributed by most writers to Constantine the Great; Maitland supposes them to have been the work of Theodosius, in the year 379. The wall began near the site of the present Tower, and ran along the Minories to Aldgate, whence it passed Brois-Marks, Houndsditch, Aldersgate, Old Newgate, Ludgate, and Fleet-brook, running down the bank of the latter to meet the Thames. This circuit was about 2 miles and 1 furlong in length, and included a space which was guarded on the side of the river by another wall 1 mile and 120 yards in length. The wall was about 22 feet high, and had 15 strong towers and bastions. A few traces of it yet exist in the court between Ludgate-hill and the Broadway; also in the churchyard of Cripplegate. From London there were originally four great roads leading to the different stations scattered over the kingdom. The original British Watling-street, formed into the Prætorian way, passed out at a gate near Old Newgate; the Ermin-street passed out by Cripplegate; others passed Aldersgate and Billingsgate. New gates and roads were subsequently formed, the names of which yet remain in Bridgegate, Ludgate, Moor-gate, Bishops-gate, and the postern on Tower-hill.

The town increased rapidly in importance under the dominion of the Romans, and many relics of the wealth and grandeur of that people have been discovered at various times. In 211 it was renowned for its commerce, and in 359 it had no less than 800 vessels of various sizes employed in the exportation of corn alone. In the fifth century it was abandoned by the Romans. After being for some time in the undisturbed possession of the Britons, it was taken, as the Saxon chronicle relates, about 477 by the Saxons under Hengist. Ambrosius retook it after the death of Hengist in 488, and it remained in the hands of the Britons for nearly a century after. It afterwards formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and on the introduction of Christianity was nominated as the see of a bishop: the first bishop—Mellitus—being appointed in 604, and the cathedral being founded in 610, on the site now occupied by St Paul's.

During the Saxon heptarchy, history relates little respecting this city beyond a series of disasters. Plague ravaged it in 664; fire in 764, 798, and 801. A parliament was held here by Egbert in 833, subsequent to which it suffered severely from the inroads of the Danes. In 804 London was taken from the Danes by Alfred, and constituted by him the capital of all England. It was again consumed by fire in 893, but rose from its ashes with great rapidity. A royal palace and a mint were first established here by Athelstane in 925.

Being abandoned in 1013 by Ethelred II., London again fell under the dominion of the Danes, whose king, Sweyn, conferred the sovereignty on his son Canute. After a considerable resistance on the part of the inhabitants and of Edmund Ironside, this prince succeeded in establishing himself securely on his throne, and proceeded to levy an impost of £11,000 on the city; the payment of which is a strong proof of the wealth to which it had already risen.

The approach of William I. was early opposed by the citizens of London, who declared themselves in favour of Edgar Atheling, but the resistance was dropped in consequence of the influence exercised by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and by the clergy in general.

The earliest charter under which the city was governed, is that granted by William I., which is still preserved in the archives of the city. It is remarkably laconic, and has been translated as follows:—"William the king greeteth William the bishop and Godfrey the portreeve, and all the burgesses within London, friendly. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye be, all three law-worthy, as ye were in King Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong.—(God preserve you."

The city suffered severely from fire in 1077, and in the next year the Tower of London was erected. The perpetual sheriffwick of Middlesex was granted to the corporation by Henry I. in 1100, and gave a charter, in which the privileges of the citizens are for the first time distinctly enumerated. Previous to this time they

had been matters of use and wont from time out of mind, they now became the subject of public record. The citizens took an active part in favour of the usurper Stephen, for which Henry II. revenged himself by the extortion of considerable sums of money under the name of free gifts. The chief magistrate, who had previously held the title of *bailliff*, received that of *Mayor* in the reign of Richard I., who granted several charters, and in particular, one on which the corporation has established their claim to the conservatorship of the Thames. In 1176 a bridge of stone was built; and 60 years later, the inhabitants, having been deprived of their usual supply of water, in consequence of the buildings extending over Oldbourn, Walbrook, and Langbourne, brought an additional supply from springs in the neighbourhood of Tyburn. In 1255, a conduit in Cheapside was supplied with water brought from Tyburn in leaden pipes. In 1258, according to the chronicles of Evesham, 20,000 persons died of hunger in consequence of a scarcity of corn. In 1264 a massacre of upwards of 500 Jews took place, on some trivial pretext. In 1320 a fish market was established at Fish-wharf; and in 1340 tolls were established for defraying the expenses of roads and streets. In the reign of Edward III. the citizens obtained many important privileges; such as the right of holding courts of jail-delivery for Newgate,—that the citizens should not be compelled to go to war out of the city,—and that the mayor should be the sole escheator within the city.

In 1348, a terrible plague appeared in England, having spread from the east and devastated the continent, an account of which may be found in Dr Barnes' history of Edward III. "But in the famous city of London," he says, "death was so outrageously cruel, that every day at least 20, sometimes 40 or 60, or more dead corpses were thrown together into one pit; and yet the church-yards not sufficing for the dead, they were fain to set apart certain fields for additional places of burial."—"But especially between Candlemas and Easter this year, (1349), there were buried in the place aforesaid, about 200 corpses per diem every day."—"The meanwhile, in consideration of this grievous mortality, all suits and pleadings in the King's Bench and other places ceased; and all sessions of parliament for the space of more than two years were hindered."—"But in England early this year the plague began to abate, and about the end of August was wholly extinct at London and in most other parts of the land; and immediately a more pleasant face of things began to smile, and cheer up the late dejected minds of the people; and thus we shall end this tragical chapter." In 1380, occurred the celebrated rebellion of Wat Tyler. His followers did much mischief in the town, many streets being burnt, the houses of the nobility plundered, and the prisoners in the Fleet, Newgate, and King's Bench, liberated. Another plague, in which 30,000 people lost their lives, occurred in 1406. The streets were first lighted, ten years after this, with lanterns, at the command of the mayor, Sir Henry Barton. The insurrection of Jack Cade occurred in 1450.

He entered London with his followers, and committed many outrages; among the rest, beheading Lord-treasurer Say, and other persons of consequence. At length, the citizens rose in opposition to him, assisted by the governor of the Tower, and expelled him from the city. He was soon after deserted by his followers, and met the fate he deserved. In 1460, the houses of London were first constructed of brick, at least the earliest historical notice of it appears at this time. In 1473, the right of choosing the lord-mayor and sheriffs was vested in the masters, wardens, and liveries of the different corporations. About this, or a year earlier, William Caxton established his printing press, under the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury and abbot of Westminster, who gave him a place in his convent as a workshop. Soon after Henry VII. came to the throne, in 1485, the inhabitants of London suffered in common with the rest of the kingdom from a severe epidemic called the sweating sickness, of which two mayors and six aldermen died in one week. "In the 13th year of his reign, several gardens were destroyed in Finsbury, out of which a field for archers was formed, which was the origin of the artillery ground. The river Fleet was made navigable to Holborn-bridge. Houndsditch was arched over and Henry VII.'s chapel erected. The citizens were dreadfully plundered by this king and his iniquitous agents, Empson and Dudley."

In the reign of Henry VIII. the city received many improvements. The royal palaces of St James's and Bridewell were erected. The police was put under improved regulations, nuisances were removed, and streets were widened and paved. In consequence of the dissolution of the monasteries, many additional persons were thrown upon their own exertions for subsistence, and trade increased accordingly. The attempts made by Henry VIII. to exact money, were obstinately and successfully resisted by the citizens. In 1543, a sumptuary law was passed by the mayor and common-council, by which the mayor was ordered to confine himself to seven dishes at dinner or supper; the aldermen and sheriffs to six; and the sword-bearer to four.

The reign of Edward VI. was chiefly memorable from the erection of the hospitals of St Thomas, St Bartholomew, and Christ's, and the conversion of the palace of Bridewell into an hospital. In this reign, also, the borough of Southwark was constituted a ward of the city.

In the reign of Elizabeth a proclamation was issued, forbidding the further extension of the town by the erection of buildings on new foundations within three miles of the city gates. It may be interesting to many of our readers to know the extent of the town at that time. The following account is extracted from a late 'Picture of London':—"By a map then published, and still extant, it may be seen how much of that which is now the very interior of the town, was then field and garden. Then, as now, the most crowded part of the city, properly so called, extended from Newgate-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill, to the banks of the Thames. With the exception of Colman-street, and a few

buildings here and there, from Lothbury to Bishopsgate and from Bishopsgate to the Tower, all was uncovered or garden ground. Goodman's-fields were only enclosed pasture-grounds; and there were very few buildings east of the Tower. Whitechapel consisted of a few houses only, and Houndsditch, which contained a single row of houses opposite to the city walls, opened behind into the fields. Spitalfields, from the back of the church, lay entirely open. From Bishopsgate Without to Shoreditch church, there existed a tolerably regular street, yet still with unoccupied sites intervening. West of Bishopsgate to Moorfields and Finsbury was nearly all unbuilt. From the upper end of Chiswell-street to Whitecross-street, there were very few houses, and Goswell-street was called the road to St Alban's. Clerkenwell was chiefly occupied by the monastery and church, Cowcross and part of St John's-street excepted. From the back of Covercross to Gray's-inn-lane, which extended a very little way from Gray's inn, the ground was either unoccupied, or laid out in pasture or gardens. From Holborn-bridge to Red Lion-street, the houses continued on both sides, after which the road was open, or bounded on one side by a garden wall, to the village of St Giles, which was formed by a small cluster of houses on the right; it was therefore called the parish of St-Giles-in-the-Fields, which name it still bears. Beyond, all was country, both northward and westward, Oxford-street having trees and hedges on both sides; indeed, so recently as 1778, a German writer, describing the metropolis, speaks of Tyburn, the place of execution at that time, as being distant from London about two English miles! From Oxford round to Piccadilly there was a road called the Way from Reading, proceeding through Hedge-lane and the Haymarket—which avenues were entirely destitute of houses—to St James's hospital, now the palace, and a few small buildings on the side of Carlton-house, were all that existed of the present Pall-Mall. Leicester-square was all open fields; and St Martin's-lane had only a few buildings above the church towards the Convent-garden, which extended as a garden to Drury-lane, these buildings alone existing in that extensive site. Long-acre, Seven Dials, and even Drury-lane, to the top of Wych-street, were quite open. The Strand was a street with houses, but principally formed of the mansions of the nobility and prelates; those on the south side having large gardens open to the Thames. The present names of Norfolk-street, Arundel-street, Surrey-street, Salisbury-street, Cecil-street, Villiers-street, Buckingham-street, and several others, point out the relative situations of several of them. At that time it was customary for noblemen, resident on the banks of the Thames, to proceed to the court at Whitehall in their own barges, and, in consequence, they retained a number of watermen in livery, who were thereby protected from impressment. Spring-gardens were what the name imports, and the gardens extended to the present Treasury, which occupies the space of the Cockpit and Tilt-yard, opposite to which stood the palace of Whitehall.

From King-street to the Abbey the buildings were close and connected, as also from Whitehall to Palace-yard. Several houses also stood near the present Abingdon-street, and on the shore opposite to Lambeth-palace. On the Surrey side of the Thames there were but six or seven houses from Lambeth-palace to the shore opposite White-friars, where a line of houses with gardens commenced, which were continued to Winchester-house in Southwark. On the site of the present Christ-church stood a theatre with gardens; the place was called Paris-garden. Opposite to Queenhythe were the circular buildings appropriated to bull and bear beating, which Elizabeth often witnessed. Southwark extended but a little way down the High-street. London-bridge was crowded with buildings. Along Tooley-street to Horsley-down was much built over, after which a few houses and gardens only appeared." In 1594 the water of the Thames was first raised for the supply of the inhabitants. The engine was established at Broken-wharf, on the site subsequently occupied by the London-bridge water works. In 1603 the plague appeared here, and cut off 30,578 persons. The commerce of the city was now in the highest degree flourishing. The citizens were able to contribute to the fleet sent against the Spanish armada, 16 ships fully equipped, and manned with 10,000 men.

The year 1604 was memorable for the gunpowder plot. In 1613 Sir Hugh Myddleton completed the New River. In 1616 the paving of the sides of the streets with flag-stones was first introduced. In 1618, James issued a proclamation against the further extension of the city, which, however, appears to have been as little attended to as those of his predecessors. In the beginning of the reign of Charles I., 35,000 persons died of the plague. The exactions of the high-commission and star-chamber naturally led the citizens to take the part of the parliament in the subsequent civil war. The city still continuing to extend, the protector removed the former proclamations, and imposed taxes and fines on the owners of all houses erected within a certain period. In 1661, a great many streets in St James's parish were built or finished; among the rest, St James's-street, Pall-Mall, and Piccadilly: other streets were paved and widened, and candles, or lights in lanterns, were ordered to be hung out by every house fronting the streets, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, from dusk till nine in the evening.

The great plague, so called to distinguish it from the former visitations of pestilence, commenced in December 1664, and had not entirely ceased in January 1666. It is supposed to have been brought by infection from Holland, and broke out first in Long Acre. The cold of winter appears to have had a considerable influence upon its progress, but in May it began to spread rapidly, and between this time and October the deaths weekly ranged from 500 to 8000. The mortality was so great that ordinary graves could not be provided for the dead. Large carts were sent through the streets at certain hours, and the bodies which they col-

lected were thrown into large pits dug for the purpose. In June, Charles H. left London with his court and took refuge in Oxford. All business was suspended, and even the centre of the exchange and some of the most public streets were overgrown with grass. The inns of court were closed and all law proceedings were stopped. The return of deaths from plague was 68,950, but it is thought that the returns fell far short of the actual number, which is generally estimated at upwards of 100,000. Since this period the plague has never re-appeared in London as an epidemic. Immediately succeeding the year of the great plague was that of the great fire. This broke out on Sunday morning, September 2d, 1666, at the house of a baker in Pudding-lane, not far from Thames-street. The wind happening to be strong, and the houses being for the most part constructed of wood, the fire spread with great violence and raged during four days and four nights. Within the walls it consumed about five-sixths of the city, and without the walls, about one-fifth as much. Many public buildings and churches suffered, but St Paul's cathedral and some of the corporation-halls escaped. The fire extended its ravages over an oblong space measuring upwards of a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It destroyed 13,000 houses, and the value of property consumed is calculated at not less than £10,000,000 sterling, though it could never be exactly ascertained. To commemorate this terrible occurrence, the monument on Fish-street-hill was erected in 1671-77, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. This is a fluted column of the Doric order. The height from the pavement is 202 feet, the diameter of the body or shaft is 15 feet, the ground bounded by the lowest part of the pedestal is 28 feet square, and the pedestal is 40 feet high. The top may be reached by means of a large winding stair-case, consisting of 345 steps. Above the capital is a cippus, supporting a gilded blazing urn. "The fire of London," says Mr Hume, "though at that time a great calamity, has proved in the issue beneficial both to the city and kingdom. The city was rebuilt in a very little time; and care was taken to make the streets wider and more regular than before. A discretionary power was assumed by the king to regulate the distribution of the buildings, and to forbid the use of lathe and timber, the materials of which the houses were formerly composed. The necessity was so urgent and the occasion so extraordinary, that no exceptions were taken at an exercise of authority, which otherwise might have been deemed illegal. Great advantages have resulted from the alterations; London became much more healthy after the fire. The plague, which used to break out with great fury twice or thrice every century, and, indeed, was always lurking in some corner or other of the city, has scarcely ever appeared since that calamity." The number of houses erected in the city is said to have been greater than that of those which were destroyed, for the extensive gardens which were formerly attached to the houses of rich

merchants and to the halls of various corporations were built upon. There was still a prejudice against the increase of the city, and in 1674, an act was passed imposing severe penalties on the erection of houses on new foundations. In 1683 the ponny-post was established. The privilege of sanctuary, which belonged to various places in the metropolis, as Salisbury and Mitre courts, and Ram-alley in Fleet-street; Fulwood's-vents and Baldwin's-gardens, Holborn; Sanctuary, Minorics; Savoy, Strand, &c., was suppressed in 1697, a measure of great importance, as those places had become the haunts of vice and the refuge of the most abandoned characters. The year 1703 was remarkable for a terrible storm which raged during the night of the 29th of November. Two millions sterling is estimated to have been the damage suffered by the city alone, and the ships in the river were driven from their moorings, many of smaller size being destroyed. Upwards of 200 persons were either killed or maimed. At sea, immense damage was done by the same storm. Twelve men-of-war were lost on the shore of our own island, having more than 1800 men on board. In 1711, fifty new churches were erected in and about London, the expense of which was defrayed by a tax, levied on imported coals, for eight years. St Paul's cathedral was completed about this time. In 1714, George I. made his public entry into London. The next year more than 120 houses were destroyed by fire in Thames-street, and 50 persons perished. In 1722, the Chelsea water-company was formed, for the better supplying of Westminster and the western suburbs with water. During the reign of George II., great improvements were made in the metropolis and its neighbourhood; several new parishes were formed, as St George's, Bloomsbury; St Ann's, Limehouse; St Paul's, Deptford, &c. Fleet-ditch was arched over, and a part of the site is occupied by Fleet-market. Grosvenor-square and Westminster bridge were built; the houses on London bridge were removed, and new roads were made in various directions. During the reign of George III. the metropolis continued to extend, and many important improvements were effected. Most of the city gates were removed; in 1768, commissioners were appointed by parliament, to superintend and regulate the paving, lighting, cleaning, and watching the streets, as well as the stands of hackney coaches. Various companies for supplying water and gas have since been established. The events which have occurred in London during the present and the latter part of the former century, are too numerous to admit of sufficient condensation for the present work. The extension of the city has continued during that period; its present extent will be noticed hereafter.

Situation, &c.—The metropolis is situated on the banks of the river Thames, at the distance of about 60 m. from the sea. On the north side of the river, the ground rises in a gentle slope, but on the south side the surface is uniformly flat. The highest level in London above high-water mark, is at the north side of

the aqueduct, crossing the Regent's canal, which is 102 feet 6 inches. The north end of Northumberland-street, Strand, is elevated 19 feet, 7 inches; the centre of Regent's-circus, 77 feet, 2 inches; the base of St Paul's, 52 feet. The whole of Westminster, except the abbey and part of the Horse-ferry road, is below the level of the highest tide.

Climate.—The temperature of London ranges from 20° to 81° Fahr., and the average has been calculated at 51° 9'. The limits of the annual variation appear to be one degree above and one and a half below the mean. The thermometer has been known to fall six degrees below zero, and to rise to 94° in the shade, but these are extremely rare occurrences. The quantity of rain which falls is various, and it is calculated that London is one of the driest places in the kingdom. The average of four years at the end of last century, gives 19 inches; in 1802, 15 inches fell; in 1806, 27. The metropolis is subject to dense fogs, especially during the months of November and December, rendering it necessary to use lights in shops and warehouses throughout the day. The most prevalent wind in London is the S.W., the least common is the N., the former being calculated to blow during 112 days, and the latter only during 16 days of the year. The S.W. appears to prevail chiefly in July and August; the N.E. in January, March, April, May, and June; the N.W. occurs most frequently from November to March. The mean height of the barometer is stated to be 29.9 inches.

Mortality.—London is remarkably healthy, though many circumstances, too obvious to require notice, would lead us to expect the contrary. In 1700, the rate of mortality was one in 26; in 1815, it was one in 38. The salubrity of London arises from several causes.

Divisions.—We shall here follow the divisions given by Mr Rickman, in his statement of the population returns for 1831. He divides it into London within the walls; London without the walls; the borough of Southwark; the city of Westminster; parishes within the bills of mortality; and lastly, a few parishes not within the bills of mortality.

1. London within the walls is the original metropolis of the kingdom. It extends along the north side of the Thames, from Tower-hill to the foot of Ludgate-hill, a distance of a mile and a quarter. On the south it is bounded by the river, which is here crossed by Southwark and London bridges. It is bounded on all the rest of its circumference by the division of London without the walls, with the exception of a short space on the east, where it is bounded by the Town-liberty and Old precinct. The area is about 370 acres, and rather more than three miles in circumference. Within the walls are 97 parishes. "In the beginning of last century, the population was not much less than 140,000, as proved by deduction from the parish registers; and the annual mortality was as 1 to 20 of that population. Fortunately for the health of the citizens, space is becoming more valuable for warehouses than for human habitations, so that the population of

the city within the walls is diminished to 55,778, and the rate of mortality to less than 1 in 40."

2. London without the walls. This is a space of various width, extending around the walls of the ancient city, beginning at the Thames, where it is crossed by Blackfriar's bridge, and running northward, eastward, and south-eastward, round the city as far as the Town-liberty. On the outer side it is bounded by the parish of St Clement-Davis; Rolls liberty; parishes of St Andrew, Holborn, and St Sepulchre; Glasshouse-yard; parish of St Luke, Middlesex; Norton-Fulgate liberty; Old Artillery-yard; Christ-church parish, Spitalfields, and Whitechapel; and the Town-liberty. The main part of this area extends westward to Temple-Bar, constituting what was in the reigns of the Plantagenets the best part of the town. It occupies about 230 acres. From the same causes as were already mentioned, the population of the city without the walls has diminished though not in an equal degree with that of the city within the walls. In the beginning of last century, the population was 60,000; it was 66,209, in 1831.

3. The borough of Southwark lies on the south side of the Thames, along which it extends for a distance of two miles. Its form is somewhat irregular. It sends a long narrow branch about a mile in length down the Kent road, and extends southward about a mile between the parishes of Lambeth and St-Mary-Butts. This district has repeatedly been granted to the city. Maitland says, "In the year 1550, the citizens having purchased of King Edward VI. the borough of Southwark, with divers privileges thereunto belonging, they erected the same into a 26th ward, called Bridge-ward-without; but it seems the power granted them by charter not proving sufficient to support their title thereunto, by excluding the justices of peace for the county of Surrey from interfering in the government thereof, it is therefore only a nominal ward: however, it serves to dignify the senior alderman, called the Father of the city, who generally by his great age is rendered unable to undergo the fatigue of business; therefore, as there is nothing to be done, 'tis a post fit for one worn out with age." The borough of Southwark includes 600 acres. The river is here crossed by Blackfriar's, Southwark, and London bridges. The population has been rather more than doubled since the commencement of last century.

4. The city of Westminster is a very extensive part of the metropolis. It extends along the Thames from Chelsea to Temple-stairs, a distance of about 3 m. It is bounded by St Luke's parish, Chelsea; Kensington, Paddington, St Mary-le-bone, and St George, Bloomsbury. It is bounded on the north by Oxford-street, whence the boundary line passes along Crown-street, Castle-street, and Drury-lane, encircling in the western direction Hyde-park, and Kensington-gardens. The population of the city of Westminster, in 1831, was 202,891.

5. The division including the parishes within the bills of mortality. This term is derived from the following circumstance: London suf-

fered frequently, as has already been related, from various pestilences, especially the plague; this frequent recurrence caused the establishment of notices, called weekly bills of mortality, kept and published by the parish-clerks, as a warning to the court and others to leave London whenever the plague became more fatal than usual. The somewhat obsolete names of diseases in these bills, have injured their reputation, and in some of the large parishes they are discontinued. The parishes within the bills are, Lambeth, South Lambeth, Vauxhall, Newington-Bath, Bermondsey, Horsley-down, and Rotherhithe, which are in the county of Surrey; St Andrews, Holborn, St Giles, St George's, Bloomsbury, part of Pancras, Clerkenwell, Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, St Luke's, Shore-ditch, Whitechapel, St George's on the East, Shadwell, Limehouse, Islington, Hackney, Stepney, and Stratford-le-Bow. In consequence of the great increase of population, it was found necessary to divide some of the large out-parishes. This has been the case in particular with the parish of Stepney, which formerly contained those of Stratford-le-Bow, Whitechapel, Limehouse, Wapping, Shadwell, Ratcliff-highway, Spitalfields, and Bethnal-green; and even yet is one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality. The population of this division has been more than doubled since the beginning of the last century.

6. The parishes not within the bills of mortality are Chelsea, Kensington, St Mary-le-bone, Paddington, and St Pancras, with part of Highgate. The increase of population in these within a century and a third has been prodigious, being from 9150 to 293,560.

Line of the Streets.—“It has been remarked,” says a writer in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, “that it is much easier to acquire a practical knowledge of the geography of London than of Paris, which has not the same rallying points except the Seine. In London, the principal streets follow the course of the Thames from west to east, and the main cross streets run chiefly in a direction from north to south. Entering London from the west, there are two principal avenues or grand lines of streets: If we enter from the west on the northern side of the city, the first street is Oxford-street, which leads through St Giles', Holborn, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, to Whitechapel and Mile-end, on the road into Essex: If we enter by the Bath road, on the south side of Hyde-park, the streets are Piccadilly, St James's-street, Pall-Mall, Charing-cross, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St Paul's churchyard, Watling-street, Cannon-street, Tower-street, Wapping, Limehouse, &c. The two principal avenues—Piccadilly and the Strand—Oxford-street and Holborn—unite at St Paul's, whence, as from a common centre, they separate again to form two other great avenues—Cheapside and Watling-street. The longest line of street, though under several different names, which runs from south to north, is the principal street in Southwark, which extends from the country to London-bridge, and

thence, under the names of Fishstreet-hill, Gracechurch-street, Bishopsgate-street, Shore-ditch, &c. to the northern extremity of the city, on the road to Kingsland, Hackney, &c. The longest street in London under one appellation is Oxford-street, which is 1 mile, 2 furlongs, and 19 poles in length.” London is computed to have contained in 1830, 80 squares, 9000 streets, lanes, rows, places, &c., in which the houses were not less than 170,000. All the streets are paved with great regularity, and have a foot path laid with flags, divided from the carriage way; the latter is formed by small cubical blocks of Scotch granite. The footway has a regular curb-stone, and is divided from the carriage way by a gutter, which flows into the common sewer. Some of the streets have recently been partially Macadamised. Nearly all are lighted with gas, which is supplied by several companies. The London Gas-light company has existed since 1812; it has works in the Horse-ferry-road, Westminster, in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, and on the Curtain-road. It consumes about 20,000 chaldrons of coals annually, and the main pipes extend 125 miles. The City Gas company has works in Dorset-street, Salisbury-square; those of the South London company are at Bankside; the Imperial company, near the Hackney-road, and the London Portable Gas company, in St John-street, Clerkenwell.

The most elegant streets in London are situated in the west end of the town. Few streets can compete with Regent-street, Portland-place, and the buildings around or near the Regent's park. Many of the latter are of recent erection, and new houses are springing up with great rapidity. At the west end of the town also are the parks. St James's-park lies near the palaces of St James's and Whitehall. It is of a triangular shape, and its greatest length is rather more than half a mile. This was a complete marsh till enclosed and drained by Henry VIII. In the centre is a long irregular sheet of water, and around are agreeable walks. The Green-park lies in the immediate vicinity of that of St James's, and extends from it to Piccadilly. Near the place where the two parks meet is the royal palace, erected on the site of Buckingham-house, to the west of which is a large triangular space of ground called the palace garden. Hyde-park is an extensive piece of ground extending westward from Park-lane, and bounded at its western extremity by the ends of Oxford-street and Piccadilly. On the west it touches Kensington-gardens, and the whole area is about 395 acres. It is intersected with walks, and planted with very fine trees, and is much frequented at certain times both by pedestrians, equestrians, and carriages. No hackney coaches are admitted. There are five entrances, each of which has an elegant lodge. At Hyde-park-corner, at the end of Piccadilly, the entrance is through a triumphal arch. At the S.E. corner is a colossal statue of Achilles, erected in honour of the duke of Wellington's military achievements. The metal was obtained from twelve 24-pounders taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. On the south side of the park are the

barracks of the Life-guards. The Serpentine river is situated in Hyde-park, near the south side. It is in the form of a parallelogram, and was dug about the year 1730. The Regent's park is situated at the north-western angle of the metropolis, in the parishes of Pancras and Mary-le-bone, but chiefly in the latter. It is nearly of a circular form, and contains about 450 acres. Many trees have been planted here, though a large proportion are still young. The shrubbery is tastefully arranged, and the walks are agreeable. On the western side is a sheet of water above half a mile in length, of an irregular form, and studded with small islands. In the centre is a large circular spot called the Ring, laid out with greater regularity and neatness. Around this are three villas in Grecian styles of architecture, called South villa, the Hohno, and St John's-wood lodge. There are other villas in different parts of the park, a part of the northern border of which has also been granted to the Zoological society, whose gardens will be described elsewhere. The buildings around the Regent's-park are among the most recently erected in London, and deserve particular notice. At the entrance from Portland-place is Park-crescent, the buildings of which are handsome; we next come to Park-square, a short distance from which, on the east side, are the handsome structures containing the Diorama and Colosseum. Proceeding along the road we pass Cambridge-terrace, a fine row of houses in the Roman style; Chester-terrace, a row designed by Mr Nash, in the Corinthian order, with a great profusion of decorations; Cumberland-terrace, also designed by Mr Nash, consisting of a centre and two wings, the former being a splendid colonnade of twelve columns. Further on are the marquess of Hertford's villa, Grove-house, and Hanover-lodge, erected after designs by Mr D. Burton. Hanover-terrace was planned by Mr Nash, as also Sussex-place, a whimsical range of buildings consisting of a centre with a pediment, flanked by octagonal towers and wings, with four similar towers, the whole being disposed in a semicircular form, with a garden in front. All the towers are finished with cupola tops and minarets, which give them a very singular appearance. Cornwall and York-terraces are handsome ranges of houses, the former designed by Mr D. Burton, the latter by Mr Nash. The entrances to York-terrace are all on the side farthest from the park, so that it has the appearance of a single building, with the magnificence of a palace. Ulster-terrace is the corner of Park-square, thus bringing us to the point from which we started.

Palaces.—St James's palace is situated near the corner of the Green-park, opposite the foot of St James's-street, and looking toward the south over St James's-park. It was erected by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital for lepers, dedicated also to St James. Since the destruction of Whitehall in 1695, this has been the town-residence of the English kings, nevertheless it presents few external attractions; in fact, its general aspect is mean. It is constructed chiefly of brick, and the gateway look-

ing towards St James's-street has much more the aspect of a prison than a palace. In 1809, the south-east wing was burnt, and is still in ruins, though the other parts of the palace received a thorough repair about three years ago. The state-apartments were newly furnished in 1824, and are very handsome, though in a remarkably plain taste.

Buckingham-house, on the site of which the new palace has been erected, was built in 1703 by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. In 1761 it was purchased for the town residence of Charlotte, queen of George III. In constructing the new palace a very small portion of the old structure has been allowed to remain. The whole forms three sides of a square. The basement is of Doric, and the superstructure of the Corinthian order, designed by Mr Nash. Though highly ornamented, and erected at a great expense, this building has not given general satisfaction, and least of all to his late majesty George IV., for whom it was built. It has an insignificant appearance, and there is an ugly hemisphere of stone above the centre which has a very bad effect. Above the central pediment, as well as on the faces of the wings, there are emblematical statues. A semicircular space in front is enclosed with a massive iron railing, in the middle of which is the grand entrance, an arch of white marble, copied from that of Constantino at Rome, over which it is intended to place an equestrian statue of George IV. Many of the mantle-pieces and other ornaments belonging to this palace formerly adorned Carlton-house, at the east end of Pall-Mall. This was the town-residence of his late majesty when Prince Regent, and was a small inconvenient structure, which was taken down some time ago.

The palace of Whitehall, which stood at the east end of St James's park, was in a great measure destroyed by fire. The portion now remaining is called the Banqueting-house, the great room of which is used as a chapel. The ceiling was painted by Rubens. In the space behind the Banqueting-house is a brass statue of James II. by Gibbons.

Kensington palace is situated in the gardens of the same name, at the west end of Hyde-park. This was bought by William III. from the chancellor Finch. The building is plain, and very irregular. It contains a good collection of pictures, and the grand staircase and the ceilings of many of the rooms were painted by Kent.

The most important residences of the nobility deserve some notice in this place. Apsley-house, at Hyde-park-corner, is the residence of the duke of Wellington, though originally built by lord-chancellor Apsley, after designs by Messrs Adam. It has lately been remodelled under the direction of Sir J. Wyattville. It is in the Corinthian style.—Gower, or York-house, is situated at the corner of the Green-park. It was founded in 1825, and intended for the residence of the late duke of York. It is now the property of the duke of Sutherland. It is a large quadrangular structure in the Corinthian style of architecture. The north front exhibits

a portico of eight columns, which is the entrance. The east side has no projecting columns; the south and west project slightly at each end, and in the centre of each are six Corinthian columns supporting a pediment.—Northumberland-house, near Charing-cross, is the town-residence of the duke of Northumberland. It has an imposing but not an elegant appearance, and was erected in the reign of James I. by the earl of Northampton. It extends backward from the street forming a spacious quadrangle, from behind which two wings 100 feet in length run down towards the river. After the death of the earl of Northampton it was possessed by the earl of Suffolk, from whom it passed by marriage into the Northumberland family in 1642. The interior is fitted up in a magnificent style, and contains a superb collection of paintings. Behind the house a garden extends to the Thames.—Burlington-house, in Piccadilly, is the residence of Lord Cavendish. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, so that its beauties are not seen from the street. It is in the Doric order of architecture.—Spencer-house, in St James's-place, is the residence of Earl Spencer. It is a handsome square structure, surrounded with shrubbery, and having a fine front looking toward the Green-park.—Marlborough-house, in Pall-Mall, was the residence erected for the great duke of Marlborough. It was lately the residence of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.—Among the other splendid residences of the nobility may be mentioned those of the earl of Chesterfield in South Audley-street, of the duke of Devonshire in Piccadilly, of the late duke of Manchester in Manchester-square, of the marquess of Anglesea in Burlington-gardens, of the marquess of Hertford in Regent's-park and Piccadilly, of the duke of Buckingham in Pall-Mall, of the duke of Norfolk in St James's-square, of the marquess of Lansdowne in Berkeley-square, of the duke of Portland in Cavendish-square, of Earl Grosvenor in Upper Grosvenor-street, and Melbourne-house, Whitehall.

Squares.—The squares of London are numerous, and contain some of the finest residences in the metropolis. Bedford-square is near the east end of Oxford-street; it is spacious and regular, but not worthy of particular notice.—Belgrave-square, about a quarter of a mile west of the new palace, was begun in 1825. It is 684 feet by 617, and consists of elegant houses adorned with Corinthian columns. Berkeley-square lies to the north of Piccadilly, and contains Lansdowne-house, the residence of the marquess of Lansdowne. The area in the centre contains three acres, and was formerly adorned with an equestrian statue of George III.—Bloombsbury-square lies to the north of High-Holborn, and formerly contained the residence of the duke of Bedford. Here are the monument of the duke of Bedford, and a bronze statue of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, the work of Westmacott, erected in 1816.—Cavendish-square, near Langham-place and Regent-street, contains a gilt equestrian statue of William, duke of Cumberland, erected in 1770.—Covent-garden, between the Strand and

Long-acre, occupies about three acres, and is so called from its having been the garden of the convent of St Peter. In the centre is the market of Covent-garden, on the west side is the church of St Paul, and on the north a piazza, designed by Inigo Jones.—Eaton-square, near Belgrave-square, is 1637 feet by 371, and contains St Peter's church. Eaton-square was founded in 1812, and was but lately finished. It is crossed by the New Road, and contains St Pancras new church.—Finsbury-square is situated in the east, about half a mile north of the bank. The houses are regular and handsome. A little to the south of this is Finsbury circus. Fitzroy-square was completed in 1825, after the designs of Messrs Adams. It is one of the most elegant in London, though not of great extent, and lies near the Regent's-park, a little to the south of the New Road.—Golden-square lies near the east end of Piccadilly, and is about 150 years old.—Grosvenor-square lies at an equal distance from the south side of Oxford-street and the end of Hyde-park. It contains most magnificent houses, and a fine garden in the centre, containing about six acres. A gilt equestrian statue of George I. has stood in the centre since 1726.—Hanover-square, near the corner of Oxford and Regent-streets, contains many handsome residences.—St James's-square is situated near the north side of Pall-Mall, and is of considerable extent. In the centre is a statue of William III., surrounded by a piece of water. Here are the residences of the bishop of London, Lord Ellenborough, and Sir P. Hastings; also Norfolk-house, in which George III. was born.—Leicester-square, to the east of Piccadilly, contains a fine equestrian statue of George I. Here lived Sir Joshua Reynolds, Woollet the engraver, Hogarth, and John Hunter the celebrated anatomist.—Lincoln's-Inn Fields, which lie to the south of Holburn, are surrounded by irregular houses. The space is the largest inclosed ground in London, and is well planted. The execution of Lord Russell took place in the centre of this area in 1683. Here is the building belonging to the royal college of surgeons, containing their library and the anatomical museum of John Hunter.—Manchester-square contains the residence of the marquess of Hertford. This was originally built by the duke of Manchester, and was for some time the residence of the Spanish ambassador. Portman-square, which lies to the north of the west end of Oxford-street, was begun in 1764. The houses are very fine, and the centre is formed into a garden with remarkably luxuriant shrubbery.—Prince's-square, which is very small, and lies a little to the north of the London-docks, is only worthy of notice from its containing the Swedes' church, in which lies buried the celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg.—Queen-square, a little to the north of Bloomsbury-square, contains a statue of Queen Anne. In the southwest angle is the church of St George the Martyr.—Russell-square, very near the last, is a handsome square, containing very good houses. Here is a colossal statue of the late duke of Bedford, erected in 1809. It is cast in bronze, and is the work of Westmacott. In

this square are the houses in which lived Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir Thomas Lawrence. *Soho-square* is near the east end of Oxford-street, and takes its name from the word *Soho* having been the word of the day at Sedgmore. Here was the house of the duke of Monmouth, and in the south-west angle is the former residence of Sir Joseph Banks. In the centre of the garden is a pedestrian statue of Charles II. In the north-western corner is the Bazaar. *Tavistock-square* consists of elegant houses, but is not worthy of particular notice.—*Trinity-square*, in Newington-Butts, contains Trinity church, before which stands a statue of King Alfred.—There are many other squares in this city, but these are the most deserving of notice.

Statues.—We have already noticed various public monuments and statues to eminent individuals which adorn the metropolis; a few remain to be noticed. At Charing-cross is a statue of Charles I., executed in 1633, by Le Sueur. This was sold by the parliamentary party, and supposed to have been broken up, but after the restoration it was brought forward by the person who had purchased it, and resold to the government. Within the inclosure fronting St Paul's is the statue of Queen Anne, by Bird. In Hanover-square is a statue of William Pitt, the work of Chantrey, cast in bronze, and erected in 1831. A statue of the late George Canning was erected in 1832, in Palace-yard. It is colossal, cast in bronze, and the work of Mr Westmacott. Temple-bar is adorned on the east side with statues of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and on the west side with statues of Charles I. and II. Between Whitehall and the Thames stands a bronze statue of James II., executed by Gibbons. There are other statues and monuments which will be noticed along with the public buildings in which they are placed.

Bridges.—The bridges over the Thames are among the finest objects in London. Highest up the river is Vauxhall-bridge. This was founded in 1813, and completed in three years. It consists of nine arches of cast-iron, resting on piers formed by a wooden frame as a foundation, and faced with Kentish rag-stone and Roman cement. It has a light and elegant appearance, and is 860 feet in length. The span of each arch is 78 feet and the height 29. The architect was Mr Walker, and the expense of erection was £150,000, which is to be defrayed by the tolls exacted from all passengers. It receives its name from the vicinity of Vauxhall-gardens. It is proposed to carry a new bridge from the Horse-ferry road to Lambeth-stairs. Westminster-bridge is the second in order. It crosses the river in the immediate vicinity of Westminster-hall, and was begun in 1739 and completed in 1750. The architect was Mons. Labelge, a Frenchman, and the expense of erection was about £389,000. It is built of Portland stone, and consists of 15 arches, gradually diminishing from the centre to each end, that in the centre 76 feet span, those at each end 20. The arches are all semicircular. The length of the whole is 1223 feet, and the extreme breadth 44. The road over this bridge

was Macadamized in 1824.—The next in order is Waterloo-bridge, which crosses the Thames a little to the west of Somerset-house. An act of parliament for its erection was obtained in 1806. It was originally planned by Mr G. Dodd, but executed under the superintendence of Mr Rennie. The works were begun in 1811, and on the 18th of June, 1817, it was opened in the presence of various distinguished persons. The structure is formed of granite, and each pier rests on 320 piles. All the arches are elliptical, and of equal size, so that the surface is level, in which circumstance this bridge surpasses all the others in London. The summit is exactly on a level with the Strand, and 50 feet above the level of the Thames. It is much frequented as a promenade, and the view from it is very fine. In order to connect the bridge with the streets on the same level on each side, the road is supported on brick arches, of which there are 60 on the Surrey side. The whole length of the structure, including the concealed arches, is 2890 feet; the length of the bridge is 1242; the width within the balustrade 42; the span of each arch 120; the thickness of each pier 20. At each end are two handsome toll lodges, in the Doric style.—Next in order is Blackfriars-bridge. This was constructed between 1760 and 1768, after the plan of Mr R. Mylne, at an expense of £152,840. It was intended that this bridge should bear the name of William Pitt, earl of Chatham, which is stated on the plate buried under the foundation. The arches are nine in number, and of the elliptical form. The central arch has a span of 100 feet, and the whole length of the bridge is 995. It rises considerably in the centre, and commands a fine view of the river, the city and borough, the monument, St Paul's cathedral, &c. Above each pier is a recess, supported by Ionic pillars. The width between the balustrades is 35 feet.—Southwark-bridge crosses the river about half a mile below the last. It was founded in 1814, and completed in 1819, under the superintendence of Mr Rennie, assisted by Mr Weston. The iron work was cast in the foundry of Messrs Walker & Co. of Rotherham. It consists of three arches, the centre one having a space of 240 feet, and the others 210 feet each. The arches are of iron, resting on piers of solid masonry founded on piles. The whole weight of iron employed in the construction of this bridge is above 5,308 tons. The whole expense, including that of forming the approaches, which was great, was about £800,000. Its general aspect is very striking. About one-third of a mile lower is the New London-bridge. The first stone of this building was laid on the 27th of April, 1825, and it was finally completed on the 31st of July, 1831. It was opened with great pomp by the king on the 1st of August. This bridge consists of five semi-elliptic arches. The least of these is larger than any other stone arch of this form ever erected. The centre arch is 152 feet span, with a rise above high water mark of 29 feet 6 inches. The roadway is 53 feet wide between the parapets, the footways occupying 9 feet each; the rise in the road is 1 in 132. The length of the

bridge from the extremities of the abutments is 928 feet. The whole is constructed of granite, after the design of the late Mr Rennie, and the quantity of stone employed amounts to 120,000 tons. No tolls are levied on this bridge. The expense was defrayed partly by the corporation and partly by government. The share of the corporation is to be defrayed by a tax of 10d. per chaldron, levied during the next 26 years, on all coals entering the port of London.—Old London-bridge was the lowest structure on the river. It is now in process of being pulled down. It was begun in 1176, and was then covered with houses, chiefly constructed of timber. In 1212, a dreadful fire took place here, and many people perished. In 1756, the houses were finally removed. The bridge has long been found inconvenient from the narrowness of the arches, and were dangerous to the navigation.—The Thames tunnel deserves to be noticed here. As early as the year 1802, a project was set on foot with a view of opening an archway under the Thames, between Rotherhithe and Limehouse, upwards of a mile and a half below London-bridge. Various attempts were made, and a narrow passage was formed upwards of 900 feet in length, but the river breaking in frequently, the undertaking was abandoned in 1809. The subject was again revived by Mr Brunel, some years after, and a new company was incorporated by act of parliament in 1824. The work was begun in March, 1825. After various difficulties, more especially from the bursting in of the river, the tunnel was carried out upwards of 550 feet into the bed of the river. On the 18th of May, 1827, however, the river broke in through the roof and filled the tunnel. After examining the hole from without, with the assistance of a diving bell, the damage was repaired by throwing into the opening about 3000 tons of clay, contained in bags armed with small hazel rods. The water was pumped out of the tunnel by the 21st of June, and after repairing the slight damage which the works had suffered, the workmen proceeded in the excavation, which was carried 50 feet farther. The roof gave way again, however, in the month of January, 1828, when six men were drowned, and Mr Brunel, Jun., was placed in the utmost hazard of his life. The same means were used on this occasion as on the former, and 4000 tons of clay were required for filling the opening. The resources of the company were now at an end, and after clearing out the water and mud they discontinued the works, which have not since that time been resumed. The tunnel, so far as it has been carried, consists of a double carriage way, with paths for foot passengers; the whole structure is 38 feet in width, and 22 feet 6 inches in height. At high water the head of the river is about 75 feet above the roof. The ground is also arched, so that the whole structure may be said to consist of two cylinders, having a central portion common to both. The ground is very unequal in firmness, and it has been found necessary to prepare much of it for the work, by the processes of underpinning and underlaying. The subscriptions raised by the

company amounted to £100,000, which sum has been expended, and there is no present prospect of their being able to resume the works.

Population.—At the beginning of the last century the population of London was about 674,000. It had increased in 1801, to 864,845; in 1811, to 1,009,546; in 1821, to 1,225,694; and in 1831, to 1,474,069. The population of the several districts is thus given in Mr Rickman's work :

	1831.	Males.	Females.
London within the walls,	57,695.	28,626.	29,069.
— without the walls,			
including the Inns of	67,878.	33,401.	34,477.
court,			
Southwark,	91,501.	44,318.	47,183.
Westminster,	202,080.	95,314.	106,766.
Parishes within the bills			
of mortality,	761,348.	354,253.	407,095.
Adjacent parishes not			
within the bills,	203,507.	128,529.	165,038.

It is usual to allow an addition of one twenty-fifth part for seamen belonging to registered shipping, soldiers quartered in the various barracks, and for the transitory population always arriving and departing so irregularly as to prevent a proper enumeration being made. Taking this into account, the total population of all the parishes whose churches lie within 8 m. in a direct line from St Paul's church, was 1,776,556, in 1831. The number of marriages which took place in 1811, was 11,549; of baptisms, 20,274; of burials, 20,726. In 1820, there were 12,757 marriages, 30,422 baptisms, and 24,367 burials. These returns are of course extremely imperfect.

Fairs and Markets.—There is but one annual fair in London, that of St Bartholomew, which is opened on the 3d of September and continues for four days. It is now held chiefly for amusement, but formerly was celebrated for extensive sales of cloth and other goods. In the villages around London numerous fairs are held.

Smithfield market is open on Mondays and Thursdays for the sale of cattle. The value of the cattle sold annually here is said to average £8,000,000. The number of oxen averages 156,000; of sheep and lambs 1,500,000; of calves 21,000; of hogs 20,000. Loaden-hall market is held for the sale of country-killed meat, skins, and leather; Newgate-market is also open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for country-killed meat, and daily for provisions. At these two markets there is an extensive sale of pigs, poultry, eggs, fish, butter, &c. Farringdon-market, for butcher's meat, fruit, vegetables, &c., is situated between Farringdon-street and Shoe-lane, to which site it was removed in 1829, from the situation which it had occupied since 1737, on the site of Fleet-Ditch. The ground and houses which were taken down were purchased by the corporation at an expense of £200,000, and the new building erected on the site of the latter, cost upwards of £80,000. It covers an area of an acre and a half, and is 232 feet in length by 150. A double row of shops forms an avenue round three sides of the quadrangle,

and there are two great entrances for waggons and two for foot passengers. Finsbury-market is held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for the sale of butcher's meat, vegetables, &c. There are various other markets for butcher's meat, &c., as Newport-market, Borough-market, besides those which are held in the adjacent villages. At Billingsgate is a fish-market which was long the only one in the metropolis. Among the recent improvements of the metropolis, may be noted the erection of Hungerford-market. An act was obtained for this purpose in 1830. The site of the old market has been purchased, together with the surrounding houses, those in Hungerford-street, and some few in the Strand, in order to insure a proper frontage and a convenient access. The New-market was designed by Mr C. Fowler. The front to the river is elegant. The basement of the centre next the river constitutes the Fish-market. The wings are intended for taverns, connected by a colonnade, with a terrace which occupies the entire front. From the Fish-market the ascent is by a spacious flight of steps in the centre externally, and two stair-cases within, at the extremities of the portico, which is separated from the hall by a screen of arches. The hall, exclusive of the porticos, is 157 feet long by 123 feet wide, consisting of a nave and two aisles, besides ranges of shops against the side walls with galleries over. These galleries will be appropriated for the sale of such articles as require a neat display, and will be disposed somewhat in the manner of a bazaar, with a range of counters, and a walk in front. Under the whole of the hall is a range of arched cellars or vaults, having approaches in various directions. The upper court corresponds nearly with the Fish-market, but at the level of a story above it. The colonnades are here combined with shops and dwellings for resident shopkeepers. The columns, stairs, pavement, and part of the front of this important building are of granite. The total length of the building from the river to Hungerford-street, is 475 feet, and the river-front is 126 feet. The principal market for fruit, flowers, and vegetables, is Covent-garden, the buildings of which were rebuilt in 1829, after the designs of Mr Fowler. The exterior elevation of the north and south ranges is embellished with a colonnade of granite pillars, 12 feet in height, and placed at the distance of 8 feet from the shops so as to form a covered walk. The east front, which looks towards Great Russell-street, presents a colonnade about 24 feet in depth and surmounted by a terrace. Hay and straw are sold three times weekly in the Haymarket, at Whitechapel, and in Smithfield. Much of the milk used in London is supplied by cows kept within the metropolis.

Supply of Provisions, &c.—It is calculated that about 9600 cows are kept by the London cow-keepers, producing annually upwards of seven millions of gallons. Of butter about 11,000 tons, and of cheese about 13,000 are consumed annually. Of the consumption of bread it is not easy to form an accurate estimate, but that of wheat is said to average one

million quarters, four-fifths of which are supposed to be consumed in bread. The supply of vegetables is chiefly drawn from the kitchen-gardens of Kent and Surrey. The extent of these is estimated at 10,000 acres, and the value of the produce annually sold at £645,000. The utmost economy is used in the cultivation of the ground, so as to obtain several crops of different vegetables from the same spot in the course of the year. Fruit is produced in great abundance by the gardens about Kensington, Hammersmith, Brentford, Twickenham, &c., which are said to be not less than 3000 acres in extent. The value of the fruit sold annually in London is said to be about £400,000. The nursery gardens in the immediate vicinity of London, extend over 1500 acres. The supply of fish is very irregular, and this article is almost always expensive. The number of vessels entered as employed in supplying London with fish a few years ago, was 3827. In the same year the following return of the supply was made. Salmon, 45,446; plaice and skate, 50,754 bushels; turbot, 87,958; fresh cod, 447,130; herrings, 3,366,407; haddocks, 482,493; sprats, 60,789 bushels; mackerel, 3,076,700; lobsters, 1,954,600; soles, 8672 bushels; whittings, 90,604; and eels, 1500 cwt. The consumption of poultry, game, and venison, is not large, in consequence of the high price of these articles. Malt liquors are consumed in great quantity. The twelve principal houses in London brew annually about 1,400,000 barrels of porter; and the quantity of ale brewed by the six principal ale-brewers is above 80,000 barrels. Besides these there are numerous smaller breweries, but it is impossible to calculate the amount of the produce. The annual consumption of coals in the metropolis is about 2,000,000 chaldrons. There is a coal-exchange in Thames-street, which is principally occupied by the great dealers, who, having a sort of monopoly of the market, the consumers have no control over it. London is well-supplied both with hard and soft water. The former is obtained from wells, which may be sunk in any place, as water exists under the whole city. The soft water is supplied by different companies, and is distributed through the metropolis in pipes of cast-iron. The New River water-works at Spa-field, derive their supply from springs at Chadwell; they supply 67,000 houses, and furnish 13,000,000 gallons daily. The East London water-works are situated at Old Ford; they supply 42,000 houses, and furnish 6,000,000 gallons daily. The West Middlesex works draw water from the Thames at Hammersmith, to the extent of 2,250,000 gallons daily, supplying 15,000 houses. The Chelsea water-works supply 12,400 houses with 1,760,000 gallons. The Grand Junction company derives its supply from the Thames near Chelsea, and serves 7700 houses, supplying daily 2,800,000 gallons. The Lambeth company draws from the Thames between Westminster and Waterloo bridges; it supplies 16,000 houses and furnishes 1,244,000 gallons daily. The Vauxhall company draws the supply of 1,000,000 gallons from the Thames near Vauxhall bridge, and serves

10,000 houses. The Southwark works draw from the middle of the Thames, between London and Southwark; about 7000 houses are supplied by these works with about 720,000 gallons daily. Some of these companies have reservoirs and filtering apparatus, but others deliver the water directly from the river.

Civil Government.—The civil government of the city is vested in the corporation, the last charter having been granted by George II. The corporation consists of the lord-mayor, two sheriffs, 26 aldermen, 240 common-councilmen, and the livery. These are assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, common sergeant, comptroller, city remembrancer, town-clerk and other officers. The lord-mayor was originally elected by the people in general, but in 1475, the election was vested by an act of the common-council, in the mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, with the masters, wardens, and livery-men of the city companies. The manner of election is this:—the livery in common assembly choose two aldermen by show of hands, who are presented to the late mayor and the other aldermen, by whom one is appointed to the office of mayor. This takes place on the 29th of September. The annual revenue attached to the office is £8,000. The powers and privileges of the mayor are very extensive. On the death of the sovereign he is considered the principal officer in the kingdom, and takes his place in the privy-council till a new king is proclaimed. He is the king's representative in the civil government of the city; first commissioner in the lieutenantancy; perpetual coroner and escheator within the city and liberties of London and the borough of Southwark; chief-justice of oyer and terminer, and gaol-delivery of Newgate; judge of the court of wardmote at the election of aldermen; conservator of the rivers Thames and Medway; perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea; and chief butler to the king at all coronations, for which services he receives the fee of a golden cup and cover, with a golden ewer. No acts of the corporation are valid without the authority of the mayor.

The office of alderman is of high antiquity, and the name is derived from the Saxon *aelder-man*, expressive of mature age. The office was originally held for one year, but since the reign of Richard II. the aldermen have been appointed for life. There are 26 aldermen, or one for each ward of the city, one being elected by the free householders of each of 25 wards, and the other, namely the alderman of the ward of Bridge-without, being chosen by the aldermen themselves, generally from their own body. The lord-mayor presides at the elections, and must, if required, keep the poll open for three days. The aldermen who have filled the office of mayor are justices of the quorum; the others are justices of peace for the city, and governors of their respective wards, under the jurisdiction of the mayor. They held courts for the election of common-councilmen, and transacting the business of the ward.

The common-councilmen are the popular representatives of the wards, and are elected an-

nually by the inhabitant householders, the alderman for the ward presiding, on St Thomas's day. Bridge-ward-without has no representatives. The numbers vary in the different wards: the following are the names with the respective numbers: Aldersgate 8, Aldgate 6, Bassishaw 4, Billingsgate 10, Bishopsgate 14, Bread-street 12, Bridge 15, Broad-street 10, Candlewick 8, Castle-Baynard 10, Cheap 12, Coleman-street 6, Cordwainers 8, Cornhill 6, Cripplegate 12, Dowgate 8, Farringdon-within 17, Farringdon-without 16, Langbourn 10, Lime-street 4, Portsoken 5, Queenhithe 6, Tower 12, Vintry 9, Wallbrook 8.

The court of common-council consists of the mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, and regulates the funds of the corporation. It appoints committees of aldermen for certain business, and, in fact, superintends the whole civil administration of the city. This court cannot meet unless called by the lord-mayor, but he is bound to assemble a certain number during his mayoralty, and is likewise expected to call it together on a requisition.

There are two sheriffs for London and Middlesex; in the former they have separate jurisdictions, but in the affairs of the latter they are regarded as one, and no one can act without the other; even in case of the death of one, the other cannot act till a new colleague be appointed. The sheriffs are elected by the livery out of fourteen persons nominated by the mayor. Those elected are obliged to serve under heavy penalties, unless they swear that they are not worth £15,000. No alderman can be chosen mayor without having passed this office; but persons not aldermen are sometimes chosen to the shrievalty. Whoever serves is obliged to give a bond for £1,000 to the corporation as a pledge for the fulfilment of his duties.

The recorder is appointed for life, by the lord-mayor and aldermen, and receives a salary of £2,500. He must be a lawyer, and presides at the Old-Bailey and other courts.

The livery of London consists of the freemen of the different city companies, which are 91 in number, and contain upwards of 1200 individuals. About 50 of these companies have halls in different parts of the city.

Connected with the corporation of the city are some buildings which may be noticed here.

The Mansion-house is the official residence of the lord-mayor, and stands at the east end of the Poultry, on the site of the ancient Stocks-market. It was erected in 1753 after designs by Dance, at an expense of nearly £43,000. The whole structure is of an oblong form and is constructed of Portland stone. It has a magnificent but rather a heavy aspect, and loses much of its effect from the confined situation in which it is placed. A wide and lofty portico, composed of six pillars of the Corinthian order, with two pilasters at each side of the pediment, of the same order, forms the chief ornament of the front. A flight of steps ascends to the principal entrance under this portico. The pediment is adorned with a piece of sculpture, designed by Sir R. Taylor, emblematical of the wealth and grandeur of the city. The west side of the

edifice presents a range of noble windows between coupled Corinthian pilasters. The interior is splendid, but many of the rooms are dark. It contains a superb ball-room and a banquet-room.

The Guildhall, or common hall of the corporation, is situated at the upper end of King-street, Cheapside. The present building was erected in 1669, on the site of a former one which had suffered severely from the fire, and of which only the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall are now remaining. The front was constructed in 1789, and is in a debased Gothic style, consisting of three divisions, separated from each other by fluted pilasters; over the centre are the arms of the city supported by dragons. This building is occupied by the chief public officers of the city. The hall, which is built and paved with stone, is a noble room of 153 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 55 in height. It is used on occasion of great city feasts, when it can accommodate nearly 7000 persons; also for the public meetings of the livery and freemen, and for elections of members of parliament and city officers. It has two windows of stained glass representing the arms of the city and the royal arms. Under the west window are two colossal figures of wood, said to represent an ancient Briton and a Saxon, commonly called Gog and Magog. This magnificent room contains monuments erected at the expense of the city to Lord Nelson, earl of Chatham, William Pitt, and Beekford, lord-mayor of London in 1763 and 1770. The monuments of Beekford and Chatham are the work of Bacon, that of Pitt of Bubb, and that of Nelson of Smith. Over the entrance is an orchestra. In the same building are the chamberlain's office and city library. Here is also the common-council chamber, which contains some fine paintings, busts of Nelson and Wellington, and a statue of George III. by Chantrey. This room is used for the meetings of the court of aldermen.

Courts.—The courts of law belonging to the city are numerous. The lord-mayor's court is held by the lord-mayor, recorder, and aldermen, in the King's-bench, Guildhall, for trying actions for debt and trespass. The court of Hustings takes cognizance of common pleas and pleas of land. Courts of record are held by the sheriffs three times weekly. The courts of conscience and requests are held by commissioners and aldermen for debts under £5, every Wednesday and Saturday. Besides these are the court of Orphans; the Chamberlain's court; the court of pie-powder during Bartholomew fair; a court of conservancy; a court of petty-sessions, and a coroner's court. The sessions for the county are held in the Old Bailey. It is held eight times in the year by the king's commission of *oyer and terminer*. The judges are the lord-mayor, recorder, the aldermen who have passed the mayoralty, and the common-serjeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The offences committed in the city are tried by a jury of citizens, and those committed in the county by one formed of housekeepers in the

county. There are besides, the Middlesex sessions, held at Clerkenwell, where the grand jury also sits, and the Southwark sessions at Horsemonger-lane.

The military government of the city is one of its peculiar privileges, possessed from the earliest times. Its forces consist of two regiments of militia, raised by ballot, according to an act of parliament passed in 1794, besides a regiment of light horse volunteers. The king is at liberty to order one regiment to march to any place not exceeding 12 miles from the city, the other remaining at the same time in the city.

Westminster.—The government of the city of Westminster continued under the arbitrary jurisdiction of the abbots and monks till the Reformation. It was afterwards under that of the bishop, dean, and chapter; it was next settled by 27th Elizabeth, 1585, fixing the civil government in the hands of the laity, though the nomination of the chief officers remains with the dean. The principal magistrate is the high-steward, usually a nobleman, and chosen by the dean and chapter. His post resembles that of a chancellor to a university, and is held for life. On his death or resignation, the dean takes his place till a chapter be called and a successor elected. The next great officer is the high-bailiff, who is chosen by the high-steward, to whom he pays a considerable sum for the post, which is productive of great emolument from fines and forfeitures. He holds his office for life, and has the chief management of the election of members of parliament for Westminster, and all the other bailiffs are subordinate to him. He summonses juries, and in the courts-leet sits next to the deputy steward. There are also 16 burgesses and their assistants, who exercise functions in their several wards similar to those of the aldermen of the city of London. Two of these are elected at the court-leet to act as head burgesses for the city and liberties. At the same court is chosen a high-constable, who has all the other constables under his jurisdiction. This city has no power of making freemen, it has no trading companies, nor any courts except the courts-leet, the sessions, and a court of requests.

Southwark.—This extensive portion of the metropolis was governed by its own bailiffs till 1327. In the reign of Edward VI. the borough, or town of Southwark was granted to the city of London for a pecuniary consideration. The lord-mayor acts by deputy, and appoints a steward and bailiff, the former of whom holds a court of record every Monday at St Margaret's-hill, for debts, damages, and trespasses. The liberty of the Clink is under the jurisdiction of a court of record held by the steward of the bishop of Winchester.

Suburbs.—For the suburbs, the following are the principal courts. The sheriff's court for the county of Middlesex, East Smithfield court, General and Quarter sessions, and a court of requests for the Tower Hamlets.

Police.—The police of the city is under the jurisdiction of the lord-mayor and aldermen. There are two police courts; one in the Mansion-house, where the lord-mayor presides, and

one in Guildhall, where different aldermen preside in rotation. All cases occurring east of King-street are taken to the Mansion-house, all those occurring to the west, to Guildhall. The police officers of this establishment are two marshals, 8 marshalsmen, day and night patrol, and watchmen belonging to the different wards to the number of 700 or 800.

The new metropolitan police, established in 1829 by Mr Peel, are placed under a board of commissioners. It consists of eight companies, each destined for a particular district, and comprising 1 superintendent, 4 inspectors, 16 sergeants, and 144 police constables. Each officer is dressed in a blue uniform, and is furnished with a cutlass, rattle, and staff. The number employed during the night is greater than that employed in the day-time. In each division is a station, or police-office. They are named after the streets in which they stand. Bow-street, Great Marlborough-street, Hatton-garden, Worship-street, Shoreditch, Lambeth-street, Whitechapel, High-street, Mary-le-bone, Queen-square, Westminster, and Union-street, Southwark. The police magistrates are now almost universally chosen from amongst barristers, according to regulations established by Lord Sidmouth. Their salary is £600 per annum, and three are attached to each office. The Bow-street office is on the most extended scale, and the expenses in some years exceed £12,000. There are officers connected with this station who are employed in executing criminal warrants in all parts of the country. The Thames police was established in 1798, for the purpose of repressing the numerous depredations on the Thames, which had then become notorious. The superintendence of this police extends from Vauxhall to Woolwich, embracing the quays, docks, wharfs, &c. on both sides, except from the Tower-stairs to the Temple. The chief office at Wapping is never closed. Boats are kept plying on the river at night.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—London appears anciently to have been the seat of an archbishop, but in 604 it was reduced to a bishopric, and Mellitus was the first bishop. It is situated in the province of Canterbury, but is independent of the jurisdiction of the archbishop. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five archdeacons, 30 prebendaries, 12 petty canons—one of whom is sub-dean, two are styled cardinals, one is gospeller, and another epistler—six vicars choral, 10 singing men—five in orders and five laymen—10 choristers, an organist, &c. The revenues of the bishopric were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £1207 16s. 9d. in the whole, and at £1119 8s. 1d. clear; and besides the distinct and separate revenues of the dean and other members of the chapter, their common revenues were then valued at £1485 in the whole, and at £725 7s. 10d. clear. The 12 petty canons were incorporated by Richard II.; they have a common seal, and are governed by a warden chosen from their own number.

I. Parishes within the walls.

1. Livings within the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of London.

All-hallows-the-Great, a rectory, rated at £41 18s. 1½d.; patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. All-hallows-the-Less; rectory united with the last. All-hallows-on-the-Wall and St Augustine; rectory, rated at £8 16s. 8d.; patron, the crown. St Alphage; rectory, rated at £8; patron, the bishop. St Andrew by the Wardrobe; rectory, rated at £17 10s.; patrons, the crown and the parishioners alternately. St Anne and St Agnes; rectory, rated at £8; patrons, the bishop and dean and chapter alternately. St Augustine, Watling-street; rectory, rated at £19 16s. 0½d.; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Bartholomew by the royal exchange; rectory, rated at £18 1s. 8d.; patron, the crown. Christ-church; a vicarage, rated at £26 13s. 4d.; patrons, governors of St Bartholomew's hospital, and the dean and chapter of Westminster alternately. St Ethelburga; rectory, rated at £11 12s. 6d.; patron, the bishop. St John Baptist; a rectory, united to St Antholin, rated at £15 18s. 9d. St John Zachary; rectory, rated at £11 2s. 1d.; united to St Anne and St Agnes. St Catherine, Coleman; rectory, rated at £5 6s. 8d.; patron, the bishop. St Magnus; rectory, rated at £69 5s. 5d.; patron, the bishop. St Margaret, Lothbury; rectory, rated at £13 6s. 8d.; patron, the bishop. St Margaret, Moses; rectory, rated at £12 4s. 4½d., and united to St Mildred, Bread-street. St Martin, Ludgate; rectory, rated at £33 17s. 8½d.; patron, the bishop. St Mary, Abchurch; rectory, rated at £20 2s. 6d.; patron, Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. St Mary, Colechurch; rectory, united to St Mildred, Poultry. St Mary at Hill; rectory, rated at £36 13s. 4d.; united with St Andrew, Hubbard. St Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street; rectory, rated at £19 5s.; united to St Gregory by St Paul's. St Mary, Mounthaw; rectory, rated at £6 10s.; united to St Mary, Somerset. St Mary, Somerset; rectory, rated at £10 10s.; patrons, the bishops of London and Hereford alternately. St Mary, Staining; rectory, rated at £5 6s. 8d.; united with St Michael, Wood-street. St Mary, Woolnoth; rectory, rated at £25; patron, the king, and J. Thornton, Esq. alternately. St Michael, Bassishaw; rectory, rated at £17; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Michael, Queenhithe; rectory, rated at £16; patrons, the deans and chapters of St Paul's and Canterbury, alternately. St Michael le Quern; rectory, rated at £21 10s. 5d.; united with St Vedast. St Olave and St Nicholas; rectories, rated at £17 14s. 2d., and £23 7s. 6d.; patrons, the parishioners. St Olave, Silver-street; rectory, rated at £7 7s. 11d.; united to that of St Alban, Wood-street. St Peter, Cornhill; rectory, rated at £39 5s. 7½d.; in patronage of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council. St Peter, Westcheap; rectory, rated at £26 7s. 9d.; united with St Matthew, Friday-street. St Stephen, Walbrook; rectory, rated at £17 13s. 9d.; patrons, the crown and grocers' company alternately. St Thomas the Apostles; rectory, rated at £12; united to St Mary, Aldermary. Trinity the Less; rectory, rated at £8 7s. 6d.; united to St Michael, Queenhithe.

2. Livings in the jurisdiction of the commissary and bishop.

St Alban, Wood-street; rectory, rated at £16 8s. 11d.; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's and Eton college alternately. All-hallows, Barking; vicarage, rated at £36 13s. 4d.; patron, the crown. All-hallows, Honey-lane; rectory, rated at £19 3s. 9d.; patron, the archbishop of Canterbury for two turns, and the grocers' company for one turn. All-hallows, Staining; perpetual curacy; patrons, the grocers' company. St Andrew, Hubbard; rectory, rated at £16; patrons, the duke of Northumberland and the parishioners, alternately. St Mary, Undershaft, with St Mary, Axe; rectory, rated at £25 11s. 3d.; patron, the bishop. St Antholin; rectory, rated at £20 2s. 8½d.; patrons, the crown, and dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately. St Anne, Blackfriars; rectory, united with St Andrew by the Wardrobe. St Bennet, Fink; perpetual curacy, in patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. St Bennet, Gracechurch; rectory, rated at £18 1s. 3d.; alternately in patronage of the deans and chapters of St Paul's and Canterbury. St Bennet, Paul's-wharf; rectory, rated at £13 19s. 4½d.; in patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Bennet, Sherehog; rectory, rated at £8 13s. 4d.; united with St Stephen, Walbrook. St Botolph, Billingsgate; rectory, rated at £23 16s. 0½d.; patrons, the crown, and the dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately. St Christopher le Stocks; rectory, rated at £14; united with St Margaret, Lothbury. St Clement, Eastcheap; rectory, rated at £13 2s. 1d.; in patronage of the bishop and dean and chapter, alternately. St Edmund the King; rectory, rated at £21 14s. 2d.; patrons, the crown and archbishop of Canterbury, alternately. St Gabriel, Fenchurch; rectory, rated at £12; united with St Margaret, Patens. St George, Botolph-lane; rectory, rated at £8; united with St Botolph, Billingsgate. St James', Duke's-place; perpetual curacy; patrons, the lord-mayor and aldermen. St James, Garlic-hythe; rectory, rated at £17 14s. 7d.; patron, the bishop. St Catherine, Creechurch; vicarage; patron, Magdalene college, Cambridge. St Lawrence, Jewry; vicarage, rated at £18 0s. 5d.; patrons, Baliol college, and the dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately. St Lawrence, Pounteney; a perpetual curacy; united with St Mary, Abchurch. St Leonard, Foster-lane; rectory, rated at £26 13s. 4d.; united with Christ-church vicarage. St Margaret, New Fish-street; rectory, rated at £31 11s. 8d.; united with St Magnus. St Margaret, Pattens; rectory, rated at £10; patrons, the crown, the lord-mayor and aldermen, and the lord-mayor and common-council, alternately. St Martin, Ironmonger-lane; rectory, rated at £12 7s. 6d.; united with St Olave, Old Jewry. St Martin, Orgars; rectory, rated at £19 16s. 3d.; united with St Clement, Eastcheap. St Martin, Outwich; rectory, rated at £13 9s. 9½d.; patrons, the merchant tailors' company. St Martin, Vintry; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; united with St Michael Royal. St Mary, Aldermanbury; perpetual curacy; in patronage

of the parishioners. St Mary Magdalene, Milk-street; rectory, rated at £19 17s. 6d.; united with St Lawrence, Jewry. St Mary, Woolchurch-Haw; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; united with St Mary, Woolnoth. St Matthew, Friday-street; rectory, rated at £21 7s. 3½d.; patrons, the bishop, and the duke of Buccleugh, alternately. St Michael, Cornhill; rectory, rated at £17; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Michael, Wood-street; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; patron, the crown and the parishioners alternately. St Mildred, Bread-street; rectory, rated at £16 6s. 8d.; patrons, the king and another alternately. St Mildred, Poultry; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; patrons, the crown and the mercers' company, alternately. St Nicholas, Aconr, rectory rated at £13; united with St Edmund the king. St Nicholas, Cole-abbey; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; patrons, the crown, and the dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately. St Nicholas Olave; rectory, rated at £7 19s. 7d.; united with the last. St Olave, Jewry; vicarage, rated at £18 10s. 6½d.; patron, the crown. St Peter, near Paul's-wharf; a rectory, rated at £9 4s. 2d.; united with St Bennet. St Peter le Poer; rectory, rated at £5 16s. 8d.; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Stephen, Coleman-street; vicarage, rated at £11; patrons, the parishioners. St Swithin, London-stowe; rectory, rated at £15 17s. 11d.; patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and the Rev. H. G. Watkins, alternately.

3. Livings in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury.

All-hallows, Bread-street; rectory, rated at £37 13s. 9d.; in patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. All-hallows, Lombard-street; rectory, rated at £22 6s. 8d.; patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. St Dionis, Backchurch; rectory, rated at £25; patrons, the same. St Dunstan in the east; rectory, rated at £60 7s. 11d.; patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. St John the Evangelist; rectory, rated at £15 19s. 7d.; united with All-hallows, Bread-street. St Leonard, Eastcheap; rectory, rated at £25 10s.; united with St Bennet, Gracechurch. St Mary, Aldermay; rectory, rated at £41; patrons, the archbishop of Canterbury and the dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately. St Mary-le-Bow; rectory, rated at £33 12s. 3½d.; united with All-hallows, Honey-lane, and St Pancras. St Mary, Bothaw; rectory, rated at £10 10s.; united with St Swithin. St Michael, Crooked-lane; rectory, rated at £26 8s. 4d.; patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. St Michael, Paternoster-Royal; rectory, rated at £7; patrons, the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Worcester, alternately. St Pancras, Soper-lane; rectory, rated at £13 6s. 8d.; united with St Mary-le-Bow. St Vedast, Foster; rectory, rated at £33 5s. 10d.; patrons, the archbishop of Canterbury and the dean and chapter of St Paul's, alternately.

4. Livings in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St Paul's.

St Faith the virgin; rectory, rated at £23 17s. 1d.; united with St Augustine, Watling-

street. St Gregory by St Paul's; rectory, not in charge; patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Helen, Bishopsgate; vicarage, not in charge; patrons, the same.

II. Parishes without the walls.

1. In the archdeaconry of London.

St Andrew, Holborn; rectory, rated at £18; in the patronage of the duke of Buccleuch. St Bartholomew the Great; rectory, rated at £8; patron, W. Phillips, Esq. St Bartholomew the Less; vicarage, rated at £13 16s. 8d.; patrons, the governors of St Bartholomew's hospital. St Botolph, without Aldergate; perpetual curacy, in patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. St Botolph, Aldgate; perpetual curacy; patron, R. Kynaston, Esq. Trinity in the Minories; perpetual curacy, in patronage of the crown.

2. In the jurisdiction of the commissary.

St Botolph, without Bishopsgate; rectory, rated at £20; patron, the bishop. St Bride; vicarage, rated at £16; in patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. St Dunstan in the West; vicarage, rated at £26 4s. 9d.; patron, the society for purchasing livings. St Sepulchre; vicarage, rated at £20; patron, St John's college, Oxford.

3. In the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St Paul's.

St Giles, without Cripplegate; vicarage, rated at £32 5s.; in patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's.

III. Parishes adjacent to the city.

St George the Martyr, and St Andrew above Bars; rectory, not in charge; patron, the duke of Buccleuch. St John the Baptist, Savoy; perpetual curacy; patron, the crown. St Peter ad Vincula; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 4d.; patron, the crown. These are in the archdeaconry of London.

St Giles in the Fields; rectory, not in charge; patron, the crown. St George, Bloomsbury; rectory, not in charge; patron, the crown. St George in the East; rectory, not in charge; patron, Brazen-nose college, Oxford. These are in the jurisdiction of the commissary.

IV. Parishes in the city and liberty of Westminster.

St Ann, Soho; rectory, not in charge; patron, the bishop. St Clement, Danes; rectory, rated at £52 7s. 1d.; patron, the marquess of Exeter. St George, Hanover-square; rectory, not in charge; patron, the bishop. St James, Piccadilly; rectory, not in charge; patron the bishop. St Martin in the Fields; vicarage, rated at £12; patron, the bishop of London. St Mary-le-Strand; rectory, rated at £13 8s. 4d.; patron, the crown. St Mary-le-Savoy; perpetual curacy; patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. St Paul, Covent-garden; rectory, not in charge; patron, the duke of Bedford. These are in the archdeaconry of Middlesex. St John, Millbank, and St Margaret, are rectories, not in charge; in the royal peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster.

V. Parishes in Southwark.

Christ church; rectory, not in charge; patrons, the trustees of Mr. Marshall's charities. St

George the Martyr; rectory, rated at £18 13s. 9d.; patron, the crown. St John, Horsley-down; rectory, not in charge; patron, the crown. St Olave; rectory, rated at £68 4s. 9d.; patron, the crown. St Saviour; perpetual curacy; patrons, the parishioners. St Thomas; a donative; patrons, the governors of St Thomas' hospital.

Besides these parishes, the metropolis contains many extra-parochial places, some of which contain a considerable population. The most important are Barnard's-Inn; Bridewell-hospital and Precinct; Clifford's, Furnival's, Gray's, Lincoln's, Sergeants', and Staple Inns; White Friar's Precinct; Inner and Middle Temple; Old Artillery ground liberty; Charter-house; Ely-palace; Norton-Fulgate liberty; Rolls liberty; Tower Precinct; East Smithfield liberty; close of Westminster-abbey, and the verge of the palaces of St James and Whitehall.

The collegiate church of St Peter at Westminster, or, as it is commonly called, Westminster-abbey, was originally a Benedictine-abbey. By Henry VIII. it was converted into a college of secular canons, with a dean and bishop. The abbey was restored by Mary; but in 1560, it was again changed into a college by Queen Elizabeth, and still continues such. It consists of a dean and twelve secular canons or prebendaries.

Ecclesiastical Edifices.—Some of the ecclesiastical edifices in London deserve notice in this place; though the limits of this work make it necessary to pass over many, well-deserving of attention.

St Paul's cathedral is the chief ecclesiastical edifice in the metropolis, and the finest specimen of Italian architecture in the world, after St Peter's in Rome. It stands on an eminence to the north of the Thames, on the site of an ancient Gothic structure of great magnificence, which unfortunately perished in the great fire of 1666. After several ineffectual attempts to repair the ancient structure, it was finally demolished. The first stone of the new structure was laid on the 21st of June 1675, and the last was laid on the top of the lantern in 1710; shortly after which, the queen and both houses of parliament attended public worship in it. The whole erection was thus completed in 35 years, under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren, one master-mason, Mr Thomas Strong, and while one prelate, Dr Henry Compton, filled the see of London. "It is built of Portland stone, in the form of a Latin cross, and is divided by two rows of massy pillars, into a nave and side aisles. At the extremities of the great transept are semicircular projections for porticos; and at the angles of the cross are square projections, which, besides containing staircases, vestries, &c., serve as buttresses of the dome. The west front toward Ludgate-street is extremely noble. The portico forming the grand entrance consists of 12 Corinthian columns, with an upper portico of eight columns of the composite order, supporting a triangular pediment. The entablature represents the history of St Paul's conversion in basso relievo, by Francis Bird. On the centre of the pediment is a statue of St Paul, and at the side

are statues of St James, St Peter, and the four evangelists. The whole rests on an elevated base, the ascent to which is formed by 22 steps of black marble." Each end of the east front is terminated by an elegant campaniel, each terminating in a dome. The south turret contains the clock, the north the belfry. At each end of the transept is a semicircular portico, formed of a dome supported by six Corinthian columns, with sculptured entablature. The east end of the church is semicircular, and ornamented with sculpture. The side walls are of rustic work, with two rows of pilasters, the lower being Corinthian, the upper composite. The dome, which is the principal feature of the building, rises from the intersection of the cross; the lower part is surrounded by 32 columns surmounted by a balustrade and range of Attic antes, on which rests the proper dome, surmounted by a lantern with a ball and cross. The whole building is surrounded by a cast-iron balustrade, weighing 200 tons, and erected on a low stone wall, at an expense of £11,000. Within the inclosure in front is a statue of Queen Anne, by Bird.

The interior is remarkably imposing, and not the less so from its wanting all that superfluity of ornament and gilding, so often to be met with in Italian churches. The pavement is formed of alternate slabs of black and white marble, and the interior of the dome is ornamented with flags taken in war. The walls are to a certain extent ornamented with monuments to illustrious men, executed by the sculptors of the highest merit. Among these may be named the monument to Lord Nelson, by Flaxman; Earl Howe, by Flaxman; Sir Ralph Abercromby, by Westmacott; Sir John Moore, by Bacon, &c. Lord Nelson lies in the vault immediately beneath the centre of the dome, and Sir Christopher Wren is interred under the entrance to the choir, on the great arch of which is the inscription, terminating with the words, "si monumentum quæris, circumspice!" The choir is divided from the body of the church by the organ gallery, which rests on eight beautiful Corinthian pillars. This, as well as the rest of the choir, presents much carving in wood, the work of the celebrated Gibbons. The choral service is performed here twice a-day. The whole length of the cathedral is 500 feet; the extreme breadth at the transept, 285; the height of the top of the cross from the floor of the vaults, 404 feet.

The ecclesiastical structure next in importance to St Paul's cathedral, is Westminster-abbey. The oldest part of the present building was erected in the reign of Edward the Confessor, on the site of an older structure. A large part was built by Henry III., who added a chapel to the Virgin, and the beautiful chapel, also dedicated to the Virgin, was erected in 1502, by Henry VII. In the end of the 17th century, the whole was repaired under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, who completed the western front by the erection of the towers. The finest entrance is that into the north limb of the transept. The appearance of the interior is com-

manding, and from the western entrance a view of the whole is obtained at once. The Gothic arches which separate the nave from the side aisles, are supported by 48 pillars of grey marble. The choir was constructed at a very recent date. On the north side are the monuments of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke and his countess, and of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster. On the south side are those of Sebert, the reputed founder of the ancient abbey, and of Anne of Cleves. The modern marble altar-piece, which was designed for the royal chapel at Whitehall, by Sir C. Wren, and presented to the abbey by Queen Anne, has been removed, and the ancient one has been as far as possible restored. In front of the altar is a curious mosaic pavement, said to have been executed by Richard de Ware, abbot of Westminster. Along the walls of the nave and transepts are numerous monuments to various celebrated individuals. In this abbey are ten chapels. Edward the Confessor's chapel is situated at the east end of the choir, immediately behind the altar. It contains the now much dilapidated, but once splendid work of Pietro Cavallini, the shrine of Edward the Confessor, erected by order of Henry III. Here are the tombs of Editha, consort of the Confessor, of Henry III., Edward I., Richard II. and his queen, and a small chantry chapel of great beauty, containing the tomb of Henry V. Here are kept also the coronation chairs, one of which contains the stone which Edward I. brought from Scone, in 1297. Henry VII.'s chapel was erected by the monarch whose name it bears, in 1502 and succeeding years. The name of the architect is not certainly known. The whole is in the later style of architecture, and is the most beautiful specimen in existence. It is dedicated to the Virgin, and the sum of £14,000 was expended on its erection. The exterior is unusually rich and varied, and is adorned with crocheted turrets, rising from the buttresses and ornamented with a profusion of sculpture. The entrance is from the east end of the abbey, under a stately arch; and the ascent is by a flight of steps of black marble. At the entrance are curiously formed gates of brass. Along the sides of the nave are the stalls of the knights of the bath. These are constructed of oak with Gothic canopies, and under each seat is the seat of the esquires of whom each knight has three, whose arms and designations are engraved on plates of brass. Above each stall hang the banner, sword, and helmet of the knight. The carving on these stalls is very minute and of a grotesque character. The roof of the chapel is nearly flat and is supported on arches between the nave and side aisles, which turn upon 12 stately Gothic pillars, curiously adorned with figures, fruit, and foliage. The whole ceiling is of stone, most elaborately carved, with exquisite fan-work and pendants. In the centre of the chapel stands the tomb of Henry VII., who erected it as a royal sepulchral chapel, in which none but those of royal blood were to be interred. The tomb is adorned with many devices alluding to his family and alliances, and is

constructed of a basaltic stone, from the designs of Torregiano. Among the illustrious persons whose monuments are seen here, may be mentioned Queen Elizabeth, Edward V., Charles II., William III. and Mary his consort, Queen Anne, and Prince George.

One of the most interesting structures in London is the Temple-church. The age of this building is not certainly known, but it is probable that it was erected about 1185, when Heraclitus, the patriarch of Jerusalem, dedicated it to the Virgin. The oldest portions now remaining are at the western end, where there is a circular edifice with Norman windows. The body, or eastern part of the church, appears to have been built about 1240, and here the arches are pointed. The whole appears to have been formed on the model of the Basilica, or metropolitan temple of Jerusalem. The entrance is through a superb Norman porch. This church very nearly fell a sacrifice to the great fire in 1666, and suffered much by fire in 1695. It has since been completely repaired. The church contains many sepulchral monuments; but the most remarkable are a number of stone figures, disposed in two groups of five each. Five of these figures are cross-legged, from which they are commonly regarded as the effigies of warriors who had fought with the infidels in the holy land. These figures are supposed to have been collected from various places, and to have been laid together in their present positions long after the death of the persons whom they represent. Antiquaries have formed various conjectures with regard to the individuals for whom these figures are intended, but they have not been able to offer any thing on the subject beyond mere conjecture.

Stepney Old church, dedicated to St Dunstan, is a curious Gothic structure, erected about the 14th century. It contains a remarkable font of high antiquity, and in the wall of the western porch is a stone with an inscription purporting that it came from Carthage, and once formed part of its walls.—St Martin-in-the-fields, in St Martin's-lane, is an elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture. It was founded in 1721, and designed by Gibbs, and is thought to stand a comparison with the best works of Sir Christopher Wren, after St Paul's cathedral. The expense of the structure was £37,000, to which the king added £1,500 for the purchase of an organ. The portico is greatly admired, but is not in correct taste, the pillars, which are six in number, being placed too far distant from each other. The interior is elegant; the roof is arched and supported by Corinthian columns.

St Margaret's church, New Palace-yard, is an elegant Gothic structure, near Westminster abbey. It was erected in the reign of Edward I., but has been considerably altered by repairs. Over the altar-table is a fine basso-relievo, representing Christ and the disciples at Emmaus. In the composition are some strange incongruities; one of the disciples is dressed like a Roman Catholic friar, and from his shoulders hangs a cardinal's hat; behind the other stands a page in Italian costume, with a hat and feathers!

Here is a superb painted window, executed at Dort in Holland, for Henry VII. It represents the crucifixion. In one of the side aisles is interred Sir Walter Raleigh.

St Stephen's, Walbrook; the interior of this church is regarded as the masterpiece of Sir C. Wren, and is said to excel every modern structure in proportion and elegance. The plan is chaste and beautiful; the dome, supported by eight arches, springing from eight single columns, is wonderfully light and scone in its effect. Over the altar is a fine picture by West, representing the interment of St Stephen.

St Helen's Bishopsgate-street, is one of the few churches which escaped the great fire. It is remarkable for several monuments, among which are those of Sir Thomas Gresham, who founded the Exchange, and Hook the astronomer.

St Dunstan's in the East is remarkable for its beautiful Gothic spire, said to have been designed by a daughter of Sir C. Wren.

Besides the parish churches there are 64 Episcopal chapels, 15 Roman Catholic chapels, exclusive of those in the adjoining villages, 6 Jewish synagogues, 6 Quakers' meeting houses, Arminian, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Swiss, and Swedish Protestant chapels, 3 Arian chapels, 43 Baptist, 95 Calvinist, 1 of Free-thinkers, 3 of Lady Huntingdon's connexion, 2 Huntingtonian, 1 Moravian, 3 Swedenborgian, 1 Sandemanian, 7 Unitarian, 18 Methodist.

Commerce of London.—The first branch of the commerce of London is that connected with the port, the foreign and coasting trade, both imports and exports. This is beyond doubt the most extensive in the world, and has increased with unexampled rapidity. The following statement of progress within the last 130 years, will suffice to give a general idea of its extent; it is quoted from a little work entitled 'Leigh's New Picture of London.'—"The number of vessels belonging to the port of London in 1701, amounted to 560, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. In 1710 the customs of the city are stated at £1,268,095, and those of all the outports at only £346,081.

During the reign of George I., the trade of London made little if any progress, owing to the South-sea scheme, the Scottish rebellion, and the Spanish war; but in 1732 commerce began to revive; its advances, however, were comparatively slow till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, after which it extended with uncommon rapidity. The next check it sustained was occasioned by the American war. But sooner was peace signed, than it proceeded with renewed vigour; for, so early as 1784, the value of exports to America only had increased to £3,397,500, considerably above the greatest amount in any year before the war. The nett sum of duties levied in the port of London, and paid into the exchequer, this year, rose to the vast sum of £4,472,091. From this period, to 1790, the commerce of London continued uniformly increasing. In that year, however, in consequence of the commencement of the war, the value of exports was upwards of £2,000,000 less than the preceding year, though the im-

ports scarcely suffered any diminution. Numerous bankruptcies consequently took place, but the timely interference of the legislature, and the voting of exchequer bills to the amount of £5,000,000, for the use of such persons as could give sufficient security, soon checked the growing distress.

"In the course of the three succeeding years the appearance of things was entirely changed. In 1796 the exports of London amounted in value to £18,410,499, and the imports to £14,719,466. The number of British ships that entered the port amounted to 2007, carrying 436,843 tons; and 2169 foreign vessels, carrying 287,142 tons. The total entering coast-wise was 11,176, including repeated voyages, which made a tonnage of 1,059,915. The following year, some alarm was spread among the merchants by the stoppage of bank payments in specie; but, through the intervention of parliament, confidence was soon restored. The nett amount of the customs was £3,950,608. In 1798, the importation of sugar and rum far exceeded those of any preceding year, as did likewise the revenue of the customs, which amounted to the sum of £5,321,187; in 1799, it had increased to £7,526,353; West India 4½ per cent. duty included; but next year it fell to £6,468,655. The official value of the imports in 1800 was £18,843,172, and of the exports £25,428,922, of which £13,272,494 was in British merchandise. Their real value exceeded £68,000,000, nearly two-thirds of the value of the trade of the whole kingdom. The number of vessels belonging to the port in that year was 2666, carrying 568,268 tons, and 41,402 men. Comparing this with the numbers returned in the beginning of last century, the increase is truly astonishing. On the quantity of tonnage it is nearly in the proportion of six to one, and on the amount of men and ships upwards of four to one. The East India Company's ships alone, carry more burden, by 21,166 tons, than all the vessels of London did a century ago. In 1806, the value of the imports and exports of London was £36,527,000; in 1819, £46,935,000; and in 1825 it was increased to £96,936,000; and in the year ending January, 1829, to £107,772,805. The number of coasters which entered the port in 1814 was 15,139; in 1821, 18,915; in 1827, 17,677. Of vessels employed in the foreign trade there were 4012 British and 1534 foreign. The number of steam vessels connected with the port of London is about 50. Besides the seamen employed to man these vessels, there are thousands of labourers engaged in loading and unloading, and in navigating the boats and craft."

Port.—The port of London, so far as it is under the jurisdiction of the corporation, reaches on the Kent side to Gravesend, and on the Essex side to the boundary-stone a little above Southend; but in the legal acceptance of the term it extends from the North Foreland in Kent, and Shoeberry-Ness in Essex, to London bridge. As actually occupied by shipping, it extends from London-bridge to Deptford, a distance of four miles. It is divided into the upper, middle, and lower pools, with a space be-

low extending to Deptford. The *upper-pool* is about 1600 yards in length, and extends from London-bridge to Union-hole; the *middle-pool*, 700 yards long, extends downwards to Wapping-New-stairs; the *lower-pool*, 1800 yards in length, to the Horseferry-tier, near Limehouse, and the space below, extending to Deptford, is about 2700 yards long. The average breadth is from 400 to 500 yards. Vessels of any burden can ascend the river to Deptford; the lower-pool admits vessels of 400 tons, the upper those of 200, and large barges can sail nearly 130 miles above London-bridge. The tide flows up about 80 miles from the mouth of the Thames, but the water is not salt above Gravesend. The spring-tides rise about 18 or 20 feet, the neap-tides 12 or 14.

Docks.—The wharfs and quays along the banks of the river having been found utterly inadequate to the purposes of commerce, the first proposal for the formation of docks was made in 1795, the plans and estimates for which were laid before a general meeting of merchants, and unanimously approved of, and in a few hours a subscription of £800,000 was filled up for carrying the same into execution. The West India docks were begun in 1800, and completed in two years. They are situated in the Isle of Dogs, across the narrowest part of which they extend, and communicate with the river at both ends, at Blackwall and at Limehouse. The docks are two in number: the northern one, which extends over 30 acres, and can accommodate 300 vessels, is intended for vessels arrived from the West Indies; the southern one, for loading outward-bound ships, covers 24 acres, and accommodates upwards of 200 vessels. The length of each is 2600 feet. An open shed, along the whole length of the quays in front of the warehouses, receives the cargoes; the goods are hoisted up to the different floors by means of cranes. These warehouses can contain the whole West Indian imports. By an act of parliament, all West India produce imported into London must be unloaded here. The company has a capital of £1,100,000, and the proprietors are paid an interest which is fixed by law at a maximum of 10 per cent., which the trade of the company has hitherto enabled them to pay. The canal to the south of the West India docks, which was cut to enable vessels to avoid the circuitous navigation, has not been much used for that purpose, and has been sold by the corporation to the West India dock company a few years ago.

The East India docks were founded in 1803, and completed in 1806. The Brunswick dock, at Blackwall, originally formed by Mr Perry, was purchased for the outward-bound shipping, and enlarged to the extent of 9½ acres. In addition, a new dock of 18 acres was dug for the discharge of the cargoes of homeward-bound vessels. The management of these docks is in the hands of the East India company, and all East Indian produce entering the port of London must be discharged here.

The London docks, which are situated between Rattcliffe-highway and the Thames, were begun in 1802 and completed in 1805. There

are two docks, one of 20 and the other of 14 acres, with basins for small craft. The capital of the company is £2,200,000. Here are extensive tobacco warehouses, covering 4 acres of ground, for which government pays a rent to the proprietors of £15,600 annually.

St Catherine's docks, which are situated between the London docks and the Tower, were opened in 1828. Eleven acres are covered by the wet docks, and 13 are occupied by the warehouses and quays. The cost was not less than £2,000,000.

It is proposed to form a dock for collier vessels at Hermandsey, thus leaving the river free from an encumbrance of which the owners of large trading vessels have long complained.

Inland Trade.—The inland communication of London with the interior, is accomplished partly by means of the river Thames, partly by the public roads, and partly by canals. The canals are the Paddington, the Regent's, and the Grand Surrey. The first and second communicate with the Grand Junction, leading into Lancashire and Yorkshire; the Surrey canal passes merely from Camberwell to Rotherhithe. It is supposed that the limited nature of the inland navigation of London arises from the prohibition to import coals through this channel. It is impossible to calculate the value of the inland commerce.

Manufactures.—“The manufactures of London are very various, and some of them are carried on on a most extensive scale. The southern banks of the river, for a considerable extent, are covered with manufactories, such as iron-founders, dyers, soap and oil makers, glass-makers, distillers, hat-makers, &c. The other principal manufactures consist chiefly of fine goods and articles of elegant use, such as cutlery, jewellery, gold and silver plate, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet work, carriages, &c. The breweries, ship-building yards, oil-cloth, and paper-hanging manufactories, vinegar and chemical works are also on a large scale; but the manufactures that employ the greatest number of men, are the silk manufactures in Spitalfields, and the watch manufactory in Clerkenwell, each of which employ, when trade is brisk, about 700 persons. The retail trade is immense. This will clearly appear, when we reflect that the population of London is upwards of a million and a half; that the strangers who are constantly in the metropolis are very numerous, and are always purchasers to a large amount; and that there are two sets of streets running almost parallel nearly the whole extent of London, from east to west, which, with very few exceptions, form a line of shops; the one lying to the south, near the river, extends from Mile-end to Parliament-street, more than three miles in length, including Whitechapel, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Cheap-side, St Paul's church-yard, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Charing-cross. The northern line, which extends about four miles, reaches from Shoreditch church almost to the end of Oxford-street. There are, besides, other streets, not in either of these lines, which contain many large shops, such as Fenchurch and Grace-

church-streets in the city, Cockspur-street, Pall-Mall, St James's-street, the Hay-market, Piccadilly, Bond-street, Regent-street, &c., at the west end of the town.”

Public Buildings connected with Commerce.—The Bank of England. This is a heavy piece of Grecian architecture, fronting Threadneedle-street, and facing also Lothbury, Bartholomew-lane, and Princes'-street. The centre of the principal, or south front, the hall, the bullion-court, and court-yard, were designed and erected in 1792, by George Sampson; the lateral wings of this façade, and the returns on the east and west sides, with several offices immediately attached, were built by Sir Robert Taylor, between 1770 and 1786, since which time the remainder of the building has been constructed by Mr Soane. The whole exterior has also been remodelled by the last named architect. The form of the area is irregular; its south front measures 365 feet in length; the west, 440; the north, 410; and the east, 245. There are eight open courts. The interior is in much better architectural taste than the exterior. For example—the entrance to the bullion court is copied from the arch of Constantine, and the chief cashier's office from the temple of the sun and moon at Rome.

The Royal Exchange, situated on the northern side of Cornhill, was erected in 1668, at an expense of £80,000, by Mr N. Hawkesmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. It occupies an area of 203 feet by 171, on the site of the former exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, which was destroyed in the great fire. The principal front faces Cornhill. In the centre is the grand entrance, and a piazza extends along the front. On each side of the entrance are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting an architrave, without pediment. In the inter-columnar space on each side is a niche, with well-executed statues of Charles I. and II., in Roman costume. On the entablature are the royal arms in relief. On each side of the entrance is a row of windows placed between demi-columns and pilasters of the composite order, and above all is a balustrade. Above the principal entrance rises a tower, 72 feet in height, erected in 1821, after the design of Mr G. Smith. It consists of a square story, an octagon, and a circular story of eight Grecian columns, surmounted by a vane in the form of a gilt grasshopper, the crest of Sir T. Gresham's arms. This tower is ornamented with various statues, emblematical figures, and reliefs. The north front, which faces Threadneedle-street, is very plain. The inside of the area is surrounded with piazzas, supporting a curiously ornamented entablature. Here are the arms of the king, the city, Sir Thomas Gresham, and the mercers' company; and 24 niches, 20 of which contain statues of the kings and queens of England, from Edward I. to George III., with a few exceptions; these were the work of G. Cibber, Rysbrach, and Wilton. Under the piazzas are 28 niches, only two of which are filled, with the statues of Sir T. Gresham and Sir John Barnard. In the centre of the area is a statue of Charles II., by Gibbons. The ex-

change is open daily from 8 in the morning to half-past 4 afternoon, but is most frequented from 1 to 4 o'clock. In the galleries above are the Royal exchange, Assurance office, Lloyd's coffee-house, &c.

The East India house, in Leadenhall-street, contains the offices of the East India company. The building was originally founded in 1726, but was completely remodelled and enlarged in 1798, under the superintendence of Mr Jupp. The front, which is of stone, and about 200 feet in length, is in the Grecian style of architecture, and in the centre is a portico, rising to the full height of the building, supported on six fluted Ionic columns. The frieze is ornamented with sculpture, and an emblematical group of figures in alto-relievo adorns the pediment. The basement windows are arched, those of the principal story square, and a handsome balustrade surmounts the whole. In the anterior are several noble rooms, containing many paintings and sculptures. The grand court-room, the sale-rooms, the library, and the museum, are particularly worthy of notice. The last may be visited by strangers, who obtain tickets from any director.

The Trinity-house, on Tower-hill, was erected in 1793, under the direction of Mr S. Wyatt. It is constructed of Portland stone, in the Grecian style, with a rustic basement. It is ornamented with busts and reliefs. In the interior are some good pictures and various naval curiosities. The corporation of the Trinity-house is the guardian of the interests of British shipping in general. They examine such children as are educated for the sea in Christ's hospital, and the masters of king's ships; they also appoint pilots for the Thames, settle the rate of pilotage, &c.

The Custom-house, which stands in Lower Thames-street and fronts the river, was founded in 1813, and first opened for public business in 1817. The river front consists of a central division and two wings, each of which has a central colonnade of the Ionic order, resting on a rustic basement, and supporting an architrave, which in the centre is surmounted by a balustrade, and in the wings by attic stories. The central portion was rebuilt in 1825, the foundations having previously been found insecure. In this is the long-room, 186 feet by 60. The whole length of the building is 480 feet, and the breadth 100. During the erection of this structure the old custom-house was burnt to the ground, in 1814.

The Excise-office, in Broad-street, was founded in 1763, on the site of Gresham college. It is a handsome structure of considerable extent, and well adapted for the purposes for which it was erected.

The Auction-mart, in Bartholomew-lane, is a handsome stone structure, erected in 1809, under the superintendence of Mr John Walters. The interior contains a spacious saloon for the exhibition of particulars of sales of every description; various apartments for auctions; coffee-room, &c.

Commercial-hall, in Mincing-lane, is an elegant structure, built in 1811, after designs by Mr Woods. In front is a portico of six Ionic

columns, ornamented with some emblematical reliefs. The interior contains show and salerooms, for the exhibition and sale of colonial produce, as well as a large coffee-room, and various private counting-houses.

The Corn Exchange, in Mark-lane, is a neat structure, with a Doric portico, and forming a colonnade about a quadrangular court. Under the colonnade are seats and tables for the corn-dealers. In the entrance building are two coffee-houses.

Immediately adjoining this is the New Corn Exchange. This was erected in 1828, and is a handsome Grecian structure, well adapted for the accommodation of the merchants.

The Stock Exchange is situated at the upper end of Capel-street, close to the Bank. It was erected in 1801, stock-jobbers having previously transacted business in the Bank Rotunda, Regular stock-brokers alone are allowed to transact business here.

The South Sea House, in which the affairs of the South Sea company are transacted, is a handsome Doric edifice in Threadneedle-street. In the interior is a square court, surrounded by a piazza of Tuscan pillars.

The General Post-office was originally established in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate-hill, whence it was removed to the Black-Swan in Bishopsgate-street. On occasion of the great fire in 1666, it was removed to Brydges-street, Covent-garden, and afterwards to Lombard-street, where it continued to September 23d, 1829, when it was removed to its present situation on the site of an ancient college and sanctuary in St Martin's-le-Grand. This magnificent building was begun in 1825, from designs by R. Smirke, Esq., and completed in 1829. It is of the Ionic order. The basement is of granite, but the building is of brick, faced with Portland stone. It is 400 feet in length and 80 in depth. In the centre of the front is a portico, consisting of six columns of Portland stone, resting on pedestals of granite. The vestibule, or great hall, occupying the centre of the building, forms a public thoroughfare from St-Martin's-le-Grand to Foster-lane. This hall is 80 feet long, 60 broad, and 53 in height. On the north side of this hall are the receiving-rooms for newspapers, inland and ship letters, behind which are rooms for the letter-sorters and carriers. The mails are taken in at the eastern door. On the south side are the offices of the receiver-general and accountant, also the foreign letter office. At the east end is the two-penny post-offices, with rooms for receivers, sorters, and carriers. In the upper rows are apartments in which the foreign clerks reside. The basement story is fire-proof. It contains the rooms of the mail-coach guards, and offices for the servants, with an armoury. The whole building is lighted with gas. According to a calculation made in May, 1828, it appears that the average number of letters, brought daily into the London office by 24 mails, was 28,466, or 8,881,704 in the course of a year. The two-penny post, for the conveyance of letters within three miles of the general post-office, is only a branch of the latter. There are many receiv-

ing offices scattered about town, and the number of letters sent daily through this medium is calculated at 40,000. There are six collections and deliveries in town daily, Sundays excepted.

Offices of Government and other Public Buildings.—The House of Lords, in Old Palace-yard, is a plain building, with a front in the Gothic style, designed by Mr James Wyatt. The interior of the house is ornamented with tapestry, representing the victory over the Spanish armada. The chamber in which the peers meet is oblong, and rather less than that of the House of Commons. The throne, which was erected in 1820, has a superb canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported by two columns, richly gilt and adorned with oak leaves and acorns. In the same building is the celebrated star chamber.—The House of Commons is connected with the House of Lords by a Gothic colonnade. The room in which the assemblies of the commons are held, was formerly called St Stephen's chapel, having been erected by King Stephen. It was rebuilt by Edward III., in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and 12 secular priests were appointed. There still remains a beautiful Gothic window in the west front. There are galleries on each side of the room for the use of the members, and a small gallery at the end, for the accommodation of strangers. The speaker's chair stands at some distance from the wall, and is surmounted with the royal arms. The seat on the floor, on the right hand of the speaker is called the *Treasury Bench*, because some of the members of administration usually sit there. The side immediately opposite is occupied by the leading members of the opposition. Beneath the House of Commons, in passages or apartments appropriated to various uses, are considerable remains of an under chapel of curious workmanship, and a side of a cloister, the roof of which is scarcely surpassed by the exquisite beauty and richness of Henry VII.'s chapel in the neighbouring abbey.

The Horse-guards, in Whitehall, is the office of the commander-in-chief of the army, and is so called from being the station where his majesty's guards do duty.

The Treasury, in St James's-park, close to Whitehall, is a handsome Grecian structure, planned by Kent, in which the treasury-board meets.

The Council-office, Whitehall, was erected after the designs of Mr Soane, in 1826. It is an oblong rectangular structure, projecting at both ends, and surrounded with Corinthian pillars. These support an entablature and balustrade, above which is an attic story, also surmounted by a stone balustrade. The Corinthian columns are copied from the temple of Jupiter Stator. In the west end is the council-chamber, a magnificent apartment, occupying the whole height of the edifice. The sides are ornamented with Ionic pillars in scagliola. In this splendid room his majesty's privy council meets to hear appeals from the subordinate tribunals of the East and West Indies.

The Admiralty-office, Whitehall, is a large

structure of brick and stone, erected on the site of Wallingford-house. The front has two deep wings, and a lofty Ionic portico. Here are the chambers for transacting the business of the admiralty, as well as handsome residences for seven of the commissioners.

Somerset-house, Strand, is situated on the site of an older structure, erected in 1549 by the protector Somerset. In succeeding years, Somerset-house became the residence of various queens. Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, and the consorts of Charles I. and II. resided here. The old structure presented a curious mixture of Grecian and Gothic architecture, and was pulled down in 1774, to make room for the erection of a spacious building for certain government offices. The designs were made by Sir William Chambers, and the centre and west wing were early completed, but the east wing was wanting till 1829, when it was begun for the new establishment for education called King's college. "Somerset-house, occupying a space about 800 feet in width, and 500 in depth, is built in the form of a quadrangle, with a large court in the centre. The Strand front consists of a rustic basement of nine arches, supporting Corinthian columns, surmounted in the centre by an attic, and at the extremities by a balustrade. The key-stones of the arches are adorned with colossal masks in alto-relievo, emblematical of Ocean and the eight principal rivers of England. On the three central windows of the first floor are medallions in bas-relief of George III., his queen, and the prince of Wales. The attic is divided into three parts by four statues of venerable men, representations of Justice, Truth, Valour, and Moderation. The whole is surmounted by the British arms, supported by Fame the genius of England. The three central arches of the basement form the entrance of the vestibule, in which are two busts, by Wilton, of Michael Angelo and Sir I. Newton. In the court, opposite the entrance, is a bronze cast of the Thames, by Bacon, lying at the foot of a pedestal, on which is a statue of George III. Before the river front, is a spacious terrace commanding a magnificent view of the metropolis and river, raised on rustic arches, ornamented with a colossal mask on the Thames in alto-relievo." The principal departments of government which are carried on here, are the stamp-office, the victualling-office, the audit-office, and the navy-office. The front towards the Strand contains the apartments allotted to the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Geological Society, and the Royal Academy of Arts.

The Mint is a handsome Grecian structure, on Tower-hill. The front is adorned with columns and pilasters, and consists of three stories, having a centre and wings, the centre being surmounted by a pediment, the remainder by a balustrade. The architect was Mr Smirke, Jun.

The Tower of London is situated on the north bank of the Thames, at the eastern extremity of the city. The origin of the building is involved in great doubt, but it is generally believed that the oldest part of the structure now

in existence, was constructed under the directions of William the Conqueror. The whole structure is surrounded by a ditch, and is separated from the Thames by a platform. The exterior circuit of the ditch is 3166 feet. "The ditch, of very considerable width and depth, proceeds northward on each side of the fortress, nearly in a parallel line, and meets in a semi-circle; the slope is faced with brick, and the great wall has been repaired with that material so frequently, that it might almost be disputed whether any part of it but the turrets had ever been stone. Cannon are planted at intervals round the line, and command every avenue leading to Tower-hill. The ditch is much neglected, and contains but little water. The interior of the wall is lined with houses, to the evident injury of the place as a fortress." The principal buildings within the walls are the following:—The church called *St Peter ad Vincula*, in which have been interred the bodies of many persons beheaded in the Tower; the White Tower, which is considered the oldest part of the structure, and is the most prominent building in the Tower; the walls are eleven feet in thickness, and it contains the *sea and volunteer* armouries, as also the chapel of St John, a curious specimen of Gothic architecture, now used as a depository for some of the records; the office of the keeper of the records, containing all the rolls from the time of King John to that of Richard III.; the jewel-office, a strong stone room, in which the crown jewels are preserved; the horse armoury, in which are suits of armour of various dates, from 1272 to 1685, attributed to various celebrated personages; the grand storehouse, containing the small armoury, &c.; the Spanish or Asiatic armoury; the Beauchamp tower, in which many celebrated state prisoners have been confined, and the Lion's tower, built by Edward IV.; in which the menagerie is kept. The Tower is governed by a constable, usually a man of high rank, who has under him a lieutenant and deputy-lieutenant, the latter of whom has the title of governor, and resides in the Tower.

Courts of Law.—The great courts of judicature are the courts of chancery, of exchequer, or king's bench, and of common pleas. The court of chancery is the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, after the parliament. During term time, the lord-chancellor sits in Westminster-hall, during the vacation in Lincoln's-inn-hall. These courts are open to the public. The court in Westminster is a spacious square room, having a handsome circular gallery for the accommodation of students and suitors. It is surmounted by a dome, through each side of which the light is admitted by a large circular window. The vice-chancellor sits in a court at Lincoln's-inn, and sometimes in Westminster-hall. The master of the rolls, who is keeper of the records of these courts, has also a court in which cases of equity are decided. He sits in a room adjoining the Rolls chapel in Chancery-lane.

The court of exchequer, the judges of which are styled barons, has the power of trying causes both in law and equity. All matters relating to

the king's revenue, treasury, customs, and fines, are within its jurisdiction. The records of this court are of high value.

The court of king's bench is the supreme court of common law, and is so called from its proceedings always being supposed to be conducted in presence of the king. It was wont to be held in any palace in which the king happened to be actually residing, but it has been fixed at Westminster, as an ancient royal palace. The court likewise sits at certain periods in the court-room at Guildhall. The court of common-pleas is also a king's court. Its jurisdiction extends over all England, and it takes cognizance of pleas between subject and subject, but not of pleas of the crown, as the king's bench has. This court sits at Westminster, and one of the judges goes, after term, to Guildhall in the city, to hear *nisi prius* causes. Westminster-hall, in which these courts are held, was originally erected by William Rufus, and was used as a banqueting house. Having fallen into a state of great dilapidation, it was repaired and altered by Richard II., in 1397. It was first called the New-hall Palace, to distinguish it from the Old Palace at the south end. Westminster-hall is one of the largest rooms in Europe unsupported by pillars; its length is 270 feet, its height 90, and its breadth 74. The roof consists chiefly of chestnut wood, most curiously constructed, in a fine Gothic style. It is everywhere adorned with angels supporting the arms of Richard II. and Edward the Confessor, as is the stone-moulding that runs round the hall, with the hart couchant under a tree and other devices of the former monarch. Parliaments often sat in this hall, which has likewise been used for the trial of peers and other distinguished persons, and for the banqueting room at the coronation of the kings of England. At each extremity is a fine Gothic window. The front is partly in the florid style of English architecture, highly ornamented with sculpture.

Other courts of law are, the exchequer chamber, which is merely a court of appeal, held by the lord-chancellor, lord-treasurer, and judges of the king's bench and common-pleas; the court of admiralty, which takes cognizance of all crimes committed on the high seas, or on rivers below the first bridge next the sea; the court of arches, and the prerogative court, held in Doctors commons, for the trial of ecclesiastical, and certain classes of civil causes; the insolvent debtors court, which is held by three commissioners, in a neat building, erected in 1824, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, after designs by Mr Soane; the Palace or Marshalsea court, which decides all civil suits within twelve miles of the king's palace, except in the city, or regarding the affairs of any of the king's household.

Inns of court.—These are institutions in which the professors of the law originally lived and were educated. At present no form of education is carried on, mere residence alone being required to qualify a person to be called to the bar. These inns are governed by masters, principals, benchers, stewards, &c., who have

the power of excluding from the common-table, or even of expelling from the society such persons as are found guilty of certain offences. The principal inns of court are the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's, and Gray's Inn. The temple was anciently the dwelling of the knights' templars. The principal entrance is by Middle Temple gate, a short distance within Temple-Bar. The Inner Temple stands off the east of the entrance, and has a cloister and a large garden. The society consists of benchers, barristers and students. The Middle Temple joins the Inner Temple on the west, and is chiefly remarkable for its hall, which contains an ancient carved screen, a picture of Charles I. by Vandyke, and portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, George I. and George II. The church of the Temple has already been described. Lincoln's-Inn, so called from its occupying the site of a mansion of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, in the reign of Edward I., stands between Chancery-lane and Lincoln's-inn-square. The chapel, which forms one side of the quadrangle, was erected in 1620, after designs by Inigo Jones. The hall is a handsome room in the Gothic style, the windows of which are adorned with painted glass. It contains Hogarth's painting of Paul before Felix. The gateway in Chancery-lane is of brick, and was erected in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Thomas Lovell. Gray's-Inn is in Holborn; it receives this name from its having been the residence of the ancient family of Gray of Wilton, by whom it was bequeathed to students of the law, in the reign of Edward III. The spacious garden connected with this is open to the public. The hall contains a curious screen of carved oak, and portraits of Charles I. and II., James II., and Lord Raymond. The Inns of Chancery are chiefly occupied by attorneys and solicitors. They are Clement's, Thavies', Clifford's, Staple, Lyon's, Furnival's, Barnard's, Symond's, and New Inns. There are two Sergeants' Inns; one in Fleet-street and the other in Chancery-lane.

Prisons.—The prisons of the metropolis are: for criminals, Newgate, Cold-bath-fields, Millbank penitentiary, New prison at Clerkenwell, Tothill fields, Bridewell, and Surrey county gaol; for debtors, Giltspur-street compter, the Fleet, the Marshalsea, Borough compter, King's-Bench, and the Debtors' prison.

Establishments for Education.—The London university was instituted in 1825, and the first stone was laid by the duke of Sussex, 30th April, 1827. The capital proposed to be raised by the shareholders is from £150,000 to £300,000, in shares of £100. The subscribers expect to be recompensed by the fund formed by fees taken from pupils, and in part by the privilege of recommending pupils at a lower rate of entry. The building was opened for lectures on October 1st, 1828. There are professors of Languages, Mathematics, Physics, Moral Philosophy, and the sciences connected with it, Law, History, Political economy, and the Medical sciences. Hitherto the success of the school has not equalled the expectations that were raised, but there cannot be a doubt of

its ultimate prosperity. Its affairs are managed by a council, elected biennially by the shareholders. The building, which is in the Grecian style, was designed by Mr Wilkins.—King's college was founded shortly after the above, chiefly with the view of uniting a religious education in conformity with the doctrines of the church of England with the other branches. The building forms the east wing of Somerset-house. The estimated expense of the whole is £170,000. The archbishop of Canterbury is perpetual visitor.

The Charter-house, so called from its position on the site of a convent of Carthusian monks, was founded in 1611, by Thomas Sutton, at an expense of £20,000, who also left for its endowment estates worth £4,500 per annum. The scholars are admitted on the recommendation of the governors, and receive classical and other instruction, and are supplied with all the necessaries of life. There are numerous exhibitions at the universities, belonging to this school. Those children who are found not qualified for the universities are apprenticed with a fee of £40. The governors have the advowson of nine livings. There is connected with the foundation an hospital for 80 poor men, who have been merchants or military officers, each of whom receives £14 per annum, with board and lodging. The buildings are ancient and curious, situated in Charter-house-square.

Westminster school, in Deans-yard, Westminster, was founded in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth. The foundation is for 40 scholars, who receive education and necessaries free, but many private pupils are educated here. Eight boys are admitted annually on the foundation. There are many small exhibitions in different colleges, to which the scholars of Westminster have claims.

St Paul's school, situated behind St Paul's cathedral, was founded in 1509, by Dr Collet, dean of St Paul's. The revenues exceed £6000, and 153 boys receive free education, with the prospect of valuable exhibitions in the universities. The Mercers' company are perpetual trustees, and the master of the company nominates the scholars. The building was rebuilt in 1822, after designs of Mr G. Smith; it is a handsome Grecian structure with a projecting portico of six columns, resting on a rustic basement, through which is the entrance.

Merchant-tailors' school, formed by the company in 1561, stands in Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street. In this 100 boys are educated gratis, 50 at 2s. 6d. per quarter, and 100 at 5s. This school possessed 37 fellowships in St John's college, Oxford, and many scholarships and exhibitions in other colleges.

Christ's hospital, Newgate-street, was founded in 1552, by Edward VI. on the instigation of Dr Ridley. This, which was at first only a grammar school for boys and a sewing school for girls, has gradually been extended, and at present from 1000 to 1400 boys are educated, at an annual expense of £30,000. This school has also exhibitions in the universities. The whole buildings, except a small portion of the

more ancient part, have lately been rebuilt from designs by Mr Shaw. There is a preparatory school at Hertford to which the younger children are sent previously to their being admitted on the foundation.

There are 237 parish schools in London. Upwards of 20,000 children are taught in the national schools, about 12,000 in the Lancasterian, and about 66,000 in the Sunday schools.

Lectures on the various branches of Medical science are delivered at the hospitals, London university, King's college, at the schools in Windmill-street, Webb-street, and by eminent men at private establishments.

Lectures on painting, anatomy, architecture, sculpture and perspective, are delivered at the Royal academy in Somerset-house.

The Royal academy of music has been founded for the education of professed musicians.

Various Philosophical courses of lectures are delivered at the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, and the London Institution in Moorfields. There are Mechanics' institutions in Chancery-lane, Spitalfields, Rotherhithe, &c., where lectures are delivered on various subjects, chiefly scientific.

The Gresham lectures, which had become more sinecures, are about to be resumed and delivered in the theatre of the London Institution. The endowment left by Sir T. Gresham affords a salary of £100 to each professor.

Literary Institutions.—These are so numerous that little can be done beyond enumerating them. The Royal Society, founded in 1663, by Charles II., holds its meetings in Somerset-house. It possesses a museum and library of great value. The society of Antiquaries was chartered in 1751, by George II., but was founded in 1572. They also possess a museum and library. The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, was founded in 1754, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Its meetings are held in a building in John-street, Adelphi. The collection of pictures, models, &c., is of considerable value and interest. The Royal Academy, Somerset-house, was incorporated in 1765. It is instituted for the encouragement of the fine arts. An annual exhibition of works of living artists takes place in Somerset-house, at which upwards of £6,000 are drawn for entrance money, which is sufficient to defray all the expenses connected with the institution. The Royal society of Literature was established in 1823; its general object is the encouragement of learning. The Zoological society, which was instituted in 1826, possesses a museum and garden. The former, which is in Bruton-street, contains an extensive collection of animals preserved in various ways. The gardens, which are situated on the north-east side of the Regent's-park, are not extensive, but are laid out in such a manner as to appear so. A large number of living animals are kept here, in paddocks, dens, or cages, according to their peculiar habits. The number was upwards of 450 above a year ago. Other societies are: the Linnean, the British Mineralogical, the Geological, the Royal Asia-

tic, the Entomological, the Mathematical, the Medico-Botanical, the Philosophical, the Horticultural, the board of Agriculture, the Phrenological society, the Architectural, &c. &c. The musical societies are the Philharmonic, the Antient concerts, the Cecilian society, the Madrigal club, and the Vocal concerts. The medical and surgical corporations are the Royal college of Physicians, the college of Surgeons and the Apothecaries company. There are likewise several medical societies, the members of which meet for mutual instruction.

Libraries.—The library of the British museum may be regarded as the grand national repository of books, as well as of other interesting objects. The foundation of this is due to Sir Hans Sloane, who by will directed that his collection of books and curiosities should be offered to parliament at a price much below the half of that which was expended in collecting them. Sir Robert Cotton presented his library, and those of the secretary Harley, of George III., of Mr Maddox, Major Edwards, Dr Birch, and of Dr Burney, were added at different periods by gift or purchase. "The building of the British museum (in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, formerly the residence of the duke of Montague,) forms a square, inclosed by a high brick wall, which excludes the house from view; at each corner is a turret, and over the great Ionic arch of the entrance is a large and handsome cupola. On entering the gate, a spacious quadrangle presents itself, with an Ionic colonnade on the south side and the main building on the north. The length of this is 216 feet and the height 57." The architect was Peter Paget, a native of Marcellus. Copies of all books entered in Stationers'-hall are given to the library. It is extremely rich in manuscripts, both ancient and modern, in rare books and curious editions. The library is open to the public on certain conditions. Among the curiosities possessed by the museum are numerous Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman antiquities, especially the Elgin marbles from the Parthenon, and an immense collection of coins. There are likewise large collections of objects illustrative of natural history, of the arts of foreign nations, and other articles which cannot well be reduced to any classification. A new and commodious building, from the elegant designs of Mr Smirke, is now in process of erection in the vacant space behind the present structure, and is intended as the future depository of the collection. When finished it will form a quadrangle, built of brick and faced with stone. The east wing, which is already completed, is an edifice of noble proportions, 500 feet long. In the centre is a portico of four Ionic columns, fronting the inner side of the quadrangle. Among the other important collections of books in the metropolis may be mentioned the City Library, in Guildhall, those of the London, Royal, and Russell Institutions, and of the Medical Society.

Public Charities.—The Foundling hospital, established in 1739, stands close to Brunswick and Mecklenburg squares. There are generally

about 200 children here, and about 180 supported in the country. The annual expense is above £13,000.—The Deaf and Dumb asylum, founded in 1807, is capable of receiving 200 children.—The Magdalene asylum, in Blackfriars'-road, contains about 80 females.—The asylum at Lambeth, and the London Orphan asylum, are intended for the support and education of orphans. Females only are admitted into the former.—The school for the Indigent blind, founded in 1799, accommodates 60 persons, who are educated in various employments, so as to enable them to contribute to the support of the establishment while in it, and to their own in after life.—Greenwich and Chelsea hospitals are retreats for disabled seamen and soldiers, for descriptions of which see articles GREENWICH and CHELSEA, and where are also noticed the royal Naval and Military asylums.—St Thomas's hospital, High-street, Borough, was founded in 1213 by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, and enlarged in 1551 by the mayor and citizens of London. The whole was rebuilt in 1693, and a large addition was made in 1732. The number of patients which this hospital can contain is 485, and about 11,000 pass through it annually. The annual expense exceeds £10,000.—Guy's hospital, in St Thomas-street, Borough, was founded in 1721 by Thomas Guy, bookseller in London. The erection cost him £18,793, and the sum he bequeathed for its endowment was £219,419. In 1829, Thomas Hunt, Esq. left £200,000 to this charity. It contains upwards of 400 beds.—St Bartholomew's hospital, in West Smithfield, was founded in the last year of Henry VIII.'s reign. In 1729 it was rebuilt, after designs by Gibbs, and now forms a spacious quadrangle of lofty buildings, one side of which is occupied by the offices. There are 3 physicians, 3 surgeons, 3 assistant surgeons, and an apothecary. About 10,000 persons are annually treated in this hospital. Persons suffering from accidents are admitted at all times.—St George's hospital, near Hyde-park-corner, was founded in 1733, and rebuilt in an elegant style in 1828, after the designs of Mr Smirke. It can accommodate 350 patients.—Westminster hospital, in St James's-street, Westminster, was established in 1719.—Middlesex hospital, in Charles-street, Cavendish-square, was founded in 1745. Its finances are low, and though there are 300 beds, not above 200 patients can be admitted. Lying-in-women are attended at their own houses. There are 3 physicians, an accoucheur, and 3 surgeons.—The London hospital was founded in 1740, and rebuilt in 1759. It is situated in Whitechapel-road, and the persons relieved are seamen, watermen, coal-heavers, shipwrights, and the like.—The Small-pox hospital, Battle-bridge, opened in 1767, has been of late chiefly employed for the reception of fever cases.—Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-hospital was founded in 1752.—The British Lying-in-hospital, founded in 1749, is in Brownlow-street.—Other hospitals of this class are the City of London, the General, the Central, and the Knight-rider-street institutions, some of which receive patients, or supply attendance to the poor at their

own houses, according to circumstances.—Bethlehem hospital, Lambeth, is a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, to which Henry VIII. granted a charter of incorporation. The present structure was begun in 1812, after designs by Mr Lewis, and finished at an expense of £100,000. The front is a magnificent range, upwards of 580 feet in length. In the centre is an Ionic portico of six columns, and from the middle of the roof rises a dome. Upwards of 200 patients can be accommodated here, and the annual expense is about £18,000. The building and airing grounds occupy a space of 12 acres.—St Luke's hospital is an establishment of a similar nature, in Old-street-road. It was founded in 1732, and the present building was completed in 1786 at an expense of £55,000. The edifice is of brick, and about 500 feet long, affording accommodation for 300 patients. The annual expense is £9,000.—Besides these, there are the Lock hospital, near Hyde-park-corner; the Ophthalmic infirmary in Moorfields; the Samaritan society; the Grey-coat hospital, and the Green-coat hospital.

The dispensaries, which are about 20 in number, are of extensive usefulness, relieving upwards of 50,000 patients annually at the small expense of £5,000. There are also about 12 vaccine dispensaries, at which more than 8000 are annually vaccinated.

The principal miscellaneous charities are the following.—The Royal Humane society, founded in 1774, for the encouragement of efforts to save persons in danger of drowning.—The Small-debt Relief society, founded in 1772.—The Mendicity society, established in 1818.—The Philanthropic society.—The Prison Discipline and Marine societies.—The African institution.—The Westminster Benevolent society.—The British and Foreign Bible society, and many others too numerous to mention.

There are numerous almshouses, as Emmanuel hospital, Aske's hospital; Bancroft's, Trinity, Fishmongers', Whittington's, Drapers', Henry VIII's, and other almshouses; Norfolk college, &c.

On the subject of pauperism and parish relief, the latest information which we can obtain is the following. "The number of persons relieved permanently in London, on an average of three years, 1817-1819, was 36,034; occasionally, being parishioners, 81,282; so that the number of persons relieved from the poor rates appears to have been nearly 11½ per cent. of the resident population, while in 1803 it was only 7½. The total amount of money raised by the poor rates was £679,284 per annum, being at the rate of 13s. 5½d. per head on the population, or 2s. 5d. in the pound on the sum of £5,603,057 as assessed for property tax in 1815. The increase of pauperism has been accompanied by a decrease of friendly societies. Much pains were taken in 1815, by a remarkably humane gentleman, to ascertain the number of mendicants in London only, and the result was, that there were 6876 adults, and 7288 children, making the total of 14,164."

Places of Public Amusement.—The theatres are—the King's theatre, or Italian opera-house,

in the Haymarket, is a handsome structure, erected in 1818, after designs by Mr Nash.—Drury-lane theatre, Brydges-street, erected in 1811.—Covent-garden theatre, a superb Grecian structure in Bow-street, erected in 1809 after designs by Mr Smirke.—Haymarket theatre, opened in 1821, is a fine building with a Corinthian portico of six pillars.—The English Opera-house, Strand, was burned to the ground in 1830, but is now rebuilding.—The Surrey theatre, in Blackfriars'-road, was lately opened for a secondary class of theatrical performances.—The Royal Coburg theatre was opened in 1818 in Waterloo-bridge road, for ballets, melodramas, and the like.—Saddler's-Wells, in St John's-street road, is appropriated to the performance of pantomimes, burlettas, spectacles, dancing, &c.; but is particularly famous for its aquatic exhibitions, which have some resemblance to the ancient *naumachia*, the whole space beneath the stage being filled with water, and allowing a display very different from that of the other theatres.—Astley's, or the royal amphitheatre, is a summer theatre, where pantomimes, burlettas, and unrivalled feats of horsemanship, rope-lancing, &c., are exhibited.—The Adelphi theatre, Strand, is open during the winter for the performance of burlettas, pantomimes, and dancing, and in spring for an entertainment in which Messrs Mathews and Yates (the proprietors) are the sole performers.—The Olympic theatre, in Wych-street, was opened in 1806 for equestrian performances, and is now used in winter for melodramas, pantomimes, &c.—West London theatre, Tottenham-street, is similar to the last.

Of the public gardens, those of Vauxhall are alone worthy of notice. They are situated in the parish of Lambeth, near the Thames, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Westminster-bridge. The gardens are beautiful and extensive, and contain a variety of walks: when open for public amusement they are illuminated with variegated lamps, and adorned with transparent devices. Nearly facing the west door is an orchestra, and opposite to it is a pavilion of the composite order. The musical performance takes place in a great room, or rotunda, 70 feet in diameter.—The tea-gardens in the metropolis and its vicinity are numerous, and well-frequented by the lower and middle classes of society, but do not deserve particular notice.

Among other public amusements are concerts, oratorios, &c. which take place at stated seasons.

The public exhibitions of works of art are the following:—The exhibition of the Royal Academy in Somerset-house; those of the British institution; of the society of British artists; and of the society of water-colour painters. The national gallery, in Pall-Mall, is open to all on four days of the week; it is not extensive, but contains some pictures of great value. Of private collections and galleries, to which admission may be obtained, the following are the most important: the duke of Sutherland's gallery; marquess of Westminster's; Mr Hope's; Mr Soane's museum, &c. The diorama, in Regent's-park, the panoramas, and the microcosm, and the cosmorama, are all interesting objects.

The colosseum, in the Regent's-park, is a superb polygon, surmounted with a dome 400 feet in circumference, and having a doric portico of six columns. It is only used for the exhibition of a panoramic view of London as seen from the top of St Paul's, from sketches taken by Mr Horner in 1821. It occupies 40,000 square feet of canvas, and the illusion is perfect.

The periodical press in the metropolis.—The newspapers have now risen to a high degree of importance. The number of copies of the morning journals now daily put into circulation is about 28,000, and of evening journals about 12,000. The profit which daily accrues to the government from this source is £722 16s. 8d. Of Sunday papers not less than 110,000 copies are circulated, producing an annual revenue of £92,000. There are 7 daily morning papers, 6 daily evening, 4 printed three times weekly, 2 twice, 1 on Monday, 1 on Tuesday, 1 on Wednesday, 4 on Thursday, 13 on Saturday, 9 on Sunday, and 4 on Sunday and Monday. Of periodical reviews there are 9, mostly quarterly; of magazines, monthly and weekly, 20; of periodical philosophical and scientific works upwards of 12, quarterly, monthly, and weekly; of theological magazines upwards of 6.

Representatives.—The city of London, comprehending in that term the whole space within the exterior boundaries of the liberties of the city of London, including the Inner-Temple and the Middle-Temple, returns 4 members to parliament. The number of electors is nearly 15,000. The returning officers are the two sheriffs. The 40s. freeholders in London vote for Middlesex. The Tower-Hamlets, comprising the several divisions of the liberties of the Tower, and the Tower division of Ossulston hundred, return 2 members. The number of electors in this district is about 23,000. The borough of Southwark also returns 2; as likewise the old city and liberties of Westminster. Two members are also returned by the Finsbury division of the city, comprising about 23,000 electors.

Antiquities.—The remains of ancient religious buildings about the metropolis are pretty numerous, but in many cases so trifling as to be scarcely worthy of notice. The most important are to be found at Westminster abbey, Bermondsey abbey, the Charter-house, the Temple, the Roll's-chapel, &c. There were upwards of 50 monastic establishments; monasteries, convents, colleges, priories, &c. Fragments of the ancient walls may be seen in various places, but the works of the Romans have been entirely obliterated.

Among the many celebrated men to whom London has given birth may be named, Thomas à Becket, Geoffroy Chaucer, Sir Thomas More, Edmund Spenser, Lord Bacon, Ben Jonson, John Milton, Alexander Pope, Sir William Blackstone, Dr S. Horsley, the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, and Lord Byron.

LONDON-COLNEY, a chapelry in the parishes of St Peter and St Albans, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St Alban's, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London. The chapel, ded. to

St Peter, was erected at an expense of £2,700. Here is a bridge of seven arches over the river Colne, over which the London road passes. It is 3 m. S.E. from St Alban's.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Donnington, co. of Hereford.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Passenham, co. of Northampton.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Benager, co. of Somerset.

LONDON-MINSTED, a hamlet in the parish of Minsted, co. of Southampton.

LONDONTHORPE, a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln.

Living, a vicarage not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, annexed to that of North Grantham. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Grantham, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 187. A. P., £2,333.

LONG-ANLER, a hamlet in the parish of Creech-St-Michael, co. of Somerset.

LONG-BENTON. See BENTON (LONG).

Longborough, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £5 15s., having the rectory of Seasoncote annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, and in the alternate patronage of Chandos Leigh, Esq. and Sir C. Cockerell, Bart. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, 2 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, with Banksfoe, 473; in 1831, 619. A. P., £4,075.

LONG CRITCHELL. See CRITCHELL LONG.

LONG EATON. See EATON LONG.

LONG MARSTON. See MARSTON LONG.

LONG PRESTON. See PRESTON LONG.

LONG SLEDDALE. See SLEDDALE LONG.

LONG SUTTON. See SUTTON LONG.

Longbridge, a hundred in the rape of Pevensey, near the centre of the county of Sussex, containing 5 parishes.

Longbridge, a hamlet in the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. Here was a priory ded. to the Holy Trinity, founded by Lord Berkeley in the reign of Henry II.

Longbridge, a hamlet in the parish of St Mary-Warwick, co. of Warwick.

Longburgh, a township in the parish of Burgh-on-the-Sands, ward and co. of Cumberland. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 118.

Longcote, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of Shrivensham, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Shrivensham. Distance from Great Farringdon, 3½ m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 452. A. P., £3,023.

Longdon, a chapelry in the parish of Pontesbury, hundred of Ford, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy, rated at £8 14s., in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, and in the patronage of the rector of Pontesbury. Chapel ded. to St Ruthen. Distance from Shrewsbury, 5 m. S.W. by S.

Longdon, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. It stands on a brook which flows into the Trent, in a district in which much coal, especially can-

nel coal, exists. Living, a vicarage, rated at £5 5s., in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. The church is ded. to St James, and has lately been enlarged. Here are remains of an ancient encampment. Here are ten endowed almshouses, and endowments for education of children. The Trent and Mersey canal passes within 2 miles. The Independents have a chapel here. Distance from Lichfield, 3 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 909; in 1831, 1147. A. P., £6,673.

Longdon, a township in the parish of Lecke, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1821, 350.

Longdon, a hamlet in the parish of Tredington, co. of Worcester.

Longdon, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, with the perpetual curacies of Castle-Morton and Chaseley annexed, rated at £14 17s. 3½d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a well-endowed free school. A court-leet is held annually. Distance from Upton-on-Severn, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 612. A. P., £4,012.

Longdon-upon-Tern, a parish in the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford-South, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the manorial court of Longdon-upon-Tern, and subordinate to the rectory of Pontesbury. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. The parish is crossed by the river Tern, and by the Shrewsbury canal. Distance from Wellington, 3½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 109. A. P., £1,328.

Longfield, a parish in the hundreds of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £5 17s. 6d., and in the patronage of the bishop. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Dartford, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 125. A. P., £543.

Longfleet, a tything in the parish of Canford-Magna, hundred of Coglean, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Distance from Pool, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 840. A. P., £1,604.

Longford, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby, containing, in 1831, 1233 inhabitants. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £3 8s. 9d., returned at £93 16s. 5d., and, in 1829, in patronage of T. W. Coke, Esq. The church, ded. to St Chad, presents some specimens of Norman architecture. The sinecure rectory is rated at £14 19s. 7d. Here are endowed schools and almshouses. This parish contains the townships of Alkington, Hollington, and Longford, the liberty of Hungry-Bentley, and the hamlet of Rodsley. Distance from Ashborne, 5½ m. S. by E. Pop. of the township of Longton, in 1801, 414; in 1831, 536. A. P., £4,764.

Longford, a hamlet in the parishes of St Catherine and St Mary-de-Lode, co. of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 178.

LONGFORD, a parish in the Newport division of the hundred of Bradford-South, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 2s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, R. Leeke, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Newport, 1 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 208. A. P., £3,017.

LONGFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Stanwell, co. of Middlesex.

LONGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, returned at £19. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Coke, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from East Dereham, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 333. A. P., £988.

LONGHAM, a hamlet in the liberty of Westover, co. of Southampton, locally in the hundred of Cranborne, co. of Dorset. It stands on the Stour, which is here crossed by a large bridge, erected about the year 1740.

LONGHOPE, a parish in the hundred of the duchy of Lancaster, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 7s. 11½d. Patron, in 1829, Edmund Probyn, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Courts leet and baron are held annually here. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The parish is divided into upper and lower, and is 5 m. S.W. by S. from Newent. Pop., in 1801, 636; in 1831, 873. A. P., £3,425.

LONGLEAT, in the parish of Longbridge Deverill, co. of Wilts. Here was a priory of Black canons, annexed to that of Henton, Somerset.

LONGNEY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Whitstone, co. of Gloucester, bounded on the west by the river Severn, here navigable. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £12 1s. 8d., returned at £80. Patron, the crown. Church ded. to St Laurence. Distance from Gloucester, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 453. A. P., £2,513.

LONGNOR, a chapelry in the hundred of Conover, co. of Salop. Living a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £402 12s., and subordinate to the vicarage of Conover. Here is an endowed school and a Sunday school. Distance from Shrewsbury, 8 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 244. A. P., £1,557.

LONGNOR, a market-town, township, and chapelry, in the parish of Alstonefield, hundred of Totmonslow, northern division, co. of Stafford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £3, and returned at £50. Patron, the vicar of Alstonefield. Chapel ded. to St Giles. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here is a school with a small endowment. The town is situated near the source of the Manifold, and is connected with the navigable part of that river by a small canal. Tuesday is market day. Fairs for sheep, cattle, and pedlery, are held on the Tuesday before old Candlemas, Easter Tuesday, May 4th and 17th, Whit-Tuesday, August 5th, Tuesday

before old Michaelmas, and Nov. 12th. Distance from London, 162 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 429. A. P., £818.

LONGPARISH, a parish in the hundred of Wtherwell, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £8, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patron, Dr Woodcock, as prebendary of the same. The rectory is formed into a prebend in the cathedral of Winchester, rated at £18 9s. 7d., of which, in 1829, Lady Henrietta Churchill was patroness. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The parish is crossed by the river Test, and contains the tythings of East and West Acton, Forton, and Middleton. Here is a school with an endowment of a small rent-charge. Distance from Whitechurch, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 775. A. P., £4,283.

LONGPORT, a portion of the city of Canterbury, commonly called a borough, in the parish of St Paul, partly in that of Westgate, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Pop., in 1831, 1025.

LONGPORT, a part of the township of Burslem, belonging to the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, co. of Stafford. The population is returned with the parish. It is rapidly extending, and abounds in manufactories of earthenware and glass. The Trent and Mersey canal passes here. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Longport is adjacent to Newcastle-under-Lyne.

LONGRIDGE, a township in the parish of Norham, district of Northamshire, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Berwick-on-Tweed, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 105. A. P., £817.

LONGRIDGE, a chapelry in the parish of Ribchester, hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £122, and in patronage of the trustees of Hulme's Exhibitions. Here was an ancient hospital ded. to the Virgin Mary. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held on March 16th, April 16th, May 13th, and November 6th. It is 7½ m. N.E. from Preston. Pop. returned with the parish.

LONGRIDGE, a township in the parish of Penkridge, eastern division of the hundred of Cuttlesone, co. of Stafford. It is 6½ m. S. by E. from Stafford.

LONGSHAWs, a township in the parish of Longhorsley, Morpeth ward, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1831, 44.

LONGSTOCK, a parish in the hundred of King's-Sombourne, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £10 15s., and in patronage of Sir C. Mill, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. It is 1½ m. N. from Stockbridge. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 428. A. P., £3,337.

LONGSTONE (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, hundred of High-Peak, co. of Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy, returned at £116 13s. 3d., a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and subordinate to

Bakewell vicarage. Chapel ded. to St Giles. This chapelry is in the honour of Tuthury, duchy of Lancaster, and under the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday. Here is a school, endowed for the instruction of 25 poor children. It is 3 m. N.N.W. from Bakewell. Pop., with the township of Holme, in 1801, 389; in 1831, 506. A. P., £2,861.

LONGSTONE (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Bakewell, hundred of High-Peak, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 146. A. P., £804.

LONGSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Throwley, co. of Devon.

LONGSTOW, a hundred in the co. of Cambridge, containing 14 parishes. Pop., in 1801, 4975.

LONGSTOW, a parish in the above hundred. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £4 8s. 4d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. W. Wright. It is 2 m. S. by W. from Caxton. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,423.

LONG-STREET, a tything in the parish of Endford, co. of Wilts.

LONGSTROTH-DALE, a district in the parish of Arncliffe, wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, W. R., co. of York.

LONGTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of St John the Baptist, liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Distance from Borough-bridge, 1 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 265.

LONGTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkby-hill, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. R. of the co. of York.

LONGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Penwortham, hundred of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £14, returned at £72 10s., and, in 1829, in patronage of John Rawstorne, Esq. Here is a free school, endowed with £27 per annum. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. It is 5 m. S.W. by W. from Preston. Pop., in 1801, 904; in 1831, 1744. A. P., £4,404.

LONGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, hundred of Pirehill, north division, co. of Stafford. Pop. with Lunc.-End.

LONGTOWN, a small market-town in the parish of Arthuret, ward of Eskdale, co. of Cumberland. It lies on the banks of the river Esk, near where it flows into the Liddel, and is passed by the high-road from Carlisle to Edinburgh. The streets are composed of good houses, regular and spacious, but not paved or lighted. The Presbyterians have a place of worship here. The parish church is about a mile distant. The inhabitants are partly employed in weaving. This is a market-town of considerable antiquity, though in 1688 it consisted merely of 12 turf cottages and a stone town-hall or market-house. The market was established by Henry III., and is still held on Thursday and Monday,

chiefly for provisions. Bacon and butter are the chief articles sold, also cranberries at the proper season. Fairs for horses, cattle, and linen, are held on Thursday after Whitsunday, Thursday after Martinmas, and November 22d. The petty sessions for the division are held here on the last Thursday of every month. Courts leet are held at Easter and Michaelmas. Here are an hospital, charity school, and school of industry, well endowed. It is 309 m. N.N.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 1335; in 1831, 2049. A. P., £2,208.

LONGTOWN, a chapelry in the parish of Cloucock, hundred of Ewyas-Lacy, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £16, returned at £100, and, in 1829, in patronage of the Rev. Jas. Rogers. Chapel ded. to St Peter. The school has a small endowment. Courts baron for the parish and hundred are held annually. It is 17 m. S.W. by W. from Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 768; in 1831, 938. A. P., £3,738.

LONGTREE, a hundred in the co. of Gloucester, containing, in 1831, 18,312 inhabitants, nine parishes, and the town of Tetbury.

LONGWITTON, a township in the parish of Harburn, Morpeth ward, co. of Northumberland, containing 143 inhabitants.

LONGWOOD, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield, upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R., co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, returned at £116 8s., and in patronage of the vicar of Huddersfield. Here is a free school, endowed with £97 11s., with a free house and garden for the master, who educates 80 children free. It is 2½ m. W. from Huddersfield. Pop., in 1801, 1276; in 1831, 2111. A. P., £2,143.

LONGWORTH, a parish in the hundreds of Ganfield and Ock, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £27 1s. 10d., and in patronage of Jesus' college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a school with a small endowment, also a national school. Parish contains the chapelry of Charney and the hamlet of Draycot-Moore. The parish is crossed by the river Isis. Here is an ancient entrenchment called Cherbury-camp. Bishop Fell was born here. It is 7 m. N.E. by E. from Great Faringdon. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 1034. A. P., £2,929.

LONGWORTH, a township in the parish of Bolton, hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. It is 5½ m. N. by W. from Great-Bolton. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 179. A. P., £545.

LONTON, a hamlet in the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, co.-palatine of Durham.

LONSDALE, a ward in the south-eastern part of the co. of Westmoreland. It is bounded by the counties of York and Lancaster, and takes its name from the river Lune, which passes through it. It contains three parishes, with the town of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and the pop., in 1831, was 5440.

LONSDALE (NORTH OF THE SANDS), a hun

dred in the northern extremity of the co.-palatine of Lancaster. It is bounded by Westmoreland, Cumberland, the Irish sea, and the co. of York. The river Ken and bay of Morecambe divide it from the rest of the county. It contains nine parishes, with the boroughs of Hawkshead and Ulverston. Pop., in 1831, 24,311.

LONSDALE (SOUTH OF THE SANDS), a hundred in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, lying to the S. of the river Ken. It takes its name from the Luno, which passes through it. It contains 12 parishes, with the borough of Lancaster. Pop., in 1831, 19,802.

LOOE (EAST), a market-town, borough, chapelry, and sea-port, in the parish of St Martin, hundred of West, co. of Cornwall, but having separate jurisdiction. It is situated on the English channel, at the mouth of the river Looe, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge of 13 stone arches. The name is probably taken from that of the river, though, perhaps, it is derived from the Cornish *Lo*, a port. The importance of Looe was formerly much greater than at present. It was erected into a market-town by Henry II., at the instance of Henry de Bodrygan, lord of the manor. In the reign of Edward III., it was able to equip 20 ships and man them with 315 sailors, for the siege of Calais. The inhabitants are much employed in the pilchard fishery, and had formerly considerable trade with France, Spain, and the Mediterranean. This has considerably declined, and in 1826 the whole number of vessels employed in foreign trade was four which cleared inwards, and three outwards. In 1828, two vessels of upwards of 100 tons, and 24 of smaller burden, belonged to the port. These

are chiefly employed in coasting trade. Tin, copper, and lead, timber, salt, bark, and fish, are exported; the chief imports are coal, culm, and limestone. The Looe and Liskeard canal facilitates internal conveyance; much tin is brought from Liskeard for sea carriage. The port is defended by a battery of ten guns erected on the shore. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably fine. Saturday is market day. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held on February 13th, July 10th, September 4th, and October 10th. The town received its first charter of incorporation from Queen Elizabeth in 1587, which was confirmed in 1623 by James I. These charters were surrendered to James II., on the granting of a new one in 1685. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, and 36 free burgesses. Of these, the mayor and recorder are in the commission of the peace; also the late mayor, and the deputies whom the mayor and recorder may appoint. The mayor and recorder are elected by the aldermen, who are in turn chosen by the mayor and aldermen. Petty offences are tried at the borough sessions once or twice a year. The charter authorises the holding of a court of record, but it has been disused. Here is a gaol for felons and debtors. The town is a borough by prescription, and sent a delegate, in conjunction with West Fowey, to a national council held at Westminster by Edward I. Two members were returned in the 13th Elizabeth,

and ever since, till the passing of the reform act, when this place was included in the fatal schedule A. The influence of the Buller family was wont to predominate. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £27. Patrons, J. Buller, Esq., and the Rev. Sir H. Treclawney, Bart. Here is a free chapel, endowed in 1716 by the bishop of Exeter. It was rebuilt in 1806. The Wesleyan Methodists and Society of Friends have places of worship here. Here is a well-endowed free school for all children of the county, founded in 1716, by John Speecot, Esq. Looe is 234 m. W.S.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 865. A. P., £920.

LOOE (WEST), a chapelry and borough in the parish of Tolland, hundred of West, co. of Cornwall, but having separate jurisdiction. It was formerly a market-town, but the market, which was held on Saturday, has been discontinued. A fair for cattle, &c., is held on the 6th of May. The town lies opposite East Looe, on the west side of the river Looe, and has a small harbour defended by a battery. It was also called Port Pigham, after the name of a manor now annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, and held on lease from the crown by the corporation. The town was incorporated by charter of Elizabeth, dated 1573. The corporation consists of a mayor, 11 burgesses, steward, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor and steward are justices of the peace within the borough, and are entitled to hold a weekly court for the recovery of debts under £5, but this has been disused. An annual court is held. The chapel was dedicated to St Nicholas, and had fallen into ruins, but was repaired for a guild-hall. The Independents have a place of worship here. The borough returned two members to parliament from the 6th of Edward VI. till the passing of the reform act, when it was disfranchised. West Looe is 16 m. W. from Plymouth, and 234 W.S.W. from London. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 593. A. P., £565.

LOOSE, a parish in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to All Saints. Ragstone is quarried here, and hops are grown in abundance. Here are many paper and corn mills, of which twelve are turned by a small stream within the space of 3 m.; also extensive tanning and fulling establishments. It is 2½ m. S. from Maidstone. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 1061. A. P., £3,204.

LOOSEBARROW, a hundred in the Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. It contains three parishes.

LOPEN, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Petherton, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, returned at £85. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a manufactory of linen. It is 3 m. N.N.W. from Crewkerne. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 502. A. P., £1,418.

LOPHAM (NORTH OR MAGNA), a parish in

the hundred of Gilt-Cross, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory, united with that of South Lopham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £17 Os. 6d., and, in 1829, in patronage of G. H. Barrow, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 4 m. S.E. from East Harling. Pop., in 1801, 588; in 1831, 807. A. P., £2,852.

LOPHAM (SOUTH or PARVA), a parish in the hundred of Gilt-Cross, county of Norfolk. Living, a rectory, not in charge, united to that of Lopham-Magna. Church ded. to St Nicholas. It is 4½ m. S.E. by S. from East Harling. Pop., in 1801, 692; in 1831, 729. A. P., £2,850.

LOPPINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Pimhill, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 12s. 1d., and in patronage of the crown. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 2½ m. from Wem. Pop., in 1801, 547; in 1831, 669. A. P., £4,921.

LORBOTTLE, a township in the parish of Whittingham, co. of Northumberland. It is 11½ m. W.S.W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 128.

LORDINGTON, a manor, formerly a parish, annexed to that of Racton, co. of Sussex.

LORTON, a chapelry in the parish of Brigham, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £7, returned at £60, and in 1829, in patronage of the earl of Lonsdale. Chapel ded. to St Cuthbert. Here is a school with a small endowment. It is 4 m. S.E. by E. from Cockermouth. Pop. of the township in 1801, 298; in 1831, 388. A. P., £1,804. Pop. of chapelry, in 1831, 639.

LOSCOE, a township in the parish of Heanor, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby.

LOSCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Netherbury, co. of Dorset.

LOSELEY, a hamlet in the town of Guildford, co. of Surrey.

LOSENHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Newenden, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. A priory of Carmelites was founded here, 1241.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet in the parish of Bolton, co. of Lancaster. Here is a school for 30 children. Here is an old manor-house called Lostock-hall, erected in 1563. It is 3 m. W. from Great Bolton. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 606. A. P., £1,668.

LOSTOCK, or LOSTOCK-GRALAM, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester. It is 2 m. E.N.E. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 537. A. P., £2,164.

LOSTWITHIEL, a borough, market, and county town, and parish, locally in the eastern division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall, but having separate jurisdiction. It lies on the banks of the river Faw, in a beautiful valley. The high road from Plymouth to Falmouth passes through it, and the river, over

which there is a bridge, is navigable for very small barges. The houses are chiefly of stone, and form two parallel streets, which are paved and lighted. This town was anciently possessed of numerous and valuable privileges, such as being the sole stannary town in Cornwall, and the county-town. Its exclusive privileges have been gradually taken away, though it remains the county-town so far that the elections of the knights of the shire take place here. Here is a neat town-hall, with a prison, erected in 1740. The shire-hall was erected by Edmund, earl of Cornwall, nephew of Henry III. The trade of the town consists chiefly in the importation of coal and timber, and in the exportation of the produce of the tin and copper mines. Slate is found in abundance in the neighbourhood. Friday is market-day, and fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held March 31st, July 10th, September 4th, and November 13th. The market-house was erected in 1781, at the expense of Lord Mount-Edgumbe. Pop., in 1801, 743; in 1831, 1548. A. P., £1,498.

This town was made a free borough by Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. It returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. downwards, to the passing of the reform act by which it was disfranchised. The influence of the earl of Mount-Edgumbe was predominate here under the old system. The first charter of incorporation was granted to the town in 1623 by James I. It was renewed in 1738 by George II. and the corporate body consists of a mayor, six aldermen, 17 assistants, a recorder and other officers. These supply vacancies occurring in their own body. The mayor—who is coroner—the late mayor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace. Petty sessions are held on Friday. The mayor holds an annual court-leet. Lostwithiel being a manor of the duchy of Cornwall, pays a quit-rent of £11 19s. 10d., in return for which they not only enjoy the profits of all their own tolls, but also the bushelage of coals, salt, malt, and corn, sold in the town of Powey.

Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £92 10s., and in patronage of the earl of Mount-Edgumbe. The church, ded. to St Bartholomew, is an interesting structure of considerable antiquity, in the early style of English architecture. The Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Bryanites, have places of worship here. Here is a free grammar school, endowed with £50 per annum. There are also several other schools with small endowments. In the vicinity are the ruins of Restormel-castle, the ancient seat of the Cardinan family. It was fortified by the parliamentary party in the reign of Charles I. Distance from London, 234 m. W.S.W.

LOTHERS and BOTHENHAMPTON, a hundred in the Briport division of the co. of Dorset. It contains three parishes, and the borough of Lyme-Regis.

LOTHERS. See LODDERS.

LOTHERSDEN, a manor in the parish of Carleton, W. R., county of York.

LOTHERTON, a township in the parish of

Sherburn, upper division of the hundred of Barkston-Ash, W. R., co. of York. It is 6 m. S.S.W. from Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 426. A. P., £1,134.

LOTTERFORD, a hamlet in the parish of North Cheriton, co. of Somerset.

LOTTISHAM, a tything in the parish of Ditchast, co. of Somerset.

LOUDWATER, a chapelry in the parish of High Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £59 10s., and in patronage of trustees. It is 3½ m. S.E. from High Wycombe. Pop. returned with the parish.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market-town and parish in the western division of the hundred of Goscote, co. of Leicester. It contains the townships of Knight-thorpe, Loughborough, and Wood-thorpe. The town is situated in the midst of a beautiful country, on the high road from London to Manchester, and consists of a number of streets, paved and lighted. The houses are chiefly of brick and the general aspect of the town is respectable. It has been much improved by new buildings since some destructive fires which took place at different times. Here are a subscription library and a theatre. The chief manufactures are those of hosiery, cotton goods, and bobbinet. There is considerable trade carried on through the Loughborough canal, which communicates with the river Soar, the Union canal and the Leicester navigation. Slate is found in the vicinity. Thursday is market-day, and fairs for horses, cows, sheep, cheese, &c., are held February 14th, March 24th and 28th, April 25th, Holy Thursday, August 12th, September 25th, and November 13th and 14th. A new market-house was recently erected.

The lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet, at which are chosen a jury of twelve men, two constables, two third-boroughs, the street masters, field-men, pinders, parish-beadle, common crier, and watchmen, for the regulation of the affairs of the town. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here weekly, and an annual court-baron is held. Loughborough is the principal place of election of the members for the northern division of the county.

Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £40 16s. 3d., but returned at £23 4s. 2d., and in patronage of Emanuel college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. The Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians have places of worship here. Here is a well-endowed grammar school, free to all children resident in the parish. This is divided into the Latin school, and the writing and arithmetic school, in each of which about 20 boys are educated. There is also a national school for 250 children. Here are also other charities of a similar kind, and a dispensary. Distance from London, 109 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 4546; in 1831, 10,969. A. P., £18,544.

LOUGHRIGG, a hamlet in the parish of Garsmoro, ward of Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Here is a beautiful little lake called

Loughrigg-Tarn. It is 3 m. W. by S. from Ambleside. Pop. returned with Rydal.

LOUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 5s. 2½d., and in patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. It is 3¼ m. N.W. from Fenny-Stratford. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 325. A. P., £2,031.

LOUGHTON, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £18 3s. 9d., and in 1829, in patronage of Miss Whitaker. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The Baptists have a chapel here. An annual stag hunt takes place here on Easter-Monday, attended by a vast concourse of people chiefly from London. Here is a building said to have been the hunting-lodge of Queen Elizabeth. It is 14 m. N.E. by N. from London. Pop., in 1801, 681; in 1831, 1269. A. P., £5,908.

LOUGHTON, formerly a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. The church is in ruins, and the living, a vicarage, has been annexed to the rectory of Folkingham.

LOUGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of Chetton, hundred of Stottesden, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy, not in charge. It is 9 m. N.E. by E. from Ludlow. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 112. A. P., £410.

LOUND, a hamlet in the parish of Witham-on-the-hill, co. of Lincoln.

LOUND, a township in the parish of Sutton, liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, co. of Nottingham. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. It is 4 m. N. by W. from East Retford. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 382. A. P., £1,921.

LOUND, a parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lotheringland, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Blanchard. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. It is 5 m. N.W. by N. from Lowestoft. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 425. A. P., £2,263.

LOUTH, a market-town and parish, locally in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, but having separate jurisdiction. The name is derived from *Luda*, the ancient appellation founded on its situation near the river Ludd. It stands in an agreeable valley on the south side of the Ludd, and to the eastward of the Wolds. The streets are neat and the houses well-constructed of brick and roofed with tiles. Water is obtained in abundance from springs. Here are a small theatre, assembly-room, billiard and news rooms, a handsome town-hall or session-house and prison. The inhabitants have considerable employment in some carpet, blanket, paper, and soap manufactories. There is also considerable trade in wool and woollen articles. A market-house for this branch of commerce was erected in 1825. Here are also ship-builders, and other artisans more or less directly connected with ship-building. A canal

was formed in 1761 and subsequent years, between this place and the Humber, at an expense of £12,000. Through this, the town has considerable trade with Yorkshire and London. The exports are corn and wool; the imports coal, timber, iron, groceries, &c. Wednesday and Saturday are market days. Cattle-markets are held every Friday in spring. Fairs for horses and cattle are held April 30th, 3d Monday after Easter, August 5th, and November 23d.

The town was incorporated by a charter of 5th Edward VI., and is governed by a warden and six assistants, with a high-steward, bailiff, and town-clerk. The warden and one assistant are justices of the peace for the parish, and hold petty-sessions every Wednesday, and quarter-sessions in January, April, July, and October. A court of requests for debts under £5, is also held here. In the prison is a treadmill. The manor of Louth and various other lands, valued at £78 14s. 4½d. yearly, were granted to the corporation by Queen Elizabeth. The quarter-sessions for the southern division of the parts of Lindsey are held alternately here and at Spilsby. Before the Reformation there were here three fraternities or guilds of traders, under the patronage of the church. Their property was applied by Edward VI. to the endowment of a free school and almshouses.

There were formerly two parish churches in Louth, but that of St Mary is in ruins. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the prebendary of Louth in the cathedral of Lincoln, rated at £12. The church, ded. to St James, is a beautiful structure in the later style of English architecture, with a rich tower and spire, 288 feet in height. Annexed to the living is the perpetual curacy of St Mary, Louth. The prebend of Louth is rated at £36 3s. 4d., and in patronage of the bishop. The Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. Here is a free school, under the direction of the corporation. The revenues of the dissolved guilds, now amounting to £600 per annum, were bestowed on it by Edward VI. Of this sum £300 are given to the master, £150 to the usher, and £150 are bestowed on twelve almshouses. Here is a school founded by Dr Mapletoft, endowed with £5 per annum. Here is also a national school for 300 children. Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, A.D. 1139, built an abbey in the park near Louth for the Cistercian monks, whom he brought from Fountains to Haverholin. The revenues were about £169. Of the buildings very slight traces remain. Distance from London, 149 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 4236; in 1831, 6927. A. P., £16,497.

LOUTH-ESKE, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, containing 38 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 1402.

LOUTH-PARK, an extra-parochial place, locally in the parish of Louth, co. of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 49. A. P., £1,264.

LOVEDEN, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, containing 19 parishes, and, in 1831, 7965 inhabitants.

LOVEDALE, a township in the parish of Penkridge, co. of Stafford.

LOVERSALL, a chapelry in the parish and soke of Doncaster, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Doncaster, rated at £10 10s., returned at £37 4s., in the archd. and dio. of York, and in patronage of the vicar. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 154. A. P., £2,631.

LOVESTON, a parish in the hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 5s. 5d., returned at £8 4s. 3d., and in patronage of Lord Cawdor. The parish contains 1400 acres of land. It is m. S.W. from Narbeth. Pop., in 1831, 180. A. P., £741.

LOVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Wells, rated at £10, returned at £52. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here is a school, endowed with £9 per annum. It is 3 m. W.S.W. from Castle-Cary. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 214. A. P., £1,290.

LOVINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Old Alresford, co. of Southampton.

LOW, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton.

LOW, a hamlet in the parish of Wolverley, co. of Worcester.

LOWCROSSE. See HUTTON-LOCRAE.

LOWDIAM, or **LUDHAM**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. It contains the townships of Caythorpe and Gunthorpe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 18s. 4d. Patron, Earl Manvers. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Here is a considerable manufactory of stockings. It is 7 m. N.E. from Nottingham. Pop., in 1801, 553; in 1831, 1463. A. P., £2,894.

LOWDHAM, or **LUDHAM**, a parish in the hundred of Wilford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 10s., returned at £126, united to the vicarage of Pottistree, and in patronage of the crown. It is 1½ m. S. from Wickham-Market. Pop. returned with Pottistree.

LOWER-MILL, a hamlet in the parish of Exford, co. of Somerset.

LOWESBY, or **LOSEBY**, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Goscoat, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £7 1s. 5½d., returned at £57, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, and in patronage of Sir J. G. Fowke, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. The parish contains the chapelry of Cold-Newton. It is 10 m. E. by N. from Leicester. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, with Cold-Newton, 231. A. P., £2,437.

LOWESTOFT, a sea-port, parish, and market-town, in the hundred of Mutford and Lotheringland, co. of Suffolk. The origin of the name—which has been variously spelt Lotherwistoft, Laystoft, Lestoft, Leostoft, and Lowestoft—is involved in doubt. Tradition refers it to Lothbrock, a Danish noble, who held an

estate and resided here, in the kingdom of the East Angles. The history of this town presents nothing remarkable except the ravages which were committed by the plague, the number of shipwrecks which have occurred on the coast, and an engagement between the Dutch and English fleets which took place within sight of the town. The town is situated on a lofty headland on the shore of the German ocean. This is considered the extreme easterly point of England, and between it and Greenwich the difference of time is seven minutes. The principal street is of considerable length, and from it many smaller streets diverge on both sides. The houses are built of brick, and have in general a neat appearance, especially those which are constructed on the face of the declivity leading to the beach. The streets are paved, and the situation is dry and healthy. It is pretty much frequented by invalids and young families during summer, as the shore is well adapted for bathers, for whose accommodation bathing machines are kept. In the town are a theatre, assembly-room, subscription reading-room and library, and a bathing-house. Races are held annually on the downs to the north of the town. The houses, which stand on the face of the cliff, have gardens and terraces, and present a very agreeable aspect from the sea. On the shore are two light-houses; the upper is of stone, and has a revolving lantern, the lower is constructed of timber, and can be removed at pleasure. This is necessary, for as the mariners are guided to a proper channel by bringing the lights to coincide, and as the shifting nature of the sands alter the direction of the channel very often, it is obvious that if the lights were fixed, they would occasionally indicate a wrong course. The parish was anciently a demesne of the crown, and by a charter granted by George II., are exempted from serving on juries, either at the assizes or quarter-sessions, but not from those empannelled by the lord of the manor or coroner. Wednesday is market-day; and fairs are held on May 12th, St Michael's day, and October 10th. Here are manufactures of chinaware, soap, twine, and sail-cloth. Here are also boat-building and sail-making establishments. The chief support of the inhabitants is the herring fishery, in which about 40 boats, from 20 to 45 tons burden, are employed. The herrings are in great request in the London market, on account of their superior quality. Mackerel and soles are caught in abundance at certain seasons and sent to Norwich and London. The coast is protected by two forts and a small battery. A harbour, intended as a refuge for vessels in bad weather, has been constructed here. It has been made to communicate with Lake Lothing, into which the river Waveney runs. This communicates with the Yare, and opens a communication between Lowestoft, Beccles, and Bungay. The county magistrates hold petty sessions here every week, and the steward occasional manorial courts.

The living is a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 1s. 0½d. Patron, the crown or the bishop. The church—which is ded. to St Margaret—is a handsome

structure, in the later style of English architecture, having a tower 182 feet in height, a curiously ornamented roof, an antique font, and a fine eastern window of stained glass. It contains the tombs of Lord-chief-justice Holt, and of the learned and Rev. Robert Potter, the translator of the Greek tragedies, who was vicar of this parish, and died in 1804, at the age of 84 years. Here are a chapel-of-ease, and places of worship belonging to the Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are a free grammar school for 23 boys, and another free school of later foundation, also a national school for boys. Some curious organic remains are found in the cliffs in the vicinity. Distance from London, 114 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 2332; in 1831, 4238. A. P., £7,451.

LOWESWATER, a parochial chapelry in the ward of Allerdale, above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £4 11s., returned at £46 16s. 6d., and in patronage of the earl of Lonsdale. It was, till lately, a part of the parish of St Bees. The parish lies in an extensive valley, watered by the Cocker, and containing Loweswater lake, and part of that of Crummock. Here is a school with a small endowment. A lead mine has been opened lately. The shores of Loweswater lake are of great beauty, and it abounds in pike, perch, and trout. It is about one mile in length and has an air of great seclusion and quietness about it. A stream flows through it from N. to S., and empties itself into the Crummock water. It is 10 m. W. by S. from Keswick. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 454. A. P., £1,910.

LOWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Ulverston, co. of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £10, returned at £63, and in patronage of W. P. Blencowe, Esq. It is 5½ m. N. from Ulverston. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 371. A. P., £2,145.

LOWICK, or LUFFWICK, a parish in the hundred of Huxloe, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £16 8s. 11½d., and, in 1829, in patronage of the duke of Dorset. The church—ded. to St Peter—is a handsome Gothic structure, and formerly belonged to a college or chantry of secular priests, founded in the reign of Edward II. Here is a small charity school. It is 2 m. N.W. by N. from Thrapston. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 394. A. P., £2,740.

LOWICK, a parish in the eastern division of the ward of Glendale, co. of Northumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £11 10s., returned at £69, subordinate to the vicarage of Holy Island, and in patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. Here are mines of coal and quarries of limestone. Here is a congregation of Presbyterians. It is 7 m. N.N.E. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 1380; in 1831, 1864. A. P., £11,030.

LOW-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Ireth, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

Distance from Ulverston, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1831, 565. A. P., £8,541.

LOW-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Hexham, co. of Northumberland. Here is a chapel for Methodists. Distance from Hexham, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1831, 544.

LOWSIDE, a township in the parish of Wickham, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Gateshead, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1831, 1184.

LOWSIDE-QUARTER, a township in the parish of St Bees, co. of Cumberland. Here are the ruins of Egremont castle, built by the first baron of Copeland. Distance from Whitehaven, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1831, 229. A. P., £2,430.

LOWTHER, a parish in West ward, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £25 7s. 3½d. Patron, the earl of Lonsdale. Church ded. to St Michael. Here are several schools with small endowments. Here is Lowther castle, the residence of the earl of Lonsdale. The river Lowther bounds the parish on the west. Distance from Penrith, 4½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 494. A. P., £4,474.

LOWTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £9 3s. 8d., returned at £67. Patron, W. St Quentin, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Here was formerly a college, or chantry, of a rector, 6 chaplains, and 3 clerks, founded in the reign of Edward III. Distance from Great Driffield, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 138. A. P., £2,574.

LOWTON, a chapelry in the parish of Winwick, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £800, not in charge. Patron, the rector. Chapel ded. to St Luke. Here is a school, with a small endowment for six poor children. Distance from Newton-in-Makerfield, 3 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 1402; in 1831, 2374. A. P., £4,484.

LOXBEAR, a parish in the hundred of Tiverton, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 14s. 9½d., returned at £120. Patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The church presents some interesting Norman remains. Distance from Tiverton, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 157. A. P., £1046.

LOXFIELD DORSET, a hundred in the rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex, containing four parishes.

LOXFIELD PELHAM, a hundred in the rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex, containing 3 parishes.

LOXHORE, a parish in the hundred of Sherwill, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple, and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 16s. 4½d. Patron, J. P. B. Chichester, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Barnstaple, 6½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,118.

LOXLEY, a liberty in the parish of Uttoxeter, co. of Stafford. It is in the honour of Tutbury, part of the duchy of Lancaster.

LOXLEY, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Limestone is wrought here in abundance. Distance from Stratford-on-Avon, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 290. A. P., £2,434.

LOXWOOD-END, a chapelry in the parish of Wisborough-Green, co. of Sussex. The chapel is endowed with £6 5s. per ann. Distance from Horsham, 9½ m. W. by N.

LOYNTON, a township in the parish of High Offley, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1831, 68.

LUBBENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 5s., returned at £42. Patron, Mr Grimes. Church ded. to All Saints. The parish is bounded on the east by the Union canal. Here are traces of a Roman encampment, extending over 8 acres. Distance from Market-Harborough, 2 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 542. A. P., £4,932.

LUBBESTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Aylestone, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy not in charge. The chapel is in ruins. Distance from Leicester, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 70. A. P., £984.

LUCKER, a chapelry in the parish of Bambrrough, co. of Northumberland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, returned at £56, and subordinate to the curacy of Bambrrough. Distance from Belford, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 266.

LUCKHAM, a parish in the hundred of Carhampton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 3s. 6½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Wentworth, &c. Church ded. to St Mary. Iron abunds in the vicinity. The parish contains the hamlets of Dover-Hay, Horner, and West Luckham. Distance from Minehead, 4 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 546.

LUCKINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmersdon, co. of Somerset.

LUCKINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £9 7s. 8½d. Patrons, the Rev. J. Turner, &c. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Malmesbury, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 275. A. P., £2,068.

LUCOMBE, a villa in the hundred of Tollerford, co. of Dorset.

LUCTON, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, returned at £40. Patrons, the governors of Lucton school. Church ded. to St Peter. The school, in which 50 poor children of this and five adjoining parishes receive education gratis, and 14 others on the payment of a small fee, was founded in 1708 by Mr Pierrepont, and endowed with lands now yielding £800 per annum. On leaving school each scholar receives £10 as an ap-

prentice fee, and £20 on the termination of his apprenticeship. Distance from Leominster, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 174. A. P., £1,296.

LUDBOROUGH, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, containing 9 parishes, and 1430 inhabitants.

LUDBOROUGH, a parish in the above wapentake. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20 9s. 4½d., and in the patronage of Mrs Thorold, &c. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Louth, 6½ m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 322. A. P. £1,878.

LUDDCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 14s. 4½d., returned at £82 18s. 3d. Patron, the crown. The parish contains 1100 acres, and abounds in lime. Distance from Narbeth, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1831, 228. A. P., £766.

LUDDENDEN, or **LUDDINGTON**, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy, rated at £3 13s. 4d., returned at £78 15s. 4d., and subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Distance from Halifax, 4 m. W. by N. Pop. with the parish.

LUDDENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Feversham, latho of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £12 8s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Feversham, 2 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 219. A. P., £1,822.

LUDDESDON, a parish in the hundred of Toltingtrough, latho of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £11 11s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Thomson, D.D. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Rochester, 5½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 258. A. P., £1,027.

LUDDINGTON, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, J. M. Lister, Esq. Distance from Barton-on-Humber, 15 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 905. A. P., £3,693.

LUDDINGTON, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Old Stratford, co. of Warwick. It stands on the river Avon, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Stratford-on-Avon. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,500.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK, a parish partly in the hundred of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon, and partly in that of Polebrook, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 8s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Montague. Here is a school with a trifling endowment. Distance from Oundle, 6 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 117. A. P., £859.

III.

LUDFORD, a parish partly in the hundred of Wolphy, Hereford, and partly in that of Munsalw, Salop. Living, a perpetual curacy rated at £11, returned at £105, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford. Patron, in 1829, I. Kinchant, Esq. Here is an hospital for 6 poor persons, with a revenue of £63, founded in 1672 by Sir J. Charlton. Distance from Ludlow, ½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 284. A. P., £1,846.

LUDFORD, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, G. R. Heneage, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. This is supposed to have been a Roman station. Distance from Market-Raisin, 7 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 322. A. P., £2,989.

LUDFORD-PRIOR, a parish now united to the above. The living was a rectory, but has been consolidated with Ludford, and the church is in ruins.

LUDGERSHALL, a parish in the hundred of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 18s. 6d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Martyn. Church ded. to St Mary. Here was an alien hospital, cell to that of Santingfield, founded by Henry II. Distance from Bicester, 6 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, with Titchworth and Kingswood, 585. A. P., £3,468.

LUDGERSHALL, a parish, formerly a borough and market town, in the hundred of Ameshury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11 6s. 8d. Patrons, Sir James Sandford Graham, and Mr Everett. The church, ded. to St James, is an ancient building in the early English style, there is also a meeting house for Baptists here. There are several charitable institutions in this parish, one in particular yielding about £20 per annum, bequeathed by a person called 'Beggar Smith,' for the relief of the poor in winter. It was a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, and began to send members regularly to parliament in the reign of Henry V., but was disfranchised on the passing of the reform act. This place is supposed to have been founded by the Saxons, and under them to have been a place of such importance as to be made the residence of some of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Soon after the conquest a castle was built here, which is supposed to have been taken down about the time of Henry III. Slight traces of the ruins are still visible in the vicinity. This castle is said by Stow to have been given by Richard I. to his brother, prince John, and to have belonged in the reign of the latter to the earl of Essex. The great seal of England used in the reign of Stephen, was found some years ago in this parish. Distance from London, 71 m. W.S.W.; from Salisbury, 16½ m. N.N.E.; situated on the borders of the ancient forest of Chute. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 535. A. P., £1,556.

LUDGVAN, a parish in the hundred of Pen-

U

with, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory, of which the duke of Bolton was patron in 1791, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £30 11s. 0^d. It contains a church ded. to St Paul, and two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There are two trifling benefactions for teaching poor children. The parliamentary army threw up an earthwork across the road leading to Marazion during the siege of St Michael's-mount. Distance from Penzance, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1324; in 1831, 2322. A. P., £5,755.

LUDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Happing, co. of Norfolk. Living, rated at £5 6s. 8d., a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk, within the dio. and under the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to St Catherine. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have each places of worship here. After the reign of Queen Mary the diocesan resided here. In 1611 an accidental fire destroyed the house belonging to them, along with a number of valuable books. In the reign of Elizabeth grants were obtained for a market and fair, which are now discontinued. Distance from Acle, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 724; in 1831, 909. A. P., £4,199.

LUDLOW, a parish, borough, and market-town, situated within the limits but beyond the jurisdiction of the hundred of Munslow, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £19 12s. 6d., and in the patronage of the crown. The church, ded. to St Lawrence, is a very beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture of the early English and decorated styles; it is built in the form of a cross, surmounted with a square tower 130 feet in height, crowned with pinnacles; the principal entrance is by a hexagonal porch into the nave, which is separated from the aisles by six arches on each side, and is lighted by a range of small and one large west window; the choir is lighted by five windows on each side, and one splendid east window which occupies almost the whole end, and is filled with stained glass, the compartments of which represent the history of the tutelary saint. On the north side of the choir is a chapel ded. to St John, which is remarkable for some precious relics of stained glass recording the presentation of a ring to Edward the Confessor, by some pilgrims from Palestine. The parliamentary commissioners under Cromwell destroyed many of the ornaments of this church, but left untouched the richly wrought oaken roof which still adorns several parts of the building. The ecclesiastical courts are held here in May and October, for granting probates of wills and letters of administration. In the chancel are several interesting monuments, especially one erected to the memory of Judge Bridgeman and his lady. The Independents and Methodists have places of worship in the town. The free grammar school which exists in this town was founded in the reign of Edward IV. There is also a national school attended by about 200 scholars. A public dispensary and lying-in institution are supported by public contribution. A work-house, was endowed in 1674.

History, Castle, &c.—Ludlow appears formerly to have been included within the borders of Wales, as from its name in the British language it seems to have been the site of a castle belonging to the Welsh princes. After the conquest, Robert de Montgomery, to whom it was then presented, built a castle here and fortified the town strongly with walls. This castle, having fallen to the crown on the attainder of the Montgomery family, was put under the charge of Gervase Paganell, who, being in the interest of the Empress Maude, held it out for some time against the forces of King Stephen. In the reign of Henry III. we find it made by proclamation the place of rendezvous for the lords marchers, for the purpose of assisting Roger Mortimer, at that time governor, in restraining the Welsh marauders, and shortly after it was nearly demolished by the earl of Leicester, who had joined the confederated barons in rebellion. Roger Mortimer, a descendant of the above mentioned governor, having escaped from the Tower of London, built a chapel within the castle in commemoration of his success, but being re-taken in the reign of Edward III. he was executed for high-treason. Having come into the possession of Richard, duke of York, the castle, on his insurrection, was subjected to a siege by the forces of Henry VI., and on its capture the town was plundered by the soldiery, and the duchess of York with her two sons fell into the hands of the conqueror. In the subsequent wars of the Roses it was chiefly in the possession of the house of York, and was afterwards made the residence of Edward V. and his brother the duke of York, previous to their fatal removal to the Tower of London. Prince Arthur, the son of Henry VII. died here and was buried in the church of St Laurence. Being now a place of considerable extent it was, by Henry VIII., made the seat of a 'Council in the marches of Wales,' which consisting of a lord-president, counsellors, and 4 justices of the peace, constituted a local government which continued in operation till the time of William III., who abolished the court and appointed in its place lords-lieutenants of North and South Wales. During the civil war the castle held out under the earl of Bridgewater, for the interest of the king, but was ultimately surrendered to the parliament. Ludlow-castle is famous for having been the place where Milton's 'Comus' was first performed, in 1631. The remains of the castle are still to be seen, situated on an eminence overhanging the river Corve, and forming an important feature in a country rich in picturesque scenery. Part of the site of the castle is occupied with a delightful promenade planted with trees. In the interior, on the right hand are the barracks, erected by the lords-presidents, and on the left is the beautiful and massive keep, of Norman architecture, 110 feet in height, the walls being from 9 to 12 feet in thickness, opposite to the portal—which is a paltry specimen of modern taste—are the state apartments and principal hall, in the early and decorated English styles of Gothic architecture, but which are now in a great measure in ruins. Of the chapel

is now standing little more than a Norman arch leading to the choir and the nave. The solemn and picturesque nature of these ruins added to the historical interest which they possess, makes them a favourite resort for travellers and artists. In this neighbourhood, Lucien, the brother of Napoleon Buonaparte, resided for some years.

General Description.—The town is situated at the confluence of the Teme and Corve, the former bounds it on the west and south, and is crossed by an old bridge, at one end of which is the Broadgate, now the only remaining town-gate. Over the Corve, which is on the north-west of the town, is a bridge of three arches erected in 1738. Part of the wall, built in the reign of Edward I., can still be traced. The town is well-aired and the houses in general well-built; it is paved and arrangements for lighting it with gas have been made. There are a public subscription and two circulating libraries here, and assemblies are held in a suit of rooms in the market-house, which is a large brick building containing rooms for the corporation and other public offices, with the corn-market below, and a reservoir for water attached, from which the town is supplied. There is also a guild-hall in which the borough-courts are held. The prison, built in 1764, contains 4 wards for the different descriptions of prisoners, and one yard for the common use. There is a market on Monday for grain, and on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, for provisions. The fairs held in this town are, two on the Monday before February 13th, and on the 6th December for dairy produce; and five for horses, cattle, sheep, hops, &c., on the Tuesday before Easter, May 1st, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, August 21st, and September 28th. The manufactures of gloves and malt are rather extensively carried on in Ludlow, and there are woollen, corn, and paper-mills on the Teme.

Municipal Government, &c.—The charter of the corporation appears to have been ancient, it was however renewed by Edward IV. and Charles I., annulled on a writ of *quo warranto* by Charles II., again renewed by James II., and finally had its ancient constitution restored by William III. As it now stands, the municipality consists of a recorder, two bailiffs, two justices, 12 aldermen, and 25 common-councillors; there is also a town-clerk, coroner, and subordinate officers; the five first named office-bearers are justices of the peace *ex officio* within the liberties; the election of the high bailiff from among the aldermen, and the low bailiff from the common-councillors takes place on the 13th October, annually, with no small display of civic pomp and splendour; the corporation appoint the recorder for life, subject, however, to the approbation of the king; the freedom of the borough is attainable either by being the son or by marrying the daughter of a freeman. A court of session is held quarterly by the corporation, but on account of the recorders of late not being barristers, all capital offences are tried at the county-assizes. A court is held here every Tuesday for the recovery of all debts, as also a petty-court of requests for debts under 40s. The borough first re-

turned members to parliament in the 12th year of Edward IV., the right of election is now possessed by about 550 voters. This town is one of the polling places for the members for the southern division of the county. Among the natives of this place who have distinguished themselves, may be mentioned Thomas Johnes, Esq., the author of the quaint translations of Froissart's chronicles, Monstrelet, and other works; R. P. Knight, author of an essay on taste; T. A. Knight, author of various Horticultural Works; and Dr Badham, an excellent classical scholar and the translator of Juvenal. Distance from London, 142 m. N.W. by W.; from Shrewsbury, 29 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 3897; in 1831, 5253. A. P., £9,407.

LUDNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Graithorpe, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Louth, 8 m. N.E.

LUDNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Kings-ton, Somersetshire.

LUDSHOT, in the parish of Bramshot, co. of Southampton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Alton.

LUDWELL, in the parish of Charleton, Wiltshire, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Salisbury.

LUDWELL-BRIDGE, in the parish of Cutcombe, co. of Somerset, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Dunster.

LUDWORTH, a township in conjunction with Chisworth, in the parish of Glossop, hundred of High-Peak, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 4s. 4d.; patronage with Glossop rectory. Distance from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 866; in 1831, 1734. A. P., £3,140.

LUFENHALE, a hamlet in the parish of Yardley, co. of Hertford. Distance from Stevenage, 5 m. N.E.

LUFFENHAM (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Wrangdike, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £17 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist, in the patronage of Emanuel college, Cambridge. In this parish are schools, endowed by a former rector Archdeacon Johnson. Distance from Uppingham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 447. A. P., £2,328.

LUFFENHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Wrangdike, and co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £12 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, John Bush, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. There is a subscription school here. Distance from Uppingham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 273. A. P., £1,719.

LUFFIELD, an extra-parochial liberty, partly in the hundred of Green's-Norton, co. of Northampton, and partly in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. In 1124, Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, founded a priory here, which was suppressed in 1494, on account of its funds not being sufficient for its support; it was presented by Henry VII. to the abbot of Westminster, and its site is now occupied by a farm-house. Distance from Buckingham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 16; in 1831, 10.

LUFFINCOTT, a parish in the hundred of Black Torrington, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £60. Patrons, in 1829, J. Venner, and J. Spettigue, Esqrs. Church ded. to St James. Distance from Holsworthy, 6 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 92. A. P., £208.

LUFTON, a parish in the hundred of Stone, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 7s. 8½d. Patron, John Phelps, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Yeovil, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1831, 20.

LUGWARDINE, a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Ballingham, Little Dewchurch, Hentland, Langarrin, and St Weonard; it is exempt from visitation, being under the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Hereford; it is rated at £22 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Hereford, 3 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 585; in 1831, 662. A. P., £3,815.

LUKE (St), a chapelry in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Distance from Midhurst, 3 m. N.N.W.

LUKE'S (St), a parish in the hundred of Ossulstone, Finsbury division, co. of Middlesex. It includes the liberties of the City Road, East and West Finsbury, Whitecross-street, Golden-lane, and Old-street. Part of this district was formerly occupied by a fen, which is said to have given name to Finsbury. In the protectorship of the duke of Somerset, a great part of this fen was raised by means of a large quantity of bones from the charnel-house of St Paul's, from whence the name of Bonehill (now Bunhill) Fields. Part of it was used as a cemetery during the plague of 1665; another part was appropriated by the corporation of London, in 1498, as a place of exercise for archery, which last is now in the possession of the artillery company, who equipped a regiment at their own expense during the late war, and possess—in the grounds called from them the Artillery ground—buildings for regimental purposes. Along this fen ran the Roman road, called by the Saxons *Eald*, or Old-street, which beginning at London-wall, was continued through St Leonard's church-yard, Shoreditch, parish of Bethnal-Green, and terminated at the Old Ford, near Blackney. St Luke's was formerly part of the parish of Cripplegate, but in the reign of Queen Anne it was erected into a parish, and since then it has increased very much both in size and population. Bath-street is built on the site of one of the lazarettos used during the plague. The pond, called by Stowe *Perilous pool*, has been converted into a capacious swimming-bath, and the kennel occupied by the city bounds stood where Featherstone-street is now built. In this parish are several extensive manufactories, in particular an indigo-work, a brewery, a rope-work, and some cow-houses; the London gas company has also an establishment here. The City basin and

Regent's canal afford the means of communication with all parts of the country. Along the latter have been erected many wharfs for the reception of lime, coal, timber, and other kinds of produce. Like the other metropolitan parishes, St Luke's is well lighted with gas, and possesses a copious supply of water.

Living, &c.—Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. St Luke's church is in the Grecian style, remarkable for its steeple, which is in the form of a fluted obelisk; it is a plain, substantial building, with a very neat interior, built in 1732. In the church-yard are the tombs of the Caslons, formerly type-founders in the parish. In King's square stands St John's church, which was built in 1823, at an expense to parliament of £12,853 3s. 3d., and contains accommodation for about 1600 people. It is built of brick, with an Ionic porch in front, and surmounted with a slender spire. Living, a perpetual curacy. Patron, the rector. The place of worship belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists was built by the Rev. J. Whitefield, the founder of the sect. John Wesley's chapel here is also in the possession of the Wesleyan Methodists. Besides these, the Baptists and Independents possess places of worship here. That place already mentioned as having been a cemetery during the plague, is now known by the name of Tindal's, or Bunhill-Fields burying-ground. It is under the management of the London corporation; and there are annually buried here from 1200 to 1500 persons, the greater proportion of whom consist of dissenters. The well-known Bunyan, Dr Isaac Watts, Dr A. Rees, editor of the Cyclopædia which bears his name, and many other eminent dissenters are buried here.

Schools, Hospitals, &c.—Here are a parish school for boys, founded in 1698, and one for girls in 1761; they are each attended by about 100 pupils, who are clothed by the institution. The free school, founded by William Warral in 1689, was formerly in Goat-alley, but was removed some years ago to Baltic-street, Golden-lane, where it now is; its endowment amounts to about £300 per annum. In this parish there are three schools on the Lancastrian system, namely, one belonging to the haberdashers' company in Bunhill-row, one for boys in North-street, City-road, established in 1813, and another for girls in 1820. The orphan working-school was instituted, chiefly by the exertions of dissenters, in 1760, and is now possessed of an annual income of about £718, which sum, together with the annual subscriptions, is expended on the education of poor orphan children, who are not only taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., but are instructed in the elements of some trade, and on leaving school, are apprenticed at the expense of the institution. The school contains accommodation for about 50 boys and the same number of girls. St Luke's hospital for lunatics was originally established as a branch of Bethlehem-hospital, and at the time of its foundation was considered superior to the parent institution. The present structure is of brick. It consists of

a centre and two wings, and is throughout three stories in height, its length being 493 feet. Besides containing apartments for the office-bearers of the hospital, there is accommodation for 300 patients, arranged in classes. There is a French hospital in Bath-street, incorporated in the reign of George I., which is an excellent substantial building, forming three sides of a square. This institution is intended for the support and relief of French Protestants, and is chiefly conducted by the descendants of old French families. The City of London lying-in hospital is a handsome building of brick, laid out with every accommodation for patients, and useful as a school of midwifery exclusively open to females. Besides the numerous charities mentioned above, there are other bequests for the purpose of distribution among the poor. Pop., in 1801, 26,881; in 1831, 46,642. A. P., £138,356.

LULLINGSTONE, in the lower half-hundred of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, was formerly a separate parish, but is now united to Lullingstone, the church having been demolished. The living was then a discharged vicarage.

LULLINGSTONE, a parish in the hundreds of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory along with the vicarage of Lullingstone, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £7 16s. 8d., in the patronage of Sir Thomas Dyke, in 1829. Church—ded. to St Botolph—is of small dimensions, but is remarkable for the beauty of its interior. The pavement is tessellated, and a richly carved screen supports the roof loft; and the painted glass represents some scenes from holy writ, and the church contains some splendid monuments erected to the memory of different members of Rokesle, Peeche, Hart, and Dyke families. "Sir John Peeche, knight-banneret, lord-deputy of Calais, a man very eminent for charity and bounty to the poor, founded the alms-houses here."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Roman antiquities have been found here. Distance from Foot's-Cray, 5½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 40. A. P., £1,519.

LULLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 11s. 10d., and in the patronage of the crown. Church ded. to All Saints. In Domesday book we find it mentioned, that 'Lullitune' had at that time a priest, a church, and a mill. Being within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, it is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday for the recovery of debts under 40s. Distance from Burton-upon-Trent, 7 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 548. A. P., £2,502.

LULLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Frome, and co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, returned at £24. Church—ded. to All Saints—is partly Norman and partly of a later Gothic. Patron, in 1829, Rich. H. Cox, Esq. Distance from Frome,

3 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 145. A. P., £1,163.

LULLINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Alceiton, rape of Pevensey, and co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 12s. 11d., returned at £28. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Distance from Seaford, 4½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 49. A. P., £762.

LULLWORTH (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Winfrith, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 14s. 7d., returned at £92 16s. The church—ded. to St Andrew—contains many ancient monuments of the family of Newburgh, and has a remarkable tower of a conical shape. This place was first in the possession of the De Lolleworths; it afterwards became successively the property of the Newburgh family, and the earls of Suffolk. In 1588, one of the latter commenced the present castle, which being finished in 1641, became, by purchase, the property of the Welds, who still possess it. It is a massive structure, forming an exact cube of 80 feet, with a round tower at each corner; the interior is in a corresponding degree of magnificence, and the castle is surrounded with an extensive park. Charles X. resided some months here after his expulsion from the throne of France. There is a Roman Catholic chapel near the castle, which possesses a fine copy of Raphael's picture of the transfiguration, and in the parish, the present proprietor, Cardinal Weld, has provided accommodation for the refugee monks of La Trappe. There formerly existed here a magnificent abbey church, of which little now remains. There was also a convent of Cistercian monks founded here in 1172, to whom the church belonged. There have been found here many ancient relics, principally British, and the remains of a triple entrenchment, enclosing about 5 acres of ground, and commonly known by the name of the British camp, are still visible in this vicinity. It contains the hamlets of Gatemerston, Knoll, and Lullworth-St-Andrew. Distance from Wareham, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 345. A. P., £1,660.

LULLWORTH (WEST), a chapelry in the liberty of Bindon, locally within the hundred of Winfrith, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, under the rectory of Winfred-Newburgh, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Patronage with the rectory, and chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a curious basin, called Lullworth cove, which communicates with the sea through a deep channel, and is surrounded with steep and lofty cliffs. There is also a natural arch about a mile from the cove, through which a view of the sea is obtained. The general aspect of the coast is interesting in a geological point of view. Many of the inhabitants of this part of the coast gain a hazardous livelihood by collecting the eggs laid by the puffin and guillemot on these cliffs. It contains the manors and hamlets of Little-Bindon, Burngate, and Ham,

burgh. Distance from Wareham, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 360. A. P., £721.

LULSLEY, a chapelry and hamlet in the parish of Suckley, upper division of the hundred of Doddington, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Patronage with Suckley rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Chapel ded. to St Giles. Distance from Worcester, 8 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 128. A. P., £949.

LUMBY, a joint township with Huddleston, parish of Sherburn, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Ferrybridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. Pop. returned with Huddleston.

LUMLEY (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of Chester-le-Street, northern division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. The Wesleyan Methodists possess two places of worship here; and there is an hospital endowed by Sir John Duck for the relief of 12 poor women. There are extensive collieries in this district, and the inhabitants are principally engaged in mining operations. Distance from Durham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 696; in 1831, 2301.

LUMLEY (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, northern division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. The earl of Scarborough built a spacious castle here in the reign of Edward I. It stands on the northern bank of the Wear, and is still in the possession of the Scarborough family. Lumley castle is however greatly altered, indeed little of the original building is still remaining. Distance from Durham, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 393.

LUND, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 18s. 4d., returned at £83 2s. 6d. Patron, the vicar of Kirkham. Distance from Kirkham, 3 m. E. by S. Pop. returned with the parish.

LUND, a parish in the wapentake of Hart-hill, Bainton-Beacon division, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 6s. 0½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Blanchard, sen. Esq. Distance from Beverley, 7 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 370. A. P., £3,742.

LUND, a joint township along with Cliffe, in the parish of Hemingbrough, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £800. Patron, the vicar of Aysgarth. Distance from Selby, 3 m. E. by N.

LUNDY (ISLAND OF), in the hundred of Braunton, co. of Devon. It is situated in the middle of the Bristol channel, bearing $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Hartland-point. It is about 3 miles in length, and almost a mile in breadth, and is inaccessible, on account of the lofty rocks, except by a narrow entrance, as it may be called, on the eastern side, which scarcely admits two people abreast. It contains about 2000 acres, not more than one-fifth of which

(principally towards the south) is under cultivation. Plantations of trees have been attempted to be formed here with indifferent success, and some cattle are reared on the island. Rabbits and fowls are plentiful, but the numerous rats partly prevent their increase. The island rises to the height of 800 feet towards the northern extremity, and is terminated by a lofty rock of a pyramidal shape, called the Constable. This island was formerly the retreat of pirates, particularly one of the name of Morisco, who in the reign of Henry VIII. fled here after an unsuccessful attempt against the life of the king, and having fortified it strongly, contrived to live in safety for some time, till being taken along with his followers, he suffered the punishment of his crimes. During the civil war it was held out for the king, and in the reign of William it fell for some time into the hands of the French. Lundy appears to have been formerly much more populous, and the remains of St Anne's chapel are still visible. Rat island lies to the south, and the small rocks called the Hen and Chicks, to the north of the island. There is now only one family resident here. Lat. 51° N., Long. 4° 39' W.

LUNE-DALE, a township in the parish of Romald-Kirk, N. R. of the co. of York, contains a chapel-of-ease and a school endowed with £10 per annum, towards teaching 25 children. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 11 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 307.

LUNT, a township in the parish of Sefton and co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Liverpool, 8 m. N. Pop., in 1801, included in that of Sefton; in 1831, 67.

LUPPITT, a parish in the hundred of Axminster, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 6s. 10½d., returned at £122. Patron, in 1829, John Eyde, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. This was formerly the residence of the Mohuns, who were succeeded by the family of the Carews. There is an old fort, called Dumpton Fort, within the parish. Distance from Honiton, 4 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 702. A. P., £6,094.

LUPTON, a township in the parish of Kirby-Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward, co. of Westmoreland. Distance from Kirby-Lonsdale, 3 m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 282. A. P., £3,355.

LURGERSHALL, or **LURGASHALL**, a parish in the hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Distance from Petworth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 521; in 1831, 718. A. P., £2,218.

LUSBY, a parish in the eastern division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 14s. Patron, in 1829, J. Brackenbury, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Distance from Spilsby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 140. A. P., £1,286.

LUSHILL, or **LUSHALL**, a tything in the parish of Castle-Eaton, co. of Wilts. Distance from Highworth, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop. included in the return for the parish.

LUSTLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Teignbridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 7s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester and the Hon. P. C. Wyndham. There is some old painted glass in the church, and the remains of an ancient cross in a lane adjoining to it. Distance from Chudleigh, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 361. A. P., £1,474.

LUSTON, a parish in the hundred of Tintin-hill, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 7s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, John Philips, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Distance from Yeovil, 3 m. W. by N.

LUSTON, a township in the parish of Eye, co. of Hereford. Some fruit and hops are raised here. Distance from Leominster, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 421. A. P., £2,802.

LUTON, a parish in the hundred of Flitt, co. of Bedford. The market town of Luton, and the hamlets of East and West Hyde, Lee-grave or Lightgrave, Limbury with Biscott, and Stopley, are within the limits of this parish. The name is said by some to be a corruption of Lea-town, so called from the river Lea, which rises in the vicinity; and by others to have been Low-town, from its lying between two hills. Under William I. Luton was a royal demesne, and in 1216 Baron Fulk de Brent having obtained possession of it, built a castle within it; under Henry VI. we find the manor belonging to John, Lord Wenlock, who erected a chapel on the north of the church, and was afterwards killed at Tewkesbury. The portico of a splendid house which he did not live to finish, is still standing. It is, however, of a still more ancient date than the conquest, being mentioned as composing in the eighth century part of the endowment of St Albans. The town, in 1828, suffered considerable injury owing to an inundation which took place on the 8th of July. Luton is under the government of a high constable and two day constables, who are appointed at the annual court-leet held by the lord of the manor. It is one of the polling places for the county members. There are fairs held on the 18th April and 18th October for cattle, and a statute fair in September. The market, on Monday, is well supplied with corn and straw-plait, which latter commodity is the staple manufacture, and is produced here of very excellent quality.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £35 12s. 1d.; the patronage and impropriate rectory was in the possession of the marquess of Bute in 1829. The church, ded. to St Mary, is principally in the decorated and later styles of English architecture, but the north aisle is built partly in the early style. At the west end is a square tower built of flint and freestone, and in the east window is de-

pleted the fight of St George with the dragon. There are some curious monuments and an elegant baptistry chapel in the decorated style. The society of Friends, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Baptists have places of worship here. Of charitable institutions there are—a national school, supported partly by subscription and partly by benefactions amounting to £31 10s. 4d. annually; a benefaction of £10 annually, expended in apprenticing poor boys; 12 almshouses, situated at the entrance of the town, and built in 1808 for the reception of 24 poor widows, who receive each annually about 10 guineas. Luton was the place of residence of the famous Lord Bute, who built here a splendid mansion, which contains an excellent collection of paintings. The Rev. John Pomfret, author of 'The Choice,' who died in 1721, was born here. Distance from Bedford, 20 m. S. by E.; from London, 31 m. N.W. by N. Pop. of the parish in 1801, 3095; in 1831, 5693. A. P., £4,605. Pop. of the town in 1831, 3961.

LUTON, a hamlet in the parish of Bishop's Teignton, co. of Devon.

LUTON, a hamlet in the parish of Broad-Hembury, co. of Devon.

LUTON-HOO, in the parish of Luton, co. of Bedford.. Distance from Luton, 2 m. S. S.E.

LUTTELEY, a hamlet in the parish of Enville, co. of Stafford.

LUTTERWORTH, a parish and market town in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. The lord of the manor, so late as 1758, exercised the power of obliging his tenants to grind their corn at one of his mills, and their malt at another, but in that year a decision of the court of assize relieved them from this obnoxious relief of the feudal system. Lutterworth is worthy of notice as having been the parish in which Wickliffe, the first great English reformer, was rector from 1374 to 1387; he died here, and the townsmen still preserve in the church the chair in which he died, the communion cloth which he used, and his portrait.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £26. Patron, the king. The church, ded. to St Mary, is a handsome building, and was formerly surmounted by a spire, which fell some years ago. It contains a splendid oaken pulpit which formerly belonged to Wickliffe. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship in the town. There is a free school and almshouse, liberally endowed by the Rev. Edward Sherrier. A benefaction of £57 per annum by Robert Boles, and another of £14 by Margaret Bent, afford the means of education to 10 boys. There has also existed since 1607 an excellent institution for the purpose of lending small sums to tradesmen, which now possesses funds to the amount of £1,000, lent at 3 per cent. interest in sums of £50, for three years. The small river Swift flows past the town, which is well built and paved, by means of funds for the purpose, amounting to about £200 per annum. There is a market on Thursday, and fairs are held on the Thursday after February 19th, April 2d,

Holy Thursday, and September 16th, all for live stock, and the last also for cheese. A considerable manufacture of worsted hose is carried on here, and ribands also to a small extent. There is a spring in the neighbourhood possessing strong petrifying properties. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Distance from London, 89 m. N.W. by N.; from Leicester, 13 m. S. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1652; in 1831, 2262. A. P., £7,753.

LUTTLEY, or LUDLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Hales Owen, co. of Worcester. Distance from Worcester, 22 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 131. A. P., £665.

LUTTON, or LUDYNGTON-UPON-THE-WOLD, a parish partly within the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon, and partly in the hundred of Willybrook, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in conjunction with Washingley, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £21 11s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Sondes. Church ded. to St Peter. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here. Distance from Oundle, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 171. A. P., £1,039.

LUTTON (EAST and WEST), a township partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the parish of Weaverthorpe, E. R. of the co. of York. There is a chapel to Weaverthorpe vicarage at West Lutton. Distance from New Malton, 10½ m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 350. A. P., £2,262.

LUTTON-BOURNE, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Long Sutton, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy, not in charge, under the patronage and superintendence of the vicarage of Long Sutton, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Holbeach, 5 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 507.

LUXBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Carhampton, co. of Somerset. Living, a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Cutcombe, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 19s. Church ded. to St Mary. Some interesting tumuli have been found here. Distance from Dunster, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,182.

LUXULIAN, a parish in the hundred of Powder, east division, and co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, J. C. Rashleigh, Esq. Church ded. to Saints Cyricus and Julietta. Here is a small school supported by subscription. Distance from Lostwithiel, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 875; in 1831, 1288. A. P., £3,768.

LUZLY, a hamlet in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

LYDBURY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Purslow, co. of Salop; it includes the townships of Acton, Brockton, Down, Eaton with Ch Walton, Eyton with Plowden, Lydbury, and Totterton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, John Bright, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a school

with an endowment of £200. The Onny and the Kemp run through the parish. There was formerly a castle belonging to the diocesan here, and the remains of an encampment are still visible in Lower Down. Distance from Bishop's Castle, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 829; in 1831, 955. A. P., £8,722.

LYDD, a market-town and parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, situated within the hundred of Langport, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. It partakes of the privileges of the cinque ports, being joined with Romney, and possessing by prescription a corporation, which consists of a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty, possessing very extensive powers of jurisdiction. Here are a house of correction and gaol. Living, a vicarage, under the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £55 12s. 1d. The church is a spacious building of different styles, and is ded. to All Saints. The Independents have a place of worship here. There is a light-house on Denge-ness-point, built under the direction of James Wyatt, and about 110 feet in height; it is defended by a fort. There is a market held every Thursday, and a fair on the last Monday in July. Distance from London, 71 m. S.E. by E.; from Maidstone, 36 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1303; in 1831, 1357. A. P., £18,131.

LYDDEN, a parish in the hundred of Bowsborough, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 6s., returned at £102 18s. 6d.; in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. There are traces of an ancient monastery still visible in the vicinity. Distance from Dover, 4½ m. N.W.; from London, 71 m. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 224. A. P., £761.

LYDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Wrangdike, co. of Rutland. Livings, a prebend, rated at £20 0s. 10d., in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln, and a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Caldicot, patron, the prebendary, rated at £8 2s.; under the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here are an endowment for the support of a warden, twelve poor men and two women; and a free school for five boys. Lyddington had formerly a market which is now disused. Distance from Uppingham, 3 m. S. by E. Pop., in 1801, 527; in 1831, 534. A. P., £4,131.

LYDE, a township in the parish of Pipe, co. of Hereford. Distance from Hereford, 3 m. N.

LYDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. This place, under the name of Lyghatford, before the conquest had attained to some size, till in 997 the greater part of it was destroyed by the Danes. From the effects of this misfortune, however, it gradually recovered, till in the reign of William I. we find it rated as containing 140 burgesses, and its wealth estimated so high as to cause it to be taxed equally with London. In 1238, Richard, earl of Cornwall, obtained a grant of the forest of Dartmoor and the castle of Lydford, and about 20 years after, a weekly market and

an annual fair were granted. In the reign of Edward I. it twice exercised the privilege of sending members to parliament. Lydford being the centre of a district the population of which was chiefly employed in mining operations, was early celebrated as a mart for tin, and in the reign of Ethelred II., money was coined here, some pieces of which still exist. Lydford-castle formed the prison of the stannary-court, and as such has been compared to the dungeons of the Inquisition of Spain; this tyrannical court, under the authority of the stannary code, assumed the right of trying and confining, Richard Strode, Esq., one of the members in 1512 for Plympton, for the crime of asserting the injurious effects of the mine streams on the harbour of Plymouth. This court is now abolished. The village is now almost entirely dilapidated, although towards the end of the 17th century, vestiges of the wall, &c., were visible; nothing now remains of the castle except the walls of the keep which measure 50 feet in length and breadth, by 40 feet in height. There are some very fine cascades in the vicinity, especially one formed by the Lyd precipitating itself into a chasm of the depth of 80 feet. The scenery throughout the parish is in general beautiful. It comprises within its limits the extensive waste known by the name of Dartmoor, which occupies about 130,000 acres, being about 20 miles long and in some places 11 broad. Its general surface is an undulating tract, rising in some parts to the height of 4100, and in others not exceeding 400 feet above the level of the sea. The stannary-court was formerly held on Crockern-Tor in the open air, and the seats used by the members of it were visible till within these few years. About 56 small rivers have their sources within the limits of Dartmoor, amongst which the Dart, Teign, Plym, Cad, Yealm, and Tavy may be mentioned. The soil throughout the district is not bad, and a right of pasturage is claimed by the lords of the surrounding manors; besides whom there are many people who pasture cattle on the moor on paying a rent of about two or three shillings per score of sheep or cattle. In 1808, a prison was built for the reception of French prisoners, capable of containing about 1600 men. The erection of this building caused a little town to spring up in the vicinity, which, however, has fallen to decay since the conclusion of the war. A communication with Plymouth is kept up by means of a railway for the formation of which an act was obtained in 1819. Tradition speaks of Dartmoor having formerly been peopled, and of the various wild animals of Great Britain having been very plentiful in the forest, in the pursuit of which a peculiar species of dog called the *Slough-hound* was employed. There is an annual fair held at Two-Bridges, on the first Wednesday after the 16th August for cattle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 13s. 9d. Patron, the king as duke of Cornwall. Church ded. to St Petrock. Distance from Tavistock, 7½ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 477. A. P., £1,610.

LYDFORD (EAST); a parish in the hundred of Somerton, co. of Somerset. It is, however, locally within the hundred of Catsash. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 9s. 7d., returned at £132. Patron, in 1829, John Davies, Esq. Distance from Castle-Carey, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 166. A. P., £817.

LYDFORD (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory, under the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 13s. 4d., in the patronage of E. F. Couston, Esq., and others, in 1829. Here is a small benefaction for teaching six children, left by Elizabeth Pope, in 1755. Distance from Castle-Carey, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 357. A. P., £2,539.

LYDGATE, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, W. R. of the co of York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £3,000. Distance from Oldham, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop. returned with Saddleworth.

LYDHAM, a parish partly in the hundred and co. of Montgomery, and partly in the hundred of Purslow, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Herbert Oakley. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 2 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 207. A. P., £1,664.

LYDIARD (BISHOP'S), a parish in the western division of the hundred of Kingsbury, co. of Somerset, including the tythings of Bishop's-Lydiard, Coombs-Ash, East Bagborough, East Coomb-Hill, Lydiard-Punchardon, and Quantock. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £20 10s., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Wells. Church ded. to St Mary. An almshouse exists here with an endowment of about £20 annual income. There is a fair on April 5th for cattle. Distance from Taunton, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 106.

LYDIARD (ST LAWRENCE), a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £22 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1329, E. B. Portman, Esq. Distance from Wiveliscombe, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 654. A. P., £3,579.

LYDIARD-PUNCHARDON, a hamlet in the parish of Bishop's-Lydiard, co. of Somerset.

LYDIATE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Halsall, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here are still to be seen the ruins of an unfinished abbey, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel here. Distance from Ormskirk, 4½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 770. A. P., £3,461.

LYDLINCH, a parish in the hundred of Sherborne and Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £14 5s. 10d. Patrons, in 1829, John Fane, Esq., &c. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Distance

from Sherborne, 9 m. E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 365. A. P., £3,180.

LYDNEY, a township in the parish of Lydney, co. of Gloucester, contains the hamlets of Alliston, Newton, and Purton. Living, a vicarage with the chapels of Aylhurton, St Briavell's, and Juelsfield, rated at £24 6s. 8d. Patrons, the chapter of Hereford. Church ded. to St Mary. It has a market on Wednesday; and fairs on the 4th of May and 8th of November. Distance from Blakoney, 3½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 783.

LYDSING, a hamlet in the parish of Gillingham, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy, not in charge, under the superintendence of the parish, and in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. Patronage with Gillingham vicarage. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Distance from Chatham, 4 m. S.S.E.

LYE, a hamlet in the parish of Wrington, co. of Somerset.

LYE (NETHER), a township in the parish of Aymestrey, co. of Hereford, 7 m. E. by N. from Presteigne.

LYE (UPPER), a township in the parish of Aymestrey, co. of Hereford. Distance from Presteigne, 6 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 68.

LYE-WASTE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of Old Swinford, which is in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. The chapel was built by the Ill family, with accommodation for about 2000 persons. The Independent, Wesleyan and Unitarian sects have each places of worship here. The village is so called from its being built on the site of a waste, and is principally inhabited by workers in the numerous iron-works in the vicinity. A large quantity of nails is manufactured here. Distance from Stourbridge, 1½ m. E.

LYFORD, a township and chapelry in the parish of West-Hanney, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Hanney, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. There are a free school and an almshouse for ten aged people in this township. Distance from Wantage, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 131. A. P., £1,226.

LYHAM, a township in the parish of Chatsdon, co. of Northumberland, 4 m. W.S.W. from Belford.

LYME-HANDLEY, a township in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Lyme-hall, the seat of the Leghs, is a fine building, of the age of Queen Elizabeth. Distance from Macclesfield, 7 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 222. A. P., £2,688.

LYME-REGIS, a parish, borough, and market-town, within the boundaries of, although possessing separate jurisdiction from, the liberty of Lothers and Bothenhampton, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. It was granted in 774, by the king of the West Saxons, to the abbey of Sherborne, and, in Domesday-book, we find it divided into three portions, one of which belonged to the bishop of Salisbury, another to the abbey of Glastonbury, and the last to William Belet. Under Edward I., it obtained the privileges of a borough and pool, and was by

him made part of the dower of his sister, the queen of Scotland. It provided for the siege of Calais a complement of 4 vessels and 62 men, but afterwards fell off for some time; but about the beginning of the 18th century it had the advantage of an artificial breakwater, which secured it a safe harbour. During the civil wars, Lyme remained in the possession of the parliament, and stood a siege by Prince Maurice. In 1558 it witnessed the first engagement with the Spanish armada, and, in 1672, a sea fight between the English and Dutch, which terminated in the defeat of the latter. This was the place where Cosmo de Medici died in 1669, on his visit to England. It is also famous for having been the first scene of the unsuccessful rebellion of Monmouth in 1685. Lyme is divided by the river Lyme into two parts, and will probably become a place of resort for bathing, as the lodgings, inns, &c., are excellent, and the country in the vicinity remarkably beautiful. Its trade appears to have fluctuated considerably at different times, but in 1829 it possessed 39 ships, the total tonnage of which amounted to 3335 tons. About 50 years ago, the customs amounted to about £16,000 per annum. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on to a moderate extent in the neighbourhood. There are markets held on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs held on 13th February and 2d October, for cattle, &c. The town was incorporated by royal charter in the reign of Edward I., which was confirmed successively by Edward II., Edward III., James I., Charles II., and William III. This charter vests the municipal government in a mayor, 15 capital burgesses—who are elected from the freemen—who have the assistance of a town-clerk, recorder, and other officers. The mayor and two burgesses, namely, the two preceding mayors, are *ex officio* justices of the peace. The second year after the mayor leaves office he is coroner. There is a quarterly court of session in January, April, July, and October, held by the magistrates, who have also power to hold a weekly court of hustings, which, however, they have not exercised for about 40 years. They also, as lords of the manor, hold a court in that capacity twice a year. Lyme began to send members in the 23d of Edward I., the mayor being the returning officer. The church is a handsome structure—ded. to St Michael the archangel—built principally in the decorated and later styles of English architecture, and consisting of a nave, choir, two side aisles, one of which was formerly dedicated to St Mary. Over the entrance is an apartment used as a school-room, with the date of 1720. There are places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Independents. The living is a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the prebendary of Lyme-Regis and Halstock, in the cathedral of Salisbury, rated at £10 5s. 7½d., and in the patronage of the prebendary. There was formerly a Carmelite convent here, and there are now two almshouses, endowed by John Tudbolt in 1548. Thomas Coram, projector of the London Foundling hospital, was born here about 1668; as also the celebrated Admiral Summers,

who discovered the Bermuda isles. Distance from Dorchester, 22 m. W.; from London, 143 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1451; in 1831, 2621. A. P., £5,351.

LYMINGE, a parish in the hundred of Longborough, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Livings, a rectory—a sinecure—rated at £21 10s., and a vicarage, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £10 16s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Ralph Price. The church—ded. to St Mary and St Eadburgh—consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. There is a fund of £111 10s. per annum, appropriated towards the education and apprenticing of poor children, and also a small sum left by William Kingsford for the same purpose. Distance from Hythe, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 784. A. P., £3,569.

LYMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Stone, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £21 6s. 5½d. Church—ded. to St Mary—in the patronage of Wadham college, Oxford. Distance from Ilchester, 1 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 313. A. P., £2,705.

LYMINGTON, a market-town, borough, chapelry, liberty, and sea-port, in the parish of Boldre, east division of the New Forest, co. of Southampton. It was originally called Lentune, and afterwards Limintun, and is mentioned in Domesday-book under the former appellation. In the reign of Henry I., French wines and other commodities were imported here to a considerable extent, and large quantities of salt were manufactured here. The inhabitants formerly claimed the right of levying certain duties on articles imported, but this claim was set aside in 1529, at the instance of the port of Southampton. The decree, however, of this year was annulled in 1730, and the petty customs have since then been levied here without any opposition being offered. About 90 years ago, an embankment was formed a little above the town, which has diminished the channel of the river to such an extent, as to prevent all ships above 300 tons from entering, whereas the river was formerly navigable to vessels of 500 tons burden. The trade is confined entirely to the coast, no foreign cargoes being allowed to be landed here. Lymington formerly supplied the country with Epsom salt, which is now, however, manufactured to a great extent in Liverpool and other places. In this harbour about 40 or 50 vessels are usually anchored at one time throughout the winter season, paying a toll according to their respective rates of tonnage. The vessels of the royal yacht-club make this a favourite place of resort. There is a ship-building establishment here, in which some excellent vessels have been built. The market is held every Saturday; and fairs on the 12th and 13th of May, and 2d and 3d of October, for cattle, dairy produce, &c. The borough, which is so from prescription, was incorporated by James I., and put under the government of a mayor and an unlimited number—usually about thirty—of burgesses. The election of the mayor takes place on the Sunday after St Mat-

thew's day, at which time also the constables, sergeant-at-mace, town-crier, &c., are appointed. Petty sessions for the E. division of the New Forest are held here once a fortnight. Lymington is one of the polling places for the members for the S. division of the co.—Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Boldre, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, and in the patronage of Boldre vicarage; it is not in charge. The chapel—ded. to St Thomas à Becket—is rather an irregular building, with a neat interior. The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. Here is a grammar school, founded by George Fulford, who left a sum in 1668 for its endowment; twenty years after a school-house was built, which has since gone into ruin; at present there are ten boys annually instructed on this foundation, in the general elements of education. Besides this there are another free school, founded in 1773; a national school supported by subscription, and another at which 80 boys and as many girls are educated. Lymington is advantageously situated on a small river, and has of late years been a place of great resort as a sea-bathing station. Under the auspices of its annual visitors, a neat theatre and assembly-rooms have sprung up. In the neighbourhood stands a fortress, erected by Henry VIII., called Hurst-castle, which is now an important link in the great chain of forts built along the coast for the prevention of smuggling. This borough first sent two members to parliament in the 27th of Elizabeth. The present number of electors is 358. There are remains of a Roman camp in the vicinity. Distance from London, 88 m. S.W.; from Southampton, 18 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 2378; in 1831, 3361. A. P., £5,316.

LYMME, a parish and village in the hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. The parish contains the hamlets of Brown-Edge, Heatley, Oughtrington, Reddish, and Statham. Livings, two rectories in the archd. and dio. of Chester; one united with Warburton is rated at £11 0s. 7½d., and in the patronage of R. E. E. Warburton, Esq.; the other is rated at £11 0s. 5d., and in 1829, was in the patronage of — Leigh, Esq. The church—ded. to St Mary—is an ancient building, consisting of a nave, aisles, and two chancels; the tower was rebuilt in 1521. The two rectors divide the tithes and do duty in rotation. There is a free grammar school in the parish, endowed by Sir George Warburton and Wm. Doomville, Esq., in 1698, with an annual income of about £80. It possesses a water-communication with Liverpool, by means of the duke of Bridgewater's canal, which passes through the parish. In Lymme fustian is manufactured to an inconsiderable extent. It contains the seat of Robert Taylor, Esq., a fine old moated building, called Lymme-hall; as also Oughtrington-hall, belonging to the Traffords, an old Saxon family. Distance from Nether-Knutsford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1831, 2305. A. P., £10,218.

LYMPE, or LIMNE, a parish, partly situated within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, and partly in the hundred of Street, lathe of Shep-

way, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £9 1s. 4d., returned at £148. Patron, the archdeacon of Canterbury. The church is ded. to St Stephen, and built principally in the Norman style. There was formerly a Roman castle here, the site of which is now occupied by Stutfall-castle, which is the seat of the archdeacon. The name of the parish is derived from a branch of the Rother, which was formerly called the Limene. It is thought that Limne was mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Aimin. The lord-warden of the cinque ports was formerly sworn in at Shipway-cross, which is situated about half a mile from the parish church. A nunnery was built here in 633 by Ethellurge, which afterwards became an abbey. There is a school and an almshouse in the parish with small endowments. It enjoys the advantage of a canal, which passes through it from Rye to Shorncliffe. Roman coins are sometimes found in the vicinity. Distance from Hythe, 2½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 532. A. P., £3,954.

LYMPSTHAM, a parish in the hundred of Brent with Wrington, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £38 5s. 2½d., and, in 1829, in the patronage of Earl Poulett. There are a church—ded. to St Christopher—and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a ferry over the Ax. Distance from Axbridge, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 521. A. P., £6,052.

LYMPSTON, a parish in the hundred of East Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of Thomas Porter, Esq., in 1829. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians possess places of worship within the parish. There is a small endowment for the purpose of educating poor children. The river Exe washes it on its west side. Distance from Exmouth, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 883; in 1831, 1066. A. P., £3,377.

LYNCH, a parish in the hundred of Eastbourne, rape of Chichester and co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory with the chapel of Farnhurst, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £3 12s. 8½d., returned at £28, and under the patronage of Mr and Mrs Poyntz in 1829. Distance from Mithurst, 4 m. N. by W. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 88. A. P., £588.

LYNCOMB, a parish in conjunction with Widcomb, in the hundred of Bath-Forum, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage annexed to the rectory of St Peter and St Paul, Bath, situated within the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; it is in the patronage of the corporation of Bath. The parish is contiguous to that city, being merely separated from it by the river Avon. There are extensive freestone quarries in the vicinity, and excellent communication by water, by means of the Kennet and Avon canal. An hospital for idiots—ded. to St Mary Magdalene—exists here. Pop., in 1831, 8704. A. P., £18,546.

LYNDHURST, a village and township in the

parish of Minstead, co. of Southampton. It is situated almost in the centre of the New Forest, of which it may be looked upon as the capital. The New Forest is said to have been formed by William Rufus, who converted this extensive tract of country, about 40 miles in circumference, into a hunting ground. The forest establishment consists of nine keepers, each of whom has charge of a walk, a bow-keeper, two rangers, a steward and keepers, and, finally, the lord-warden of the whole forest. There are still forest courts held at Lyndhurst by the wardens. This forest, as it was the scene of William's tyrannical oppressions, witnessed also his death. On the 2d of August, 1100, he, in hunting with Sir Walter Tyrrel and others, was slain by an arrow, which, glancing accidentally from a tree, struck him to the heart. There is still preserved at Lyndhurst, a stirrup which is said to have been used by him on that occasion; there is a commemorative pillar also erected on the spot. Living is subordinate to, and under the patronage of, the parish rectory, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Michael. There is also a chapel-of-ease here, and the Baptists have a place of worship within the township. There are a national school, and also one at which about 16 children are educated, endowed with £26 per annum. Sir John S. Copley, son of Copley the painter, and late lord-high-chancellor of England, was created Lord Lyndhurst in 1827. Distance from Southampton, 9½ m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 882; in 1831, 1236. A. P., £3,285.

LYNDON, a parish in the hundred of Martinsley, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 17s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, Samuel Barker, Esq. The church, ded. to St Martin, is a small Gothic building, and the burial ground contains the grave of the celebrated Whiston, of whom there is a portrait in Lyndon-hall. The Chater runs along the south side of this parish. Distance from Oakham, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 102. A. P., £1,300.

LYNDON, a hamlet in the parish of Church-Bickenhill, co. of Warwick.

LYNEHAM, a chapelry and tything in the parish of Shipton-under-Whichwood, co. of Oxford. Distance from Burford, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 237. A. P., £3,221.

LYNEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, returned at £30. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, H. Long, Esq. Distance from Wootton-Basset, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1030. A. P., £6,627.

LYNEMOUTH, in the parish of Woodhorn, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 12.

LYNESACK, a township in the parish of St Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham, containing some extensive collieries. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 7 m. N.E. by N. Pop., with Softley, in 1801, 517; in 1831, 795. A. P., £2,996.

LYNN (WEST), a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9. Patron, in 1811, N. N. Townsend, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Distance from Lynn Regis, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1831, 396. A. P., £4,504.

LYNN (NORTH), a parish in the Marshland division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Distance from Lynn Regis, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1831, 54.

LYNN REGIS, a borough, market-town, and seaport, locally within the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, co. of Norfolk, but exercising separate jurisdiction. It lies on the eastern side of the Marshland, and on the Ouse.

History.—Camden is of opinion that the place derives its name from the old British word *Lyn*, signifying an expanse of water, thus referring it to its situation; Spelman, however, derives it from *Lean*, which is the Saxon for a tenure in fee. In Domesday book we find it mentioned under the name of Lun and Lena, as the joint property of the see of North Elmham and Canterbury. From this time till the reign of Henry VIII., it appears to have been under the peculiar jurisdiction, temporal and spiritual, of the bishops of Norwich, and to have been called *Lynn Episcopi*, but that prince granted it many privileges, and gave it the name by which it is now known. Henry I. granted it an annual fair, and in the reign of Richard I. we find it much frequented by Jews. In the succeeding reign Lynn distinguished itself for its loyalty to king John, and was in consequence created a corporation. The large silver cup then presented to the town is still preserved. It was subsequently visited by this tyrannical and weak prince for the purpose of removing his treasures, at a time when he was closely beset by Prince Louis of France. On this occasion it was, that crossing the sands he was overtaken by the tide, his treasures swept away, and he himself only escaped with life to die in the adjacent castle of Newark. The honours and privileges acquired in a bad cause do not appear to have been lasting, but we again find its charter renewed by Henry III. in 1221, as a reward for its continued loyalty. It was garrisoned for the interest of Charles during the civil war, and withstood a siege of three weeks by the parliamentary forces under the earl of Manchester; upon its capitulation, the inhabitants were compelled to pay a capitation assessment of ten shillings each in order to preserve the town from plunder.

Government, &c.—By the last charter, which is that of Charles II., the government is vested in a mayor, a recorder, a high-steward, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-councillmen, besides inferior officers. The election of the mayor takes place annually from among the aldermen, on the 29th August; he is elected by the common-council. The magistrates possess jurisdiction in all criminal cases except treason. There is a court of session held quarterly; a court of requests, for the recovery of sums below 40s., monthly, and a court leet for the election of constables, &c. yearly. This place appears to have sent two members to parliament in the

23d of Edward I. The right of election is now enjoyed by about 660. This is also one of the polling places for the members for the western division of the county.

Parishes, &c.—The borough contains two parishes besides Old Lynn, otherwise West Lynn, (which see). The living of St Margaret's parish is a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, and is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. The church was founded about the beginning of the 12th century, and is generally understood to be the largest church in England, not a cathedral. The spire, which was about 193 feet in height, was blown down in 1741, to the great injury of the body of the church; it is now, however, rebuilt.—St Nicholas chapel, which is a handsome Gothic building of the 14th century, is a chapel-of-ease to this parish.—The parish of South Lynn has a church in a regular cruciform shape, ded. to All Saints, the living attached to which is a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 6s. 8d., and in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. The Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Unitarians, and the society of Friends, have severally places of worship within the town. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. In St James's-street there are a free grammar school under the superintendence of the corporation, and various other charitable schools, as also one taught on the Lancastrian system. There is an almshouse in All Saints' parish for four poor men; another, formerly a priory, founded in the reign of Stephen, is now under the two senior aldermen and others.

General description, Trade, &c.—The town is about a mile and a half in length, and was formerly fortified. It is well supplied with water, possesses a theatre, a subscription library founded in 1797, containing nearly 4000 volumes, a suite of rooms used for assemblies, and a mechanics' institution in a flourishing condition, founded in 1826. Lynn has long carried on trade to a considerable extent, assisted as it is by its vicinity to the German ocean and its capacious harbour, the entrance of which, however, is dangerous to a certain degree on account of the shifting sand-banks. It is capable of containing about 300 merchantmen at once. The tides, however, which usually rise about 18 feet, are sometimes so powerful as to drag the vessels from their anchorings. In 1829 it possessed 118 ships, the total tonnage belonging to the port being 14,659 tons. The coast-ports consist principally of corn and coal; those from the Baltic of timber, hemp, and other Russian produce, and some wine, &c. is brought from Portugal. The custom-house, a handsome building of free-stone, contains in a niche a statue of Charles II., and on the king's staith-yard, or quay, is one of James I. The principal articles are those connected with ship building, and the exportations consist of agricultural produce, shrimps for the London market, and a large quantity of sand used in the manufacture of glass. There is a fair in October for cheese, and another in February, which lasts for about a week, called the Mart. There are markets

held every Tuesday and Friday. Some remarkable vestiges of antiquity exist in the town, in particular the Lady's Chapel, a building in the pointed style of architecture, which was before the Reformation an object of particular veneration to pilgrims. There is also a fine tower built in 1264, which formerly belonged to the convent of Grey friars. There are few marks of the numerous religious houses which formerly existed in this place. Distance from Norwich, 44 m. W. by N., from London, 97 m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 10,096; in 1831, 13,370.

LYNT, a tything in the parish of Coleshill, co. of Wilts. Distance from Highworth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop. returned with the parish.

LYNTER (THE). See article CORNWALL.

LYON'S-HALL, or LEONHALES, a parish in the hundred of Stretford, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 678; in 1831, 880. A. P., £6,355.

LYSS TURNEY, a chapel in the parish of Odiham, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage, not in charge, returned at £30. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. W. P. T. L. Wellesley. Distance from Petersfield, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 663. A. P., £2,586.

LYTHAM, a township, village, and parish, situated within the hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of York, rated

at £22, returned at £120. Patron, in 1829, John Clayton, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. There is a free school for girls and another for boys, besides a Sunday school. About a mile from the village is the pool of Lytham, a remarkably fine natural basin, admirably adapted for the reception of ships. Of late years Lytham has been greatly resorted to for sea-bathing quarters, and has in consequence undergone many improvements. Distance from Kirkham, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 920; in 1831, 1523. A. P., £6,944.

LYTHE, a hamlet in the parish of Heversham, co. of Westmoreland. Distance from Kendal, 6 m. S.W. by W. Pop. returned with Crosthwaite.

LYTHE, a parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh, co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 12s. 6d., returned at £85. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St Oswald. Here is Mulgrave-castle, belonging to the earl of Mulgrave, present governor of Jamaica, which is built on a declivity, and enjoys a most extensive prospect. There are some alum works in this parish, in the manufacture of which many of the inhabitants are engaged.

LYTHIAN'S (ST), a parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, co. of Glamorgan. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 1s. 3d., returned at £115 16s. 4d. Patron, — Dun, Esq. Distance from Cardiff, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1821, 108.

LYVINGSBOURNE. See BEAKESBOURNE.

M

MABE, or LAVABE, a parish in the east division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage with that of Mylor in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. The church, which has a lofty tower crowned with pinnacles, is ded. to St Mabe. Patron, the vicar of Mylor. Here are an almshouse and a Wesleyan chapel. Distance from Falmouth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 512. A. P., £2,383.

MABLETHORPE (ST MARY), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory with that of Stane in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 10s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patrons, in 1829, Colonel Waters and others. Distance from Alford, 7 m. N.E.N. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 242. A. P., £4,162.

MABLETHORPE (ST PETER), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Thedle-

thorpe St Helen, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Pop., in 1811, 24; in 1821, 35. Property has not been returned separately.

MABYN (ST), a parish in the hundred of Trigg, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Falmouth. Distance from Wadebridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 793. A. P., £6051.

MACCLESFIELD, a hundred in the co.-palatine of Chester. It occupies the eastern point of the county where it projects into Yorkshire; comprises 12 parishes, 12 chapelries, and 59 townships, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 123,349 souls.

MACCLESFIELD,

A market-town and parochial chapelry possessing separate jurisdiction, though locally situated in the hundred of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of

Chester. The livings are two curacies in the archd. and dio. of Chester, one rated at £50, and returned at £122. Chapel ded., to St Michael. Patrons, the mayor and corporation.—The other rated at £150. Patron, in 1829, William Roe, Esq.

General Description.—The town is pleasantly situated near the southern extremity of the forest of Macclesfield, to which it gives name, on the west bank of the Bollin, over which it has two stone bridges and a wooden one communicating with some suburbs that lie on the east side of the stream. It consists chiefly of four principal streets, containing many buildings of a very superior kind; they are well paved, lighted with gas, and there is a plentiful supply of excellent water brought into the town from a neighbouring common, and by pipes conveyed into the houses. A public subscription library has been established here for better than half a century. Here is also a public news-room, and a handsome theatre with a suite of elegant assembly rooms.

Manufactures, &c.—The manufacture of twist buttons, which at one time formed almost the sole business of this town, and for the protecting and promoting of which many legislative provisions were enacted, has been almost entirely superseded by the silk trade, which is carried on to a great extent. In 1756 the first silk mill was erected here by Mr Roe. At present there are upwards of 70 employed in throwing silk, which is manufactured into handkerchiefs, broad silks, twist, sewing silk, &c. In 1828, the silk trade employed in the town not less than 6000 looms; but such are the fluctuations of this branch of business, that in the following year they were reduced to 4000. The cotton trade was introduced here nearly at the same time with the silk, and has made a less rapid but more steady progress. Connected with those extensive branches of manufacture, there are numerous and large establishments for dyeing, bleaching, printing, &c., but the copper and brass works that at one period formed a prominent article among the staples of the town, have disappeared. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood, and there are quarries of slate and freestone, of which large quantities are sent to Stockport and Manchester, with the parts adjacent, and even into Staffordshire and other counties.—By the new Macclesfield canal, now nearly, if not entirely completed, this town communicates by the Peak-forest canal with Manchester, and by the Grand Trunk with London and the intermediate counties. The market day is Tuesday, and there are annual fairs for cattle, cloth, hardware, toys, &c. May 6th, June 22d, July 11th, October 4th, and November 11th.

Municipal Government.—The corporation consists of a mayor, who is always lord of the manor, and 24 aldermen elected annually by the freemen. The mayor and three of the aldermen act as justices of the peace within the borough. Courts for the trial of misdemeanours are held by the corporation half-yearly, and by the mayor and justices daily for business connected with the police. The earl of Derby,

as hereditary steward of the manor, holds here a court of record for the hundred twice in the year. A deputy-steward, who must be a barrister, a resident deputy-steward, who holds a court once a week, and a clerk of the courts, are appointed by this nobleman. A court of halmote for the manor and forest is held along with the court of record, and by the same officers. Courts leet for the several districts are held annually within a month of Michaelmas, at which the constables for all the different townships are appointed. By the new reform act Macclesfield sends two members to parliament. The mayor is the returning officer. The number of electors is about 1100. This is also one of the polling places for the members for the northern division of the county.

History.—Being at an early period of its history the residence of the earls of Chester, Macclesfield was surrounded by a rampart, having three principal gates. It had also at one time a college of secular priests, founded in 1608 by a native of the town, Thomas Savago, who was successively bishop of London and archbishop of York. Of this foundation the chapel alone remains, a very interesting structure, containing a vast number of family monuments. During the contest between Charles I. and his parliament, this place suffered severely, having been besieged, taken, and held for the parliament, though several spirited efforts were made by the partizans of the king to regain it. In 1745 it was taken possession of by Charles Stewart, the Pretender, in person, but relinquished in the course of 48 hours in consequence of the approach of the duke of Cumberland.

Schools, &c.—Besides the established churches there are here one place of worship for the society of Friends, three for the Independents, one for the primitive Methodists, one for those of the New connexion, three for the Wesleyan Methodists, two for the Socinians, and one for the Roman Catholics. There is here a free grammar school of King Edward III., originally founded and endowed by Sir John Percyvalle, a native of this place, and lord-mayor of London. The endowment exceeds £800 per annum. A school on the national plan is supported by subscription, and Sabbath schools are common among the several congregations belonging to the town. There is an almshouse endowed by a Mrs Stanley, 1703, with £6 per annum for three aged widows, with various bequests for clothing and apprenticing the children of the poor, too numerous, and some of them too insignificant to be particularized. The Porter family takes the title of earl from this town. Distance from London, 167 m. N.N.W., from Chester, 36 m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 8743; in 1831, 23,129. A. P., £30,305.

MACCLESFIELD FOREST, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge. Patron, the earl of Derby. Distance from Macclesfield, 4 m. E. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,768.

MACEFEN, a township in the parish of Malpas, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from

Malpas, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 48. A. P., £515.

MACHEN, a parish in the hundred of Wentloog; co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £16 16s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Here are mines of lead, iron, coal, and calamine, several mineral springs, and the remains of an old castle, of which the history is utterly unknown. Distance from Newport, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 676; in 1831, 163. A. P., £2,702.

MACHYNLLETII, a town and parish giving name to a hundred in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the deanery of Kewellio and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £11 10s. 7½d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. The town is situated on the small river Dyfi, near to its confluence with the Dulas, having the hill of Aran-y-Gessel rising behind it to the height of 2220 feet. The principal street is lightsome and spacious, having the market-house most commodiously situated at the one end. It possesses one excellent inn and posting-house, several others less splendid, but affording comfortable accommodation, with many respectable private dwellings. The parish, divided into two townships, Isygarrog and Uch-ygarrog, contains a number of fine seats of resident gentry. Woollen is the staple manufacture, though lead mines and slate quarries in the neighbourhood give employment to many of the inhabitants. The market-day is Wednesday; and there are annual fairs the first Wednesday in March, 16th May, 26th June, 9th July, 7th August, 18th September, and 26th November. The unfortunate David Gam—the captain Fluelin of Shakspeare—was imprisoned here by Owen Glendwr, whom he had intended to have assassinated, but was liberated upon a pledge of never again taking up arms against Owen. The reply of this hero of the Leek to Henry V., who had sent him to reconnoitre the French army before the battle of Agincourt, is worthy of notice.—“Please your majesty, there are enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away.” The poor fellow was unfortunately slain in the battle that ensued, and so saw not that victory which he so confidently anticipated, and which his bravery, no doubt, contributed to effect. Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is also an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 1118; of the entire parish, 1825: in 1831, of the former, 1657; of the latter, 2381. A. P. of the town, £3,518; of the entire parish, £6,243.

MACWKORTH, a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 3s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, F. N. C. Munday, Esq. The gateway of an ancient castle, the seat of the family of the De Mackworths, which was demolished in the parliamentary war, is still standing in this parish. Distance from Derby, 2½ m. W.N.W.

Pop., in 1801, including the township of Mark Eaton, 489; in 1831, 621. A. P., £6,596.

MADDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £60. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, in 1829, J. and J. Matron, Esqrs. Distance from Amesbury, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,942.

MADEHURST, a parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 8s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Distance from Arundel, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 154. A. P., £1,027.

MADELEY, a parish in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 16s., returned at £94. The church—which is very ancient—is ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Crew. Coa is abundant in this parish. The village, sometimes called Little-Madeley, is a cluster of cottages and farm-houses in the old Elizabethan style. It has two free schools, one for boys and one for girls, endowed in 1645 with a rent charge of £60 per annum, by Sir John Olfley who the same year founded and endowed almshouses for 10 poor persons, each of whom has a salary of 1s. 9d. per week. Madeley is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Distance from Newcastle under-Line, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801 945; in 1831, 1190. A. P., £7,273.

MADELEY-HOLME, a liberty in the parish of Checkley and Tean, co. of Stafford. Distance from Uttoxeter, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1821, 479; in 1831, 591. Property not returned separately.

MADELEY-MARKET, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Wenlock, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 17s 10d. The church—a handsome modern structure—is ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829 R. Kynaston, Esq. Madeley occupies a rising ground, and extends to Colebrookdale, celebrated for the lofty hills and hanging woods by which it is environed, and for its iron works the most complete and the most extensive in England. Here is the celebrated iron bridge erected in 1779, consisting of one arch of 104 feet in span and 40 feet in height. It was cast in the works here, the whole weight of iron being 378 tons. Its appearance is admirable, adding a sublime feature to the scenery of the delightful glen. Near the entrance to this bridge stands the new market-house. The market-day is Friday; and there are annual fairs January 26th, May 29th, and October 12th. A navigable canal leads from the Severn to Ketley iron works, in the cutting of which several springs of petroleum or mineral tar were discovered. The famous John William Fletcher

a Swiss, so well known and so much admired among the Wesleyan Methodists, was vicar of this parish, where he died, and was interred in the church-yard in 1785. Distance from Shrewsbury, 15 m. S.E.; from London, 148 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 4758; in 1831, 5822. A. P., £10,927.

MADINGLEY, a parish in the hundred of North Stow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 9s. 7d., returned at £89 1s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Ely. The manor-house of Madingley is celebrated for its excellent collection of paintings. Distance from Cambridge, 3½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 252. A. P., £1,173.

MADLEY, a parish in the hundred of Web-
trec, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Timberton, a peculiar of the dean of Hereford, rated at £16 1s. 8d. The church—a spacious structure, having a crypt beneath the chancel, and an embattled tower at the west end—is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Here are held the petty sessions for the division, and here the Baptists have a place of worship. Distance from Hereford, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 980; in 1831, 930. A. P., £5,930.

MADRESFIELD, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £3 13s. 11½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Beauchamp, whose ancient mansion here, Madresfield-court, commands a most delightful view of the Malvern hills. Here is a school for six poor children, having a small endowment, the gift of Ann Bull in 1705. Distance from Upton-upon-Severn, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,495.

MADRON, a parish in the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Morva and Penzance, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £21 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Madron. Patron, in 1829, Henry Pennoek, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and here is a school for the children of the poor, endowed in 1704 by George Daniel with lands, and yielding now £180 per annum, besides a house and garden for the master. Distance from Penzance, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1564; in 1831, 2058. A. P., £8,454.

MAENAN, a township in the parish of Eglwys-Fach, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, situated on the Conway, and comprising with Maenan-house an ancient manor, the lord of which is Sir W. W. Wynne. Distance from Llanwrst, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 352. A. P., £2,169.

MAENAN-MANACHDY, a portion of the township of Maenan on the Conway, claiming to be extra-parochial, the site of an abbey founded A.D. 1289 by Edward I., to which were translated the Cistercian monks from Conway, where they flourished till the dissolution. A mansion, built out of the ruins of this abbey, is still one of the seats of Lord Newborough.

MAENCLOCHOG, a parish, partly in the hundred of Dungleddy, and partly in the hundred of Kemes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £3 18s. 9d., returned at £21 1s. Patron, in 1829, — Bowen, Esq. The name of this parish is derived from an ancient cromlech, which was destroyed by the peasantry in the vain expectation of finding hidden treasures. Distance from Narbeth, 12 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 466. A. P., £623.

MAENOR-BYRH, or MANORBIER, a parish in the hundred of Castle-Martin, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £8, returned at £31 4s. 11d. Patrons, the master and fellows of Christ-church college, Cambridge. This was the birth-place of Giraldus Sylvester, better known by the name of Giraldus Cambrensis, of whom there is still an effigy in the church. Distance from Tenby, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 582. A. P., £3,074.

MAENORDEWI, or MANORDIVEY, a parish in the hundred of Kilgerran, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £9. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from Llandilo-fawr, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 745; in 1831, 850. A. P., £2,305.

MAENOR-OWAIN, or MANOROWEN, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of St David's, not in charge, rated at £4, returned at £44 2s. 6d. Patrons, the chanter and chapter of St David's. Distance from Fishguard, 1½ S.W. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 220. A. P., £616.

MAENORDEILO, or MANORDILO (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in the parish of Llandilo-fawr, hundred of Cayo, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Pop., in 1821, of the former, 367; of the latter, 308; in 1831, of the former, 352; of the latter, 323. Property has not been returned separately.

MAENORFABON, or MANERFABON, a hamlet in the parish of Llandilo-fawr, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 402. Property has not been returned separately.

MAEN-TWROG, a parish in the hundred of Arduwy, co. of Merioneth, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory united with that of Festiniog, in the deanery of Arduwy and dio. of Bangor. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. This parish is finely situated near the conflux of the Falen-Dwyrhyd river, in the richly picturesque vale of Festiniog. There is in the village—which from the demand for labour in the slate quarries of Festiniog, immediately adjacent, is rapidly increasing—an excellent and a long established inn, a boarding-house of most respectable character, a handsome church, and a Methodist chapel. A Welsh poet of considerable celebrity, Edmund Prys, was rector of this parish about the beginning of the 17th century. He was the translator of the psalms used in the Welsh service, and assisted in translating the Welsh Bible. He died shortly after the year

1623, and lies buried in the church here. Distance from Tan-y-Bwlch, 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 593; in 1831, 745. A. P., £2,007.

MAER, a parish and township in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £20 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Robert Smith. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Maerway-Lane, 382; in 1831, 505. A. P., £2,548.

MAERWAY-LANE, a hamlet in the parish of Maer, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 266. Property has not been returned separately.

MAESCAR, a hamlet in the parish of Devynock, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Pop., in 1801, 629; in 1831, 712. A. P., £2,488.

MAESGWINA, a township in the parish of Nantmel, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Pop., in 1811, 320; in 1831, 340. Property not returned separately.

MAES-MYNIS, a parish in the hundred of Buallt, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 1s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Distance from Buallt, 1 m. W. Pop., in 1901, 224; in 1831, 265. A. P., £1,150.

MAES-TREF-YOMER, a township in the parish of Tref-Eglwys, co. of Montgomery. Pop., in 1821, 403. Property not returned separately.

MAESTNERHOS-LLOWDDY, or **MEISTYRHOS-LOWRY**, a township in the parish of Llandewi-Ystradenny, South Wales. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 336. Property not returned separately.

MAESGWARTHATHA, a hamlet and parcel in the parish of Llanelly, hundred of Crickhowell, co. of Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1821, 1181. A. P., £4,857.

MAGHULL, a chapelry in the parish of Halsall, co. of Lancaster. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Halsall, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £5. Patron, the rector of Halsall. There is here a small endowment for the education of the children of the poor. Distance from Ormskirk, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 534; in 1831, 957. A. P., £3,797.

MAGOR, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Redwick, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 1s. 0^{qd}., returned at £45. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. The petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred are held here. Here is also a place of worship for the Baptists. Distance from Caerleon, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 646. A. P., £5,842.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a parish, partly in the hundred of Norton-Ferris, co. of Somerset, and partly in the hundred of Mere, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge, returned at £74. The church—which contains a finely executed monument to the memory of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart.—is ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean

and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. A little to the east of this stands an insulated eminence of considerable height, sometimes called Cold-Kitchen-hill, sometimes Brimsdon, and sometimes Bidcombe-hill, on which are found tumuli, ditches, excavations, &c. &c., supposed to be of British origin. It is chiefly however worthy of notice, from the vast extent and beauty of the prospect which it commands. Here was an hospital for poor leprous women, under the care of some secular brethren, who were to provide necessaries and manage their estates for them. It was founded by Manasser Bisset, in the end of the reign of Stephen, or the beginning of that of Henry II., and ded. to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Hubert, bishop of Salisbury, about 1190, for the secular brethren, substituted a prior and canons of the order of St Austin. At the dissolution, it consisted of eight canons and — sisters, whose yearly revenues were estimated at £197 18s. 8d. Distance from Mere, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 611; in 1831, 659. A. P., £5,014.

MAIDENHEAD, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of Bray, and partly in the parish of Cookham, co. of Berks, but possessing separate jurisdiction. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £9 3s. 4d., returned at £128. Chapel ded. to St Andrew and St Mary Magdalene. Patrons, the magistracy of Maidenhead. The town, formerly called South-Ealington, afterwards Maidenhithe, now Maidenhead, stands upon the west bank of the Thames, over which it has a fine bridge of modern date, erected at an expense of £20,000. It consists of seven semicircular arches of stone, with three smaller arches of brick at each end. The town is comprised, or nearly so, in one street, extending from the bridge to Folley-hill, and forming the line of separation between the parishes of Bray and Cookham—the houses on the south side belonging to Bray, and those on the north to Cookham. It is well paved, and brilliantly lighted, and has many fine inns, being the thoroughfare from the metropolis to Bath, Bristol, and the west of England, and having between 60 and 70 coaches passing through it every day. The surrounding country is highly cultivated, richly ornamented with woodlands, gentlemen's mansions, and fine villas. A considerable trade is carried on with London by the Thames, which skirts the east end of the village. It consists chiefly of corn, malt, meal, and timber. The market-day is Wednesday; and it has three annual fairs, each of which continues for three days. The first commences on the Wednesday of Whitsunweek, the second on the 29th of September, and the third on the 30th of November. Horses, horned cattle, and pigs, are the chief commodities, and in that of September there are many servants hired. The government is vested in a mayor, a steward or recorder, and 11 burgesses, out of which burgesses two bridge masters are elected annually. The mayor is justice of the peace, coroner, and clerk of the market, and also judge of a court which he must hold once every three weeks, exclusive of the half yearly

sessions. There are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Methodists of Lady Huntingdon's connexion. There is a national school, endowed, besides subscriptions, with £60 per annum. An almshouse, for eight poor men with their wives, was founded and endowed by James Smyth, Esq. in 1659, with £40 per annum, to which Mrs Smyth added £8 per annum for fuel. Sir Isaac and Lady Pocock left large sums of money for various charitable and benevolent purposes, viz. for furnishing a number of poor families with weekly portions of bread, and especially 100 families with bread, meat, and coals, at Christmas. One hundred pounds sterling, every two years, to be divided in sums of £10 each, to ten servants of good character, who shall have been seven years continuously in the same family, &c. &c. It is one of the polling places in the election of the county members. The returns are included in those of the parishes of Bray and Cookham. Distance from London, 26 m. W.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a parish in the hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £30 5s. The church, a large old building with a heavy embattled tower, is dedicated to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. There is here a fair for cattle annually on the 22d of November, and there is a rent charge of £21 per annum for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Dorchester, 8½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 538. A. P., £3,005.

MAIDEN-WELL. See FARFORTH.

MAIDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Greens-Norton, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 8s. 9d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. S. W. White. Distance from Towcester, 5½ m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 373. A. P., £1,489.

MAIDSTONE,

A borough town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury. The church—reported to be the largest in the county, having a fine tower originally terminated by a spire, which has been burned down by lightning—is ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. In addition to this the original living, another curacy has been founded, and a new church built by the commissioners appointed by parliament for the erection of new churches, at the estimated expense of £13,000. This is also a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Patron, the curate of Canterbury.

General Description.—The town is situated principally on the east bank of the Medway, over which it has a bridge of five arches. It is comprised chiefly in four large streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas. The in-

habitants are abundantly supplied with excellent water brought in pipes from a hill about half a mile from the town on the opposite side of the river. Among the principal buildings we may notice the county-hall, a neat modern edifice.—The new jail, erected a few years ago, at the enormous expense of £200,000, enclosing within its walls 14 acres of ground, and containing 34 wards, in which are 450 cells appropriated to male, and 7 wards, in which are 82 cells, appropriated to female delinquents, besides a tread mill of such huge dimensions that 80 persons can be set on it at one time. Near the jail are the barracks, chiefly built of wood, which serve as a depot for the king's cavalry serving at the Cape and in the East Indies. The county hall-rooms were erected in 1819, and there is a small neat theatre which is opened occasionally. A very handsome building has recently been erected in the centre of the town, the lower part of which is appropriated to the corn market, and behind it is a market-place commodiously laid out for the sale of provisions in general. The chief manufacture carried on here is that of paper, which is made in large quantities, and of the finest quality. Here are also carried on manufactures of sacking and hair-cloth, block and pump making, rope making, seed crushing, iron and brass founding, &c. By the Medway, which is navigable for vessels of 60 tons burden, a considerable commerce is carried on with the metropolis, consisting principally of timber, corn, fruit, and hops. For the growth of the latter two of these articles the adjacent country is particularly famous, as well as for producing fine fat bullocks. The market day is Thursday. There is also a market for cattle the first Tuesday of every month, and there are fairs for cattle, pedlery, &c. February 13th, May 12th, June 20th, and October 17th.

Municipal Government.—The government is vested in a mayor, a recorder, 12 jurats, and 40 common-councilmen, who elect one another, appoint inferior officers, enact bye-laws, admit freemen, &c. The liberties of the borough combine the whole parish, with seven of the neighbouring parishes. The assizes for the county, and the quarter sessions for its western division are held here. Maidstone has sent two members to parliament ever since the 6th of Edward VI. The right of election is now enjoyed by about 1417 electors. The mayor is the returning officer. The freedom is inherited, acquired by servitude, and with the consent of the corporation may be purchased.

Schools, &c.—Here was an hospital called the New work, built about A. D. 1260, to the honour of St Peter and St Paul, by Boniface, then archbishop of Canterbury, which, with the churches of Sutton, Hillington, and Forleigh appropriated to the same, was united, 19th Richard II., to the college of St Mary and All Saints, founded in the parish church here about that time by William Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury. It consisted of a master and several priests, who were endowed with £212 5s. 3d. ob. per ann. in the whole, and with £139 7s. 6d. clear, as Leland Collect. I. 97, or £159 7s. 10d. as Dugd. Speed.—Tanner's Not. Mon.

Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for the Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Unitarians. Here is a free grammar school, of which the master, who must be a clergyman of the established church, receives an annual stipend of £20, the rent of 16 acres of land in Romney marsh, with £6 a year from the purchase of the land-tax of the living of Hoo near Rochester, and a house rent free. To this school belong two scholarships in University college, Oxford. There has also of late been erected a subscription academy, the head master of which has £225 pounds a year, the second £195, and the third £60. The subjects taught are English reading, mathematics, Latin, and Greek. There are in addition to these, the Blue-coat school for clothing and educating 53 boys and 43 girls, endowed with a permanent income of £138 10s., besides donations and subscriptions.—The Green-coat school for clothing and educating 12 boys and 12 girls, supported by subscription.—The Brown-coat school for clothing and educating 24 boys and 24 girls, supported also by subscription and contributions among the dissenters.—Sir Charles Booth's school for clothing and educating 12 boys and 12 girls, endowed with the interest of upwards of £3,000, and the national Lancasterian school. There are six almshouses founded by Sir John Banks, Bart., 1697, and endowed with £60 per annum for six aged persons.—Six by Edward Hunter, Esq., 1748, for three poor men and as many poor women, endowed with £8 per annum to each of them.—Four by John Bronchley, Esq., 1789, for four aged men, endowed with £12 per annum to each of them,—and three by a Mrs Duke for decayed gentlewomen. Woollett the engraver, who died 1785, aged 50, was a native of Maidstone, and in the churchyard of Maidstone lie the remains of William Shipley, Esq. the founder of the society of arts, manufactures, and commerce. Distance from London, 34½ m. S.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 8027; in 1831, 15,387.

MAIDWELL, a parish in the hundred of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. The living comprises the rectories of St Mary and St Peter in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, the former rated at £10 8s. 1½d., the latter at £4 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary, that of St Peter has been long ago entirely demolished. Patron, in 1829, J. P. Hungerford, Esq. There is a petrifying spring here at a place called the Dalcs, and a chalybeate spring at a place called Scotland Wood. Distance from Northampton, 10 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 278. A. P., £2,595.

MAINSFORTH, a township in the parish of Bishop's-Middleham, co.-palatine of Durham, remarkable for a circular fortification upon an eminence, containing about 16 acres, round which the little river Skerne has been carried to form the fosse. It is supposed to have been originally occupied by the Romans and the Danes. Distance from Durham, 8½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 39. A. P., £557.

MAINSTONE, a parish partly in the hun-

dred of Purslow, co. of Salop, and partly in the hundred of Montgomery, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the earl of Powis. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 462. A. P., £3,234.

MAISEY HAMPTON. See **HAMPTON MAISEY**.

MAISMORE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14 10s. returned at £113 6s. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Distance from Gloucester, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 423. A. P., £3,729.

MAKER, a parish partly in the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall, and partly in the hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £23 11s. 0½d. Church—the steeple of which serves as a landmark, and in time of war is used for a signal-house—ded. to St Macra. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The villages of Inceworth and Milbrook in this parish, formerly market towns, have each an annual fair, the former on the 1st of May, the latter on the 29th of September. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Devonport, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3305; in 1831, 2637. A. P., £3,465.

MALBOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Stanborough, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of West Allington, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of West Allington. In some parts of this parish lemons, oranges, olives, and citrons, flourish in the open air, with a little temporary protection in very severe weather. Here is an endowed school for eight children. Distance from Kingsbridge, 4 m. S. W.S. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelry of Salcombe Regis, 1056; in 1831, 1604. A. P., £6,396.

MALDEN, a parish in the hundred of Kingston, co. of Surrey. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Chessington in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 5s. Church ded. to St John. Patrons, the master and fellows of Merton college, Oxford. Merton college was originally founded here 1264, but removed to Oxford 1267. Jossop's well, a strong chalybeate, in this parish, was once in high esteem for its medicinal virtues, but is now neglected. A free school is supported here, and one on the national plan is supported by subscription. Distance from Ewell, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,487.

MALDON, a borough, port, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. The livings are two, that of All Saints and St Peter, united, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £10. The church, a large and ancient structure, with a square tower terminated by an equilateral triangular spire, is

ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Rev. C. Matthew.—That of St Mary is a rectory, a royal peculiar not in charge. The church, a spacious building, founded 1056, by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman, is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. The town stands upon an acclivity on the south side of the Blackwater, which here uniting itself with the Chelmer, forms the haven by which at spring tides vessels drawing eight foot water can approach the town. Ships of heavier burden anchor in the offing, and discharge or take in their cargoes by lighters. The place is very ancient, and extends in one street from east to west upwards of a mile. Several small streets cross this principal one. A considerable trade is carried on here in coals, iron, deals, corn, salt, wine, and spirits, and there is an excellent fishery extending twenty miles along the coast. In the river here are taken up the so much famed oysters called Wallfleet, of which large quantities are exported to the metropolis. The market day is Saturday, and it has fairs May 1st, the second Saturday of July, and September 14th and 15th. By the charter of the town, obtained in 1810, all previous ones having been somehow forfeited, it is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 6 aldermen, with 18 capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, chamberlain, water-bailiff, &c. The mayor is chosen annually by the aldermen and capital burgesses, the aldermen by the mayor and capital burgesses, and the capital burgesses by the mayor and aldermen. The mayor, recorder, and the two senior aldermen, are justices of the peace within the borough. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, and have power to hold one of record for the recovery of debts to any amount. The jurisdiction of the borough extends from the eastward of the Knowle sands 2½ miles to sea. Along with the parish of Heybridge, Maldon sends two members to parliament, and is one of the polling places for the members for the southern division of the county. The mayor is the returning officer. Richard Gravesend, bishop of London, founded here, 1292, a priory for Carmelite friars, the revenues of which at the dissolution were £26 0s. 8d. The garden walls alone remain. An hospital for lepers was also founded here in the reign of Edward II., which, by Edward IV., was united to the abbey of Beleigh. Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for the society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded and endowed with £300 in 1608, to which was added a rent charge of £3 per annum by Mrs Anastasia Wentworth. Dr Plume, archdeacon of Rochester, a native of this town, and the founder of the Plumean professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, gave to it the farm of Ilutney in the parish of Mundon, for the clothing and educating six boys of either parish. To the school he also added an excellent public library. To the building of a workhouse for the poor he also gave £200, and to employ them he gave £1,000 to establish a manufactory of sackcloth. Distance from London, 38 m. E.N.E.

Pop., in 1801, 2358; in 1831, 3681. A. P. £8,940.

MALHAM, a township in the parish of Kirkby in Malham-dale, W. R. of the co. of York. The verdant dale in which this township is situated terminates in an immense crag of limestone called the Malham cove, nearly 800 feet in height. At a short distance from its termination the river Aire has its source in a lake about a mile in circumference, the superfluous waters of which seem to find a subterraneous passage whence they emerge at the bottom of this vast rock. In the time of a flood, however, the opening is not sufficient to allow the accumulated waters to pass, and they flow over the prodigious precipice with inconceivable grandeur, forming one of the most magnificent waterfalls in the world. About a mile to the east of this cove the same ridge of rock seems to have been rent by some terrible concussion of nature, and through the tremendous chasm a considerable stream dashes among the broken crags with horrid impetuosity. This latter is called Gordale Scaur. Malham has a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school with an endowment of £49 per annum, the gift of Rowland Brayshaw. Distance from Settle, 5½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 259. A. P., £3,022.

MALHAM-MOOR, a township in the same parish, and bordering with the preceding. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 94. A. P., £3,253.

MALLDRAETH, a spacious estuary on the coast of the hundred of Mالدراeth, co. of Anglesea, North Wales. It exposes a considerable tract of land at low water, through which flows the river Cefni, which might be embanked but for the inactivity of the inhabitants. Two attempts have been made under the authority of an act of parliament, but they have both failed for want of spirit and patient perseverance.

MALLERSTANG, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Stephen, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kirkby-Stephen in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £60, returned at £97. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Thanet. Wild-Boar Fell rises on the southern extremity of the township, and a square tower is yet to be seen at Castlethwaite, part of the ruins of Pendragon castle, built by Uter Pendragon in the time of Vortigern. The walls are 12 feet in thickness. The chapel having become ruinous, was in 1663 rebuilt by the countess of Pembroke, who endowed it with lands at that time worth £11 per annum, on condition that the curate should teach the children of the Dale to read and write, in a room built for the purpose over the west end of the chapel, in compliance with which about thirty children are taught. Distance from Kirkby-Stephen, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 256. A. P., £1,453.

MALING (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £10 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, T. C

Burt, Esq. Here is a rent charge of £5 for educating poor children, and a school with an endowment for teaching 50 children, the former the gift of James Tomlyn, 1752, the latter of the Rev. Edward Holme, 1781. A fair for pedlery is held here annually, August 6th. Distance from Maidstone, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1302; in 1831, 1543. A. P., £5,139.

MALLING (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £10. The church—having a fine Norman tower at the west end—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Benjamin Bates, Esq. The town—situated on a small rivulet that falls into the Medway—consists of good houses built with a peculiarly red brick, and forms one spacious street, nearly half a mile in length. It has a market on Saturday, and three annual fairs August 12th, October 2d, and November 17th. Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, founded here, 1090, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, a Benedictine nunnery, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £245 10s. The west front of the abbey, still standing, forms an interesting and picturesque ruin. There is here a school with a small endowment, conducted on the national system. Distance from Maidstone, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1093; in 1831, 1369. A. P., £3,433.

MALLING (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Ringmer, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, not in charge, returned at £32. The church, founded by Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons, and at one time collegiate, is ded. to St Michael. South Malling constitutes the head of a deanery, the whole of which is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, who had formerly one of his palaces here. The college and deanery, the revenues of which were estimated at £45 12s. 5d., were granted, 37° Hen. VIII., to Sir Thomas Palmer. Distance from Lewes, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 705. A. P., £5,018.

MALLWYD, a parish in the hundred of Mawddwy, co. of Merioneth, a portion of it also extending into the hundred of Machynllaeth, co. of Montgomery. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10 15s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. This parish is watered by the Dyfi, which has here some beautiful falls, and it has at Cai Gwyn a spring celebrated for its efficacy in disorders of the eyes. Distance from Dolgelly, 9 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1137. A. P., £3,816.

MALMSBURY, a hundred in the co. of Wilts. It lies in the north-west extremity of the county, bordering on Gloucestershire, comprises 26 parishes, including the borough, from which it takes its name, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 12,532 souls.

MALMSBURY, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts, comprising three parishes, St Paul's, St Mary Westport, and the Abbey, all in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. The first and second are vicarages, rated, the former at £8 2s. 1½d, the

latter, having the curacy of Charlton united, at £16 17s. 8d. Of the former the church is dilapidated, the tower alone, containing the bells, which are rung on days of festivity, remaining. The nave of the old conventual church, ded. to the Virgin Mary, purchased at the dissolution of the monasteries by an honest clothier of Malmesbury, William Stumpe, and presented to the towns-people, has served them for a church ever since. The church of the latter is ded. to St Mary. Patron to both, the lord-chancellor. The abbey seems to be without any ecclesiastical provision.

General description.—The town is situated on an eminence nearly surrounded by two streams, which uniting at its southern extremity form the lower Avon. Over these streams it has six bridges, and it was formerly surrounded by a wall, parts of which are still visible. It consists principally of three streets, two of them running parallel to each other and the third crossing them both. The market-cross, a beautiful stone edifice with flying buttresses and a richly ornamented turret, stands near the centre of the town. The principal manufacture carried on is that of woollen cloth, which, after having been almost extinguished, has again revived, and employs now the greater part of the population. There are several tan works, one or two breweries, and a considerable quantity of bone lace is made by the women and children. The market day is Saturday, and with the exception of March, April, and May, large cattle markets are held on the last Tuesday of every month in the year. There are three annual fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, March 28th, April 28th, and June 5th.

Municipal Government.—The government is vested in an alderman and twelve capital burgesses, a town-clerk, officers, &c. Two members have been returned regularly from this borough to parliament since the 23d of Edward I., the right of election being vested in the alderman and burgesses. By the new reform act it henceforth returns only one member to parliament.

Abbey.—According to Tanner, there was a British nunnery here in a flourishing condition, under the direction of the famous Dinoh, abbot of Banchor in 603, afterwards suppressed by St Austin under the pretence that the ladies had suffered themselves to be debauched by the soldiers of the neighbouring castle. It stood without the town, near the south bridge, on the way to Chippenham, where at an after period was set down an hospital for lepers. Maidulph, a Scottish monk, began in the seventh century a religious house here, of which his scholar Aldhelm was the first abbot. The monks here were of the Benedictine order, and by the liberality of successive kings it rose to be the most splendid monastic establishment in the west of England, Glastonbury excepted. Its abbot was mitred, and its buildings occupied 45 acres of ground, yet of these buildings all that remains is the nave of the church, which we have already noticed as serving for one of the dilapidated churches. Its revenue at the dissolution amounted to £813 17s. 7d. The earliest notice

relative to this abbey church appears to be the statement of its dimensions, contained in the "Itinerary of William of Worcester," who wrote in the reign of Henry the Sixth. The account given by Leland of the state of the building in the time of Henry the Eighth is more interesting. He says, the abbey was "a right magnificent thing; where were two steeples, one that had a mighty high *pyramis*, and felle dangerously, in *hominum memoria*, and sins was not re-edified. It stode in the middle of the *transeptum* of the church, and was a marke to al the countre about. The other yet standith: a greate square toure, at the west ende of the church." Both the towers which Leland mentions have been long since destroyed, leaving no traces of their forms or architectural characters. Indeed, so great has been the dilapidation of this building, that not more than a sixth part of it remains standing; and the preservation of this was owing to its being fitted up for the use of the inhabitants of the town after the Reformation. At that period it probably underwent some repairs; the east and west ends were walled up, some of the windows enlarged, the area paved, &c. The exterior and interior portals of the grand southern porch are elaborately decorated with sculptures. The former displays eight enriched mouldings, continued all round from the base on each side. The subjects of them are apparently taken from the history of the Old and New Testaments; and though many of them are distorted and ill designed, yet, as specimens of early art, they are very curious. The inner doorway, without columns, is also ornamented with sculpture. Below the arch is an impost, on which is a basso-relievo, which seems to have been intended for a representation of the Deity, supported by two angels. On the left hand of the door is a large piscina in the wall. On each side of the porch is an arcade, above which are seated six large sculptured figures, supposed to be designed for the apostles, with human figures over their heads in the attitude of flying. The western front is much mutilated; but enough of it remains to show that it must have had an imposing effect in its original state. In 1732, the doorway appears, from drawings, to have been perfect; but at present only one side remains. The running scrolls are gracefully formed, and resemble some Grecian and Roman ornaments. The only ancient sepulchral monument remaining is an altar tomb, placed within the chapel; upon it is a recumbent statue in royal robes, said to be that of King Athelstan, to whom the tomb has been assigned. But, if it was intended to commemorate that prince, it must have been erected long after his death, and on a spot distant from the place of his interment, which William of Malsbury states to have been in the choir beneath the high altar.

The historian, William of Malsbury, held the precentorship in this monastery during the reign of Stephen. The philosopher Hobbes was also a native of this town. Besides the established churches, there are here places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Moravians, and Wesleyan Methodists. There are two schools,

one of them endowed with £10 per annum from lands belonging to the burgesses, and £10 per annum, a gift from Michael Weekes, Esq., 1695; the other endowed with £25 per annum by Mrs Elizabeth Hodges, 1725. One almshouse, in the patronage of the corporation, is endowed with £20 per annum; of eight others endowed with £40 per annum by Robert Jenner, 1644, the endowment has been lost. The family of Harris takes the title of earl from this place. Distance from London, 94 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1571; in 1831, 2293 A. P., £10,851.

MALPAS, a parish in the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5, returned at £55. Church ded. to St Oswald. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Here was a cell to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, the revenue of which at the dissolution was £15 6s. 8d. Distance from Newport, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 211. A. P., £948.

MALPAS, a parish and township in the hundred of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester. Living divided into two portions, the first a rectory with the curacy of St Chad, the second a rectory with the curacy of Whitwell, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, the former rated at £48 8s. 4d., the latter at £44 19s. 2d. The church—formerly a chapel to a religious house for monks of the Cluniac order, and built of unhewn stone—is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, in 1829, of the former, Mrs Egerton, of the latter, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, Bart. This extensive parish, which is divided into 24 townships, formed one of the ancient baronies of the co.-palatine, the barons of which held capital jurisdiction. Agriculture forms the principal business of the numerous inhabitants. In the township of Bickerton, a copper mine has been recently discovered, but, we rather think, has not yet been wrought to any considerable extent. The township of Malpas has a market on Wednesday; and two annual fairs for cattle and pedlery of all descriptions, on July 5th and 6th, and December 8th. Besides the established church, with its two chapels at St Chad and Whitwell, there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a free school, endowed with £25 per annum, one for 12 boys and 12 girls, endowed with the interest of £500, which has been incorporated with one on the national plan, wherein are taught 90 boys and 50 girls. Sir Randle Brereton, Sir Thomas Brereton, Hugh, earl of Cholmondeley, Thomas Poyer, Esq., and Miss Eliza Taylor, have each left considerable sums for the benefit of the helpless young, and of the still more helpless old. The latter left a sum which now brings £27 per annum. This parish was the birth-place of the excellent Matthew Henry, the everywhere known commentator on the Bible, and in the town of Malpas was born the amiable Reginald Heber, who died bishop of Calcutta. Distance from Chester, 15 m. S.S.E.; from London, 165 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 4,471; in 1831, 5,127. A. P. £30,574.

MALSWICK, a tything in the parish of

Newent, co. of Gloucester. Pop., in 1821, 181; in 1831, 225. Property with that of the parish.

MALTBY. See **RAITHBY.**

MALTBY, a township in the parish of Stainton, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Yarm, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 168. A. P., £1,393.

MALTBY, a parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £30. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Scarborough. Here is a free school for eight children, endowed with £15 per annum. Distance from Tickhill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 527; of the entire parish, 600: in 1831, of the former, 752; of the latter, 844. A. P. of the township, £3,213; of the entire parish, £3,850.

MALTBY-LE-MARSH, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 17s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Allott. Distance from Alford, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,468.

MALTON (NEW), a borough and market-town in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R. of the co. of York, comprising the parishes of St Leonard and St Michael. Livings of both are curacies, subordinate to the curacy of Old Malton, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, not in charge. The churches are dedicated to the Saints whose names they respectively bear. Patron, in 1829, Earl Fitzwilliam. The town is situated on an eminence overlooking the Derwent, over which there is here a curiously constructed stone bridge, and which flowing through a most delightful and fertile vale, forms the boundary between the E. and N. ridings. Besides being agreeably situated, New Malton is extremely clean and well built. It extends lengthways better than half a mile, possesses a handsome suit of public rooms, with a neat theatre, and has a good trade in corn, butter, and hams, with manufactures of various kinds, such as linen, hats, gloves, pelts, &c. &c. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday, the latter being the principal day. Fairs are held on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whitsunday, and October 10th and 11th. The government is vested in a bailiff; and, in conjunction with the parishes of St Leonard, St Michael, Old Malton, and the parish of Norton, it sends two members to parliament. The bailiff is the returning officer. Here are held the general quarter sessions for the N. R. At the bottom of the eminence, called the Brows, is a mineral well, possessing the qualities of the wells at Scarborough. Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. Distance from York, 18 m. N.N.E.; from London, 213 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3047; in 1831, 4173. A. P., £10,646.

MALTON (OLD), a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £16 18s. 4d., returned at £117. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Earl Fitzwilliam. A priory for Gilbertine canons was founded here in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Eustace Fitz-John, in 1150, of which, at the dissolution, the revenues were estimated at £257 7s. There are still some remains of it adjoining the church. A school for Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, was, in the reign of Henry VIII., founded here by — Holgate, archbishop of York, and endowed to the amount of £100 per annum. Distance from New-Malton, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 741; in 1831, 1204. A. P., £9,767.

MALVERN (GREAT), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8 3s. 4d. The church—an uncommonly fine Gothic structure—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Thomas E. Foley, Esq. This edifice has been designated 'another Westminster abbey;' and Mr Tatham, the architect, who was employed to survey the dilapidations in 1802, states, 'that in antiquity, magnificence, and beauty, it is little inferior, as a specimen of Gothic architecture, to any in the kingdom.' The nave, however, is Norman, but the choir, tower, and ornaments of the church, are in the most florid style of the pointed order. The building is of stone, 173 feet in length and 63 broad; the height of the nave is 63 feet; and the embattled square tower—in which are six bells and chimes—rises from the centre, to the height of 124 feet. Henry VII., his queen, Elizabeth, and their two sons, Arthur and Henry, often resided and took great delight in Malvern; and the abbey church was almost entirely rebuilt and greatly embellished under the direction of Sir Reginald Bray—a favourite of the king—the celebrated architect of St George's chapel at Windsor. The Anglo-Norman portion of the present edifice is however no doubt coeval with the original foundation of the priory.

General Description.—The situation of this place is most delightfully romantic on the eastern declivity of the Malvern hills. The ancient part of the village is very irregularly built, but the modern portion has many fine ranges of houses, and many beautiful villas, built in detached situations as private summer residences. There are here two medicinal springs, the one a chalybeate, the other bituminous. The former is in the eastern part of the village, near the church, the other, Holywell, is situated about two miles to the south of it. For the benefit of those who come to drink these waters, every accommodation has been made; baths, hot and cold, have been erected, respectable hotels fitted up and richly furnished, gardens planted, and beautifully romantic walks formed in every direction. For visitors whose habits are not locomotive, and for rainy days, an excellent public library has been formed. Here was a hermitage, endowed by Edward the Con-

fessor, which by Aldewine, at the instigation of St Wolphstan, bishop of Worcester, was converted into a priory of Benedictine friars, and was for ages one of the most magnificent, rich, and influential religious houses in the kingdom. Its revenues, at the dissolution, were estimated at £375 Os. 6d. The parish church, which we have already noticed, the ancient gateway with the abbey barn, are all that remains of this splendid establishment. There is here a place of worship for the Methodists, and a Sunday school, and a school of industry are supported by subscription. Distance from Worcester, 8 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 951; in 1831, 2140. A. P., £7,358.

MALVERN HILLS. This fine chain of hills extends from N. to S. nearly 9 m., and in breadth from 1 to 2 miles. It separates the co. of Worcester from Hereford and Monmouth. The earliest allusion to these hills appears in the 'Visions of William, concerning Piers Plowman,' a poem, supposed to have been written about the year 1352. The name Malvern has probably been derived from the British words *Moel* (bald), and *Wern* (alders), or a bald mountain, with alders at the foot; *moel* also signifying a mountain. In Jones's 'Brecknockshire,' we find it stated 'Moel-y-yarn, which is pure Welsh, signifying the high court or seat of judgment.' The country in this district was formerly an immense forest. William of Malsbury terms it a wilderness, extending from the river Teme on the north, to Cors forest on the south; and from the Severn, easterly, to the summit of the Malvern hills on the west. The manor and forests of Malvern and Cors, and the castle of Hanley, were granted in the reign of Edward I. to Gilbert de Clare, the red knight, earl of Gloucester, on his marriage with Joan d'Acrea, the king's daughter. The forests having become the property of a subject, Malvern was called a *chase*, and Cors a *lawn*, by which name it now goes. Leland says—"the chase of Malverne is bigger than either Wire or Feckingham, and occupieth a great part of the Malverne hills. Great Malverne and Little also is set in the chaso of Malverne. Malverne chase (as I here say) is, in length, in some places, twenty miles; but Malverne chase dooth not occupy all Malverne hills." Shortly after, a violent dispute arose between the earl of Gloucester and the bishop of Hereford respecting the bounds of the chase, and a trench—still to be seen, and called the duke of Gloucester's ditch—was made on the ridge of the hills, to settle the boundary. After passing through various hands, Malvern chase came into the possession of Richard III., when duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with a daughter of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick. In 1630, Charles I. granted the forest or chase to Sir Robert Heath and three others, but in consequence of some disputes, it was disafforested in the following year. The manor is now the property of Lord Foley. Perhaps the most interesting feature in this remarkable chain is the 'Herefordshire Beacon,' in former ages, a hill-fortress of great strength and importance. The hills stretch from north to south, about nine miles, almost in a straight line. The three

principal eminences are, the North hill, the Worcestershire beacon, and the Herefordshire beacon, which stands about the middle of the range. We find considerable discrepancy in the accounts of their height. The orlnance survey—probably the most accurate—states the Herefordshire beacon to be 1444 feet above the level of the sea; the Worcestershire beacon, according to Nash, is 33 feet higher than the preceding. The following passage is taken from King's 'Monumenta Antiqua,' p. 147.—"There are a vast number of strong entrenchments in all parts of this island, situate chiefly on the tops of natural hills, and which can be attributed to none of the various people who have ever dwelt in the adjacent country, except to the ancient Britons, although, indeed, the subsequent conquerors, Romans, Saxons, and Danes, and even the Normans, have, on certain emergencies, made use of them on account of their great original strength; and although erroneous and hasty conjectures, and even the crude reports of the country have often called them Roman, Danish, or Saxon, yet can they only be attributed to the ancient Britons. One of the most important and considerable of these fortified places, is situated on a spot that could not fail to be an object of the utmost attention to the original inhabitants of these territories; this is the Herefordshire beacon, commanding that which was the only pass through the Malvern ridge of hills, and which is indeed very nearly so to the present hour. The Worcestershire and Herefordshire beacons appear much higher than in fact they really are."

MALVERN (LITTLE), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge, returned at £15. The church—which forms an interesting ruin—is ded. to St Giles. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Wakeman. Here was a priory of Benedictines, a cell to the abbey of Worcester. At the dissolution it had a prior and seven monks, whose revenue was estimated at £102 10s. 9d. The ruins of the parish church, and a small portion of building adjoining to it, occupied as a dwelling-house, are all that remains of the establishment. Distance from Upton-upon-Severn, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 88. A. P., £582.

MAMBLE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Dodingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 4s. 7d., returned at £132 15s. Church ded. to St John Patron, the lord-chancellor. Coals are abundant in this parish. Here stands Sodington, the ancient seat of the Blounts, beneath the foundations of which, in 1807, a number of Roman coins were discovered. An entire Roman brick kiln, parts of a considerable aqueduct, and a pavement, the work of that people, had been previously discovered in the neighbourhood. Distance from Bewdley, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 355. A. P., £2,903.

MAMHEAD, a parish in the hundred of Exminster, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged

rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 17s. 6d. Patronage at present in the crown, by reason of lunacy. On Mamhead point is an obelisk of Portland stone 100 feet in height, erected by the proprietor of Mamhead-house, in whose grounds are a number of rare exotics, introduced by him from the continent. Distance from Chudleigh, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 330.

MAMHILAD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy united with that of Travenith to the vicarage of Llanover, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9. Patron, the vicar of Llanover. Distance from Usk, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 277. A. P., £1,599.

MAMHOLE, a hamlet in the parish of Bedwelty, co. of Monmouth. Here are extensive coal and iron works. Pop., in 1801, 1230; in 1831, 3208. Property not returned separately.

MAM-TOR (THE). See CASTLETON.

M A N,

A considerably extensive and populous island in the Irish channel, about 30 miles W. of St Bees-Head, Cumberland, 16 m. S. of Burrow-Head in Scotland, and 27 m. E. of Strangford in Ireland, the central point of the island being $54^{\circ} 16'$ N. lat., and about 5° W. long. Its extreme length from N.E. to S.W. is about 30 miles, and its extreme breadth in the opposite direction 12 miles, its circumference being about 80 miles.

Mountains.—A mountainous ridge, running nearly across the island from N.E. to S.W., divides it into two unequal portions of what may be generally termed arable land, the largest portion lying to the N.W., the smallest lying also lengthways to the S.E. The most considerable peak is Seafeld, the height of which is 1795 feet above the level of the sea. North and South Barrule, and Pennypot, are little inferior. Their sides, a considerable way upwards, are covered with turbary or turf, and with rushes, heath, and mosses of different kinds, to their summits. Some of them are marshy, and even in dry weather difficult of access.

Streams.—Numerous streams fall from these mountains, but none of them have length of course to attain the magnitude of rivers. The principal of them are the Douglas, Ramsey, Laxey, Castletown, and Peel, all forming havens, to which they give, or perhaps, from which they take their names, where they fall into the sea. The four first fall into the sea on the E., and the last on the W. side of the island. There are numberless streams besides those we have specified, each of which is capable of turning a mill; all of them abound in fine trout.

Soil.—The northern part of the island consists of sand resting on clay; throughout the greater part of the substratum is marle, and the mountains are principally composed of strata of

clay-slate interspersed with veins of quartz. Copper and lead ores are the principal minerals, considerable quantities of which are dug out of the mines at Laxey, Foxdale, and Bradahead, near port Erin. All mines belong by prerogative to the lord proprietor of the soil, who, having let them in lease, reserves as his due one-tenth of the gross produce. A little brushwood, and abundance of furze, is found on the uncultivated hills, and in some places may be seen thriving plantations and luxuriant shrubberies, but there is neither park nor forest scenery to be met with in the island.

Climate.—The climate in winter is milder than on any of the neighbouring coasts. Frosts rarely commence before Christmas, and even then are so slight, as to impede vegetation in a small degree. Snow seldom falls, and never lies for any length of time. Gales of wind and heavy rains are frequent in winter and spring.

Crops and Cattle.—Barley, oats, and wheat form the principal crops, and are produced in considerable quantities and of good quality, all over the island. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and turnips, for which the soil seems to be peculiarly adapted. Flax is grown, but not in sufficient quantity to supply even the home demand. Most of the artificial grasses thrive well. The light plough is generally preferred, and is procured either from England or Scotland, or made on the island. Clay, upon the thin sand soils, is found to be an excellent manure. Marle of good quality can be dug from almost every farm in the north of the island; sea-weed is extensively used all round the island. Sheep are turned to graze upon the commons or uncultivated lands, which form a third part of the island. During the winter season the evergreen furze forms the principal part of their food. The native breed of horses is small but hardy, easily fed, and patient of labour. The horned cattle are numerous, but, though some of them are good milchers, in general they are more adapted for fattening than for the dairy. The breed has, however, begun to be greatly improved by the introduction of the Dunlop and short-horned cattle. The native breed of sheep is small and hardy, their wool neither very long nor very fine, but their mutton is excellent. Pigs are bred in great numbers, every cottager keeping one or two. Poultry of all kinds is abundant and cheap. Farms are of various dimensions, from the cottage with its small field for a cow's grass up to 800 acres; enclosures are made with earth, raised to the height of four or five feet, and planted on the top with furze. Dry or unenclosed stone fences are also common. Farm houses are roofed with slate, cottages with thatch. Many of the latter are built with soda. Every inhabitant has a right to quarry stones for his own use, and on paying annually one half-penny to the lord, of digging peat upon the mountains. Immense numbers of sea-fowl frequent the rocks on the coast, especially in the breeding season. Rabbits and hares are the only wild animals found here; also hawks,

which in the days of falconry were considered of a very superior kind. Reptiles of a noxious kind are unknown in the island.

Fisheries.—Fish are plentiful on the coast, especially herrings, the catching and curing of which forms the most important part of the industry of the inhabitants. In this business, which commences in July and continues till the end of October, from 200 to 300 boats of from 15 to 30 tons burden are employed. They are mostly without decks. They leave the shore in the evening, regularly returning with their cargoes in the morning. It was long the practice of the fishermen to join in public prayers before leaving the shore, and on no account will they go out on the Saturday or the Sabbath evenings. A flight of gulls generally hovers over a shoal of herrings, which serves as an index to the fishermen, and to shoot one of these birds in the fishing season, subjects the perpetrator to a very considerable fine. Women and children are in great numbers awaiting the return of the boats in the morning, to carry the herrings to the receiving-houses, where they are instantly salted. The white are regularly packed in barrels, with a layer of salt between each row; those intended for red are rubbed with salt—or royled, as they technically term it—in which they remain for two or three days, after which they are washed and hung up upon rods suspended from the ceiling, a few feet from the floor, where fires of wood are kept constantly burning till they are sufficiently dried, when they are packed up for exportation.

State of the Population.—The natives are a shrewd intelligent people, and several of them have risen to great eminence both in the army and navy, among whom we may notice the late Col. Wilks, who was governor of St Helena when Buonaparte was sent there; and of five mayors of Liverpool, who have been knighted, two of them were Manxmen. Many of them have also realized vast fortunes both in the island and abroad. They are strongly attached to their native mountains, as well as to their ancient laws and customs, which they in general imagine to be the most equitable that have been devised by the most profound lawgivers, and the most praise-worthy which have been practised by any people. Their language is a dialect of the Erse, or Celtic, though the English is pretty generally understood. In the towns it may be said to be universally so.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The established religion is that of the church of England, by the ministers of which alone marriage can be lawfully or legally solemnized. All Christian sects are tolerated, and their ministers are competent to perform all religious offices that of marriage excepted. In ecclesiastical affairs the island is under the control of the bishop, an archdeacon, two vicars-general, and an episcopal registrar. The see, according to Camden, was founded at Sodor in the island of I. or Icolmkill, in the ninth century by Pope Gregory IV., and in 1098 the island of Man, being by Magnus king of Norway seized upon, along with the western isles of Scotland, was by him also included in

the same diocese. Man fell into the hands of the English 1333, since which the bishop has had nothing to do with Sodor, save that nominally he has retained the title, being to this day styled bishop of Sodor and Man. He is a suffragan of the archbishop of York, and exercises the same spiritual powers, and possesses the same privileges, except that of voting in the upper house of parliament, where he is allowed a seat, in which seat the late Queen was placed when on her trial. The island is divided into 17 parishes, the services being performed in the most of them alternately in the Manx and English languages. In every parish there is a school, in some of them two, all of them endowed less or more. In addition, most of them possess a small library.

Towns.—There are four sea-port and market-towns upon the island—Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey.

Castletown.—Castletown being the seat of government is considered the capital. It is situated near the southern extremity of the island, on the western shore of Castletown-bay, opposite to Longness-point, and is supposed to be the most ancient town of the island. The houses, however, appear to be mostly modern, are neatly built, and the streets are regular and well-paved. Here stands the castle of Rushen, from which the town takes its name, and near to which there is a spacious area forming a convenient market-place. An excellent and commodious market-house has lately been built, having over it a handsome assembly-room, which is now converted into a dissenting place of worship; and there is a good subscription library which is well supported. Here has recently been founded, by the Hon. Cornelius Smelt, lieutenant-governor, Dr Ward, the bishop of the diocese, and other trustees upon a bequest granted by Bishop Barrow, 1668, for the promotion of sound learning, &c., a college, which they have named King William's college, in which the course of studies forms a complete and general system of education. The principal and professors, with the exception of oriental and modern languages, must be members of the church of England and graduates of one of the universities. The masters are allowed to receive students as boarders under certain regulations, and every student must contribute a small sum per quarter to the college funds, and a fee at his entry, to be appropriated to the formation of a library, for which a large hall has been fitted up in the new building. A national school, in which there are between two and three hundred scholars, is supported by subscription, besides a charity school for 20 boys, supported from the parish funds, and a free school endowed with £25 per annum. Here is the house of the keys, the Tinwald, from which the laws are proclaimed, and a high-bailiffship, which includes the parishes of Kirk-Christ-Rushen, Kirk-Arbory, Kirk-Santon, and Kirk-Malew. The bay is here, from the numerous sunken rocks, difficult of access, in consequence of which, most of the trade of the town is carried on by Derby-haven, which lies

one mile to the east of the town. Pop. in 1821, 2036.

Douglas.—Douglas is situated near the centre of the east coast, on the south side of a large semicircular bay of the same name, so called from the rivulets Dhoo and Glass, which, uniting their waters, fall into it in one stream. It is of a triangular form, the streets inconveniently narrow, and the houses are without order or uniformity of appearance, though of late it has been greatly improved, especially by the addition of several streets regularly formed, with many houses of elegant appearance. The pier forms a most delightful and well-frequented promenade. To the south rises a range of hills called the How of Douglas. On the north-east are seen the cliff of Clay-head, the mountains of Seafield and Pennypot, with the spacious intervening bay, to the right of which rises in long extent the Cumberland coast, crowned with distant mountains; and from the summit of Douglas head, a little more to the right, the highlands of Wales are distinctly seen. Than the approach to this town from the sea nothing can be more beautiful. The fine bay skirted with the town, and the county rising behind it in the form of a vast and magnificent amphitheatre, form a delightful landscape rarely to be met with. About half a mile north of the town stands Castle Mona, built by the late duke of Athol at an expense of £30,000. It is built of a fine white stone brought from the island of Arran, and, with 170 acres of land surrounding it, was lately sold for £16,000, and converted into a hotel. The former residence of the Athol family, situated on the quay, is now occupied as the custom-house. The salubrity of the air, the fine beach, and the cheapness of all the necessities of life, have rendered Douglas a favourite resort for sea-bathing during the summer season, for the convenience of which it is agreeably and abundantly furnished. Bathing machines, hot baths, elegant hotels, commodious lodgings, assembly-rooms, billiard-rooms, news-rooms, and libraries, have all been prepared for the comfortable accommodation of those who choose to fenbrate their constitutions by a temporary seclusion in this delightful island.

Trade.—A considerable trade is carried on from this port with the neighbouring coasts, and ship-building, especially of light vessels, is here carried on to a considerable extent. The post-office for the whole island is established here, and letters are brought by the steam-packets three times a week during summer, and once during winter. There are two steam-packets from Douglas to Liverpool direct every other day during the summer months, performing the voyage, 72 m., in eight hours. The Glasgow and Liverpool steam vessels touch at this port daily, and those from Whitehaven to Dublin regularly on the Saturdays and the Mondays. The market, which is plentifully supplied with all manner of provisions, is on Saturday, and there is an annual fair for cattle November 12th. This is the seat of the Deemster's court as often as it is found to be necessary. It is also a high-bailiff-

ship, which extends over the parishes of Kirk-Braddan, Kirk-Onchan, Kirk-Lonan, and Kirk-Marown. The parish church—Kirk-Braddan—stands two miles on the road to Peel, and in the town there are three chapels, St Matthew's, St George's, and St Barnabas', all neat buildings, the latter especially worthy of notice. Here are besides places of worship for the Independents, the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics, and lately a building has been erected and clergymen obtained in connection with the church of Scotland. A school on the national plan is supported by subscription. Pop., in 1821, 6054.

Peel.—Peel, anciently called Holme-Town, stands on the west coast, 10 miles to the north-west of Douglas and 12 north from Castle-town. It is chiefly remarkable for the remains of an ancient castle and cathedral church, to which it unquestionably owed its early importance. During the time of the island's independence its trade was considerable, it being the grand resort of the smugglers, who alone carried on the trade of the island, which consisted entirely of contraband goods. Since the suppression of this trade the inhabitants have betaken themselves to agriculture and fishing, herrings being found on this part of the coast in the greatest abundance. Upwards of 70 herring wherries belong to this port. On a small rocky island about 100 yards to the west of the town, and separated from it by the Peel river, which at low water is scarcely one foot deep, stands the old castle of Peel. The walls—flanked with towers built of clay-slate, in many places quoined and faced with red sandstone—enclose a polygonal area of about five acres, which is filled with the ruins of walls, dwelling-houses, churches, &c. Within this area stand the ruins of the cathedral church of St German, which is used now only as a burying place. Beneath the eastern part of it is the ecclesiastical prison, a horrid vault 18 feet deep, of which the groined roof is supported on low dwarf pillars. "This is certainly," says an old account of the place, "one of the most dreadful places that imagination can form. The sea runs under it through the hollows of the rock with such a continual roar that you would think it were every moment breaking in upon you, and over it are the vaults for burying the dead. The stairs (steps) descending to this place of terrors are not above thirty, but so steep and narrow that they are very difficult to go down, a child of eight or nine years old not being able to pass them but sideways." Other three churches stood within this area, all of them provided with similarly horrid cells, used as the instruments of spiritual oppression, and the means of intellectual debasement. In the rocks along the coast here are many curious caverns, and agates and cornelians are found on the sands. The town has fairs for horses and cattle March 8th and July 24th. The deemster holds his court here occasionally, and the high-bailiff holds one every Saturday. His jurisdiction extends over the parishes of Kirk-St-German, Kirk-Ballaugh, Kirk-Michael, and Kirk-Patrick. There is here a free

grammar school endowed with the interest of £500 per annum, and a mathematical school endowed, besides some smaller donations, with £20 per annum. There are also other charitable bequests, which, for brevity's sake, we must pass over. Pop., in 1821, 1909.

Ramsey.—*Ramsey* is situated near the north-east corner of the island, on the Sulby or the Ramsey river, the largest in the island, and here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. The town is irregularly built, but the streets are wide, well-paved, and clean. The surrounding country is highly picturesque, well cultivated, and adorned with numerous mansions, the residences of respectable native families. The stone and turf fences on many estates here have given place to quickset hedges, and there are several orchards of apple-trees in a flourishing condition. The Liverpool and Glasgow steam-packets call here through the summer twice a week. The market is on Saturday, principally for provisions, which are lower in price here than at any other place in the island. The Deemster holds his court here occasionally, and the high-bailiff holds one every Saturday. His jurisdiction extends over the parishes of Kirk-Andreas, Kirk-Bride, Kirk-Jurby, Kirk-Christ-Lezayre, and Kirk-Maughold. This last is the parish church, situated about three miles distant from the town, but there has been erected lately in the market-place, for the use of the townsmen, a chapel dedicated to St Paul. Here are besides, places of worship for the Seceders, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. There are here two schools, one a grammar and the other a parochial school, both of them possessing considerable endowments. Pop., 'n 1821, 1523.

History.—The lordship of this little island seems to have been subject to many changes. At a pretty early period it seems to have fallen under the dominion of the Scots, and after that under the king of Northumberland. Subsequently it fell under the Danes—became tributary to England—was seized upon by the Norwegians, and by them delivered up to Alexander, king of Scotland, who having subdued the island annexed it to his dominions, and in place of its ancient armorial ensign, which was a ship in full sail, substituted the device of three legs, which it still retains. In 1289, along with the other possessions of the crown of Scotland, it was by the Scottish commissioners delivered up to Edward I. of England, who the following year restored it to John Balliol, to be held by him like all the other parts of the dominion of the crown of England. His successor, Edward II., having seized upon it, in one year bestowed it successively upon three of his favourites. In the reign of Edward III., a female descendant of Mary, daughter of Reginald, the last king of Man in the Norman line, having revived the claims of her family to the sovereignty of the island, and claimed the protection of that monarch, he sustained the validity of her title and gave her in marriage to Sir William de Montacute, who, assisted by his powerful patron, expelled the Scots, and was received with great joy by the natives as the legitimate representa-

tive of their right line of kings. In prosecuting his claim, however, Sir William had so far outrun his means, that he was under the necessity of mortgaging the island for seven years to Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, who obtained from Richard II. a grant of it for life. On the death of the bishop it reverted to the natural heir, William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, who in 1395 sold it to Sir William Scroop, afterward earl of Wiltshire, who being beheaded on the fall of Richard, it was by Henry IV. given to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. He too having forfeited it by rebellion, it was, 1406, granted to Sir John Stanley, whose descendant was in 1486, by Henry VII., created earl of Derby, to be held with all its royalties, regalities, and franchises, by liege homage, and presenting to every king of England at his coronation a cast of falcons. In this line its royalties and revenues remained till James, seventh earl of Derby, was deprived of his kingdom, his estates, and his life, at Derby-le-Moors, 1651, after which it was granted by parliament to the Lord Fairfax. It was at the restoration restored to the Derby family, in which it remained till 1735, when James, earl of Derby, dying without issue, it descended to James Murray, second duke of Athol, who was descended from Amelia Sophia, youngest daughter of James, seventh earl of Derby. From the increased rate of taxation in the British empire, and the vast number of articles which it included, Man, from its being beyond their operation, and from its locality, became a great depot of all kinds of taxed merchandise, whence they were smuggled into all the three kingdoms in such quantities as to affect materially the revenue. In consequence of this state of things, proposals were made to the Athol family by government for purchasing the superiority of the kingdom of Man, as soon as it was ascertained to be theirs; but the royalties, regalities, franchises, and revenues, having become of more value from the very circumstances which induced the government to purchase them, the proposal was coldly listened to, till at length the island being, by renewed and redoubled revenue acts, placed almost in a state of blockade, the duke of Athol and his dutchess, 1765, agreed to alienate the sovereignty of the island for £72,000, which was accordingly paid. The manorial rights, the patronage of the see, with sundry emoluments and perquisites being reserved, a misunderstanding arose in the settlement, and the duke and dutchess refused to surrender till they obtained a farther sum of £2,000, which was accordingly settled upon them for their lives. The sovereignty was now transferred to the crown, and the contraband trade was soon pretty effectually checked. The ex-monarchs, however, were not yet satisfied, and their son and successor, the late John, duke of Athol, continued to press the parliament with petitions on the ground of inadequate compensation, till, in 1805, an act was passed assigning to him and his heirs one-fourth of the gross revenues of the island. This being found vexatiously troublesome, an act was passed, 1825, authorising the lords of the treasury to purchase from

the duke his whole remaining interest in the royalty of the island, including revenues, manorial rights, patronage of the see, &c. The duke having agreed to sell the whole, the valuation was left to arbiters mutually appointed, who awarded the sum of £416,000 as the value of the duke's reserved right, and the isle of Man, with all its privileges and immunities, for ever ceded to the British government.

Government.—Amidst these transferences of the supreme power, the government of the island probably has continued to be nearly the same, exhibiting only those anomalies that arise from the spirit and character of the principal administrator, from the influence of which, the most refined and most philosophical systems cannot be altogether protected, but which, in a system of such primeval simplicity as that of Man, may be said to be nearly its all in all. The government is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, a council of 10 principal officers, and the house of keys. The governor, appointed, as all other civil and military officers are, by the crown, is chancellor *ex officio*; and his consent, or, in his absence, that of his lieutenant, is necessary to the passing of every law. The council consists of the bishop of the diocese, the attorney-general, the receiver-general, the two deemsters, or chief justices of the island, the clerk of the rolls, the water-bailiff, or judge-admiral, the archdeacon, and the two vicars-general, who are members *ex officio*. Without the sanction of a majority of this council, no law can be presented for the royal approbation. The house of keys, consisting of 24 principal landed proprietors, who are reckoned representatives of the people, possesses powers legislative and judicial. They are in all cases the interpreters of the common law, whence, it is conjectured, they have the name keys, to whom lies an appeal from the inferior law, and from whose decision there lies no appeal but to the king in council. When acting separately, 13 members must be present to give validity to their procedure. When a vacancy takes place, which can happen only in consequence of the death, the resignation, or the promoting of a member to an office which entitles him to a seat in the council, it is filled up by the body themselves, who, by plurality of votes, nominate two persons of suitable years and the necessary adjunct of property, whom they present to the governor, who takes which pleases him best, and that one is a key for life. They elect their own speaker, who, approved by the governor, also takes his seat for life. The governor may assemble the house when he pleases, and he may accept or reject offers of resignation as he sees meet. The three estates, the governor, the council, and the keys, may enact, abolish, or revive all insular laws, but they must be confirmed by the king, proclaimed in the Manks and English language from the Tynwald-hill to the whole people of the island if they choose to be present, and there signed by the governor, or in his absence by his lieutenant, by the council, and by the house of keys. The site of this ceremony is an artificial mount, evidently thrown up for the purpose, about three miles

from the town of Peel. Its height is about 18 feet, having terraces all around it, the summit being reached by a flight of steps cut in the turf upon the west side. On the day of the court, the governor, or his deputy, is seated on a chair on the summit of the mount, placed under a canopy, while the deemsters, and other members of the council, with the house of keys, occupy in order the terraces beneath him, the surrounding area being occupied by the people. A court of this sort is held annually in the month of July, when various officers are chosen for the succeeding year. Besides the deemsters courts and those of the high bailiffs, the former for matters of the highest importance, the latter embracing actions for the smallest sums, there is a court of chancery, a court of common law, a court of general gaol delivery twice in the year, a court of admiralty, and the ecclesiastical courts. Mankmen alone are allowed to practise as agents in the law courts. No native can be arrested for debt except he is about to leave the island, and has obtained the governor's pass to that effect, in which case he may not only be arrested, but his effects may be taken possession of by the constable till he give security for his personal appearance. Distillation is prohibited in the island. Exciseable articles can only be imported by special license, and these licenses are restricted to the port of Douglas. The public roads are kept in repair by a tax on retailers of ale and spirituous liquors, on land, horses and dogs, and by certain fines which are appropriated to that purpose. The gross revenue, in 1829, was £21,143 8s. 7½d. Pop., in 1821, 40,081.

MANACCAN, a parish in the E. division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £4 16s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Menaceus and St Dunstan. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. The small port of Helford is in this parish, and at Tregonnell are the ruins of a chapel. The newly discovered mineral substance, *titanium*, is found here. Distance from Falmouth, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 654. A. P., £2,711.

MANACHLOGDDU, a parish in the hundred of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £133 11s. 11d. Patron, Lord Milford. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 447. A. P., £895.

MANAFON, a parish in the hundred of Newton, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8 18s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. There is here a small bequest for the education of the poor. Distance from Llanfair, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 775. A. P., £2,934.

MANATON, a parish in the hundred of Teignbridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Winifred. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Carwithen. There is in this parish a curious inclosure of loose stones, containing about three

acres of land, which has puzzled antiquarians not a little, some supposing it to be a work of the Druids, others, that it is only an old stan-nary court. Distance from Chedley, 8½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 435. A. P., £1,657.

MANBY, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rector in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 10s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Wray. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Louth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 207. A. P., £1,719.

MANBY, a hamlet in the parish of Broughton, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Glanford-bridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Returns included in those of the parish.

MANCETTER, a parish in Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £10 13s. 4d. The church—occupying an eminence supposed to have been a Roman camp—is dedicated to St Peter. Patron, the Rev. Benjamin Richings. The river Anker and the Coventry canal pass both through this parish. Here are stone quarries said to be the most extensive in the kingdom, with some very productive mines of manganese of superior quality. In the village of Mancetter is an hospital, endowed with a bequest of £2000 by James Gramer in 1724, for six poor men, each of whom receive six shillings per week. There are in the parish three endowed schools. Distance from London, 105 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, including the market-town of Atherstone, with the hamlets of Hartshill and Oldbury, 3345; in 1831, 5200. A. P., £14,378.

MANCHESTER.

A noble commercial, and manufacturing town and parish, in the hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. The parish of Manchester is 11 miles long from N. to S., and 10 in breadth from E. to W. Its superficial extent is 34,507 acres. The S. and S.W. parts of the parish are chiefly inhabited by agriculturists and gentry; the N. by calico-printers, dyers, and spinners; the N.E. by silk and cotton weavers; and the E. and S.E. by hatters, power-loom weavers, and coal miners. The town of Manchester occupies the N.W. side of the parish, and may be said to consist of two towns, viz. Manchester and Salford, to which the subordinate townships of Ardwick, Bradford, Beswick, Broughton, Cheetham, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Newton, Harpurhey, and Pendleton, are adjoining environs.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The principal, and, for a considerable period of time, the only church to this now overgrown parish, was founded and endowed as a collegiate institution to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, St George, and St Denis, by Thomas de la Ware, clerk and curate of the parish, in consequence of his having succeeded to the honours and

the estates of his family, by the death of his brother, John, Lord de la Ware, in the 9th of Henry V. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., and still remains a noble specimen of the decorated style of Gothic architecture. It was suppressed at the general dissolution, when its revenues amounted to £226 12s. 5d., but re-established under Queen Elizabeth, under the designation of the warden and fellows of Christ's college, Manchester. Charles I., in 1635, granted them a new charter, with rules of government drawn up by Archbishop Laud. By this charter the management is vested in a warden, to be appointed by the crown, who must be a bachelor in divinity, or of canon and civil laws, and in four fellows, who must be masters of arts, or bachelors of laws. It also provides for the appointment of a sub-warden, treasurer, collector, registrar, a master of the choir, organist, four singing men, either clerks or laymen, and four boys skilled in music, to be chosen by the warden and fellows; and ordains that there shall be continually in the college two chaplains, or vicars, of the degree of bachelors of arts, and two clerks to administer the sacraments, visit the sick, and perform other religious offices. During the commonwealth it was dissolved by an act of parliament, but was revived at the restoration under the above-mentioned charter.—Trinity church, at Salford, was founded and endowed in 1635, by Humphrey Booth, Esq. It has been rebuilt in the Grecian style of architecture, in the Doric order. It is a curacy. Patron, of late, Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.—St Ann's, St Ann's-square, was founded in 1709, under the auspices of Lady Ann Bland. It is a spacious structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, in the Corinthian order. Living, a rectory, not in charge. Patron, the bishop of Chester.—St Mary's, between Dean's-gate and the Irwell, erected in 1756 by the warden and fellows of Christ's college, Manchester, under the authority of an act of parliament, is a handsome structure also in the Grecian style, and in the Doric order, with a lofty tower and spire 186 feet in height. Living, a rectory not in charge. Patrons, the wardens and fellows of Christ's college, Manchester.—St Paul's, a neat brick building, was erected in 1765. Living, a curacy. Patrons, the warden and fellows of the college.—St John's, Byrom-street, built in 1769 by Edward Byrom, Esq., under the authority of an act of parliament, is in the decorated Gothic style, with beautifully stained windows, one of them brought from a convent in Rouen. It has vaults underneath, and is the property of the heirs of the founder. Living, a rectory, not in charge. Patrons—after two presentations—the warden and fellows of the college.—St James's, a spacious brick building, erected in 1787 by the Rev. Cornelius Bayley, D.D., is a curacy. Patron, the founder, with reversion to the warden and fellows of the college at the end of 60 years from its consecration.—St Michael's, also a brick building, founded in 1789 by the late Rev. Humphrey Owen, is a curacy. Patron, the heir of the founder, with reversion at the end of 60 years the same as the preceding.—St Mark's,

founded by the late Rev. E. Ethelston, and, in 1794, finished by his son, is a curacy. Patronage with the heirs of the founder, with reversion at the end of 60 years, the same as the two preceding.—St Peter's, erected by subscription, and consecrated in 1794, is in the Grecian style of architecture, having a stately tower and a noble portico of the Doric order. The altar-piece is embellished with the descent from the cross, by Annibal Caracci. Living, a curacy. Patronage with the trustees, with reversion after 60 years, the same as the three preceding.—St Stephen's, Salford, a neat brick building ornamented with stone, was founded in 1794 by the Rev. N. M. Check. Living, a curacy. Patronage the same as the four preceding.—St George's, a large brick building, opened for divine service in 1798, consecrated in 1818, when it was purchased by subscription. Living, a curacy. Patron, the bishop of Chester.—All Saints, in the centre of Grosvenor-square, an elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture, was built at an expense of £14,000, by the Rev. Charles Burton, LL. B. Living, a curacy. Patronage in the hands of the founder, with reversion to the warden and fellows of Christ's college, Manchester.—St Matthew's, Castlefield, an elegant structure in the decorated Gothic style, was built in 1823 by grant from the parliamentary commissioners of £11,917. Living, a curacy. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Christ college, Manchester.—St Philip's, Salford, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a tower and portico in the Ionic order, was erected in 1825 by grant from the parliamentary commissioners of £13,423 5s. Living, a curacy. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Christ college, Manchester.—St George's, Hulme, a beautiful structure in the decorated Gothic style, was erected in 1828 by grant from the parliamentary commissioners of £14,416 19s. 5d.—Of still more recent erection is that of St Andrew, Travis-street, erected by grant from the parliamentary commissioners of £9,900.—The chapel of St Thomas, at Ardwick, a neat brick building, was consecrated in 1741. Living, a curacy, in the patronage of the warden and fellows of the college.—St Clement's, Lever-street, erected in 1793, and St Luke's, Bedford-street, erected 1804, are open for divine service, according to the liturgy of the church of England, but have not been consecrated. Besides the above, there are here six Baptist meeting-houses, one for the Society of Friends, five for Independents, one for Welsh Independents, and one for Independent Methodists, two for Methodists of the New Connexion, one for Primitive, one for Tent, 11 for Wesleyan, and two for Welsh Methodists, two for Presbyterians, two for Swedenborgians, three for Unitarians, four for Roman Catholics, and a synagogue of Jews. Of these meeting-houses, some are built in a most expensive style, and are highly decorated, particularly that of St Augustine, belonging to the Catholics, which cost upwards of £10,000, and has school rooms under it capable of accommodating 1200 children. That belonging to the Friends has a much admired Ionic portico, copied from

that of the temple of Ceres on the Illyssus, the expense of the whole building being upwards of £12,000. The parish is comprised in 10 chapels and 20 townships.

History.—The parish of Manchester was a wild unfrequented woodland, according to Whitaker, 500 B. C. Agricola, the Roman general, conquered Manchester, A. D. 76, when four minor forts were erected in the Roman *Mancunium*. A regular town is supposed to have been planned and formed here in the years 80, 81, and 82. Manchester was styled a city, and named *Mancenion*, by the Saxons, about A. D. 921; and Salford is described as a Saxon manor and royal possession, giving name to the hundred in A. D. 931. Randolph de Blundeville, earl of Chester, on behalf of the king, granted a charter, making Salford a free or corporate borough in 1230. Thomas de Gresley, the sixth baron, took a survey of his manor of Manchester in 1294, and granted a liberal charter to his townsmen in 1301. William West, the eleventh baron, having differed with the burgesses in 1579, sold the manor on the 15th of May, 1579, to John Lacye, of London, cloth-worker, for £3000; on the 23d of March, 1596, the manor was re-sold by Lacye to Sir Nicholas Mosley, knight, of Hough End Hall, in Withington, for £3500! The manor has ever since this period been in the Mosley family, the present lord being Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., M. P., of Rolleston, Staffordshire. In 1808 an attempt was made on the part of the town to purchase the manor, but it failed, owing to a difference in the price, £70,000 being the sum offered, and £90,000 the sum asked. Manchester took part in the dispute betwixt Charles and his parliament in 1642. At first Sir Cecil Trafford supplied the inhabitants with arms for the use of the king, but after petitioning his majesty to restore peace, they took the side of the parliament, and got the county militia to garrison the town. Preparations being made for a general siege, it commenced on the 25th of September, 1642, and terminated on the 30th of September, with considerable loss to the royalists, who retreated under the command of the earl of Derby. Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentary general, stationed himself here on the 12th of January, 1643. Manchester returned a member to parliament, by order of Cromwell, in 1654; a second member was returned in 1655, but the town lost its franchise by the restoration. The Scottish rebels, under the command of the Pretender, entered Manchester, and were joined by 800 men on the 25th of November, 1745; they quitted Manchester on the 3d of December, but re-entered it on their retreat to the north on the 8th, and finally left the town the following day, after levying a contribution of £5000 on the inhabitants. From this period the most interesting facts in the history of Manchester are connected with the rise and progress of its cotton manufactures. On the 18th of January, 1819, a great radical meeting took place here in St Peter's Field. Another meeting took place in the same field on the 16th of August, 1819, which was attended by 60,000 people, who were dispersed by the yea-

manry cavalry corps,—Mr. Hunt and several of the speakers were taken to prison; and 8 persons killed and 600 wounded by the yeomanry. Since this event, the most remarkable incident in the history of Manchester was the opening of the great railway, to be afterwards noticed.

General Description.—Manchester is situated on the S.E. bank of the Irwell, where that river is joined by the Irk and the Medlock, over the former of which it has seven bridges, six of them low, and apt to be flooded when the rains are heavy, the seventh a lofty structure of three arches, connecting a new line of road from the extremity of Miller-street with what was at one time called Strangeways-park, and forming a splendid entrance into the town; over the latter it has nine in various parts of the town. Salford stands on the N.W. bank of the Irwell, connected by 7 bridges with Manchester, of which it forms an integral part. Of these bridges the most ancient, which had existed from time immemorial, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. Over the Shooter's-brook there are a number of smaller bridges, and over the numerous branches of canals that intersect the town, not less than 30. It is about two miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth, and has upwards of 600 streets, which are paved and lighted with gas, under the direction of 240 commissioners, who form a body corporate, having a common seal. The inhabitants are supplied with water by the Manchester and Salford water company, established by act of parliament in 1809. The older parts of the town are crowded, the houses mean, and the streets narrow. Great improvements, however, of late years have been made even in these places, and the more modern streets are spacious, airy, and well-built. At the same time it is evident, that elegance of plan and symmetry of parts are far less the objects of attention than convenience for carrying on an extended commerce, and the accommodations necessary for extending manufactures. Warehouses of immense extent, cotton mills, and weaving factories, &c. &c., have consequently been set down in those places of the town that were formerly occupied by the best and most agreeable dwelling houses, and in all directions it is crowded with numerous cottages for the families of those who are employed in the various public works. The environs are in many parts pleasingly diversified, and in the immediate neighbourhood are different ranges of fine building, with numerous villas, displaying both wealth and elegance in a high degree. Among these we may specify Ardwick-green and Salford-crescent, the former having a fine sheet of water in the centre, surrounded with highly respectable mansions, the latter commanding a beautiful view of the Irwell, with the fertile vales on its opposite, sheltered by gently rising hills. Below this, on the bank of the same river, are several tiers of fine houses, rising successively above one another, from the margin of the stream, with the most pleasing effect. What is called Gibb-raltor on the Irk, likewise presents a cluster of cottages of the most pleasing and picturesque character.

III.

Public Buildings.—The public buildings appropriated to the purposes of commerce, the administration of the laws, the diffusion of science, and the encouragement of the arts, are numerous, and, in general, adapted to the purposes for which they were erected, though, perhaps, a stranger may think them in some instances scarcely equal to what might have been expected from such a wealthy and extensively trading and manufacturing community. The town-hall is a noble edifice, erected at an expense of £40,000, after a design copied from the temple of Erechtheus at Athens, having a beautiful tower and dome in the centre, in imitation of the tower of Andronicus, called the temple of the winds. The principal entry is by a magnificent colonnade with a rich entablature, in front of which are beautifully sculptured various representations of the town of Manchester, with emblems of trade and commerce. Besides apartments for transacting the public business of the town, the building contains on the principal floor a splendid public room 132 feet long, 43 feet 8 inches broad, and 51½ feet in height, to the centre of the principal dome. Two ranges of beautiful Ionic columns divide this capacious apartment into three parts, and they are so disposed, that each part may be made a separate room at pleasure.—The town-hall of Salford, Chapel-street, is also a handsome structure, having a noble portico in the Doric style, copied after that of the temple of Theseus, supporting a triangular pediment. In the under part it affords an area for the use of the markets, in the upper a large court-room, an elegant suit of assembly-rooms, &c. It was erected at an expense of £10,000.—Chorlton-row town-hall, dispensary, and constable's dwelling-house, connected in one building, forms an edifice of a highly imposing appearance. It was erected at an expense of £4,500.—The New Bailey, or house of correction, Stanley-street, Salford, has accommodation for 926 prisoners, and is seldom occupied by fewer than 500. The discipline observed in this prison seems to be excellent, calculated to reclaim the guilty, and to afford them the means of subsisting themselves after they are discharged, a most material circumstance, which in almost every coercive system has been totally overlooked. Those who have learned any trade, are, during their confinement, kept regularly to it, receiving at their dismissal a large share of what they have earned, and those who have learned none, are taught one by which they may afterwards in the exercise of industry lead honest lives.—The Manchester exchange, though demanding little notice as a piece of architecture, is most conveniently fitted up as a place of resort for merchants, manufacturers, and men of business.—The Portico, which contains a library, a reading-room, a committee-room, &c. &c., erected in 1806 by subscription, at an expense of £7000, is a handsome edifice, built of Run-corn stone, in the Ionic order.—The Royal Institution, from a design by Mr Barry of London, forms a splendid addition to the architectural ornaments of the town. The principal elevation, fronting Mosley-street, has a noble

2 A

portico of six lofty Ionic columns, supporting a rich entablature and pediment in the centre, on each side of which are columns and pilasters connecting it with the wings. Above the doors and windows are bas-reliefs, symbolical of the design of the institution. The centre of the building comprises the hall and the theatre—the one wing is appropriated as an academy of the fine arts with exhibition-rooms—the other as a museum of natural history. The cost of the whole is calculated at £50,000.—In Hulme township are horse-barracks, capable of accommodating a squadron of dragoons; and the foot-barracks, Regent's-road, Salford, are calculated for the reception of 1000 men.—In York-buildings, and Chapel-street, Salford, are the cloth-halls, or public-marts, for the sale of Yorkshire cloth; and in Hanging-ditch is the corn-exchange, neither of them entitled to particular description. A neat theatre has been lately erected at an expense of £15,000, which is occasionally occupied by respectable performers. Concerts are performed regularly at set times through the season.

Markets.—The public markets are numerous, and the market days are Tuesday, (principally appropriated to the sale of merchandise brought in carts and waggons from the different factories,) Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The principal market-places are the New Shambles at the end of Bridge-street, for butcher meat; Long-millgate and Shude-hill for fruit; Smithfield-market, Shude-hill, for variety of provisions, except on Wednesdays, when it is appropriated to the sale of cattle. In the London-road are markets for butcher-meat, fruit, and vegetables; there is also a market in Brown-street. In Smithy-door are the poultry, egg, and butter markets, chiefly on Saturdays. The fish market, which is at all times abundantly supplied, is in the Old Market-place. Salford has a general market-place beneath the Town-hall. Races have been run annually here in Whitsun-week for upwards of a century, on a course prepared on Kersal-moor; and there are fairs on Whitsun-Monday, Easter-Monday, October 1st, and November 17th, and one for cattle every alternate Wednesday.

Government.—Having no corporation nor any separate jurisdiction, the town is governed by a boroughreeve and two constables, courts leet and baron being held under the authority of the lord of the manor. Courts leet take place at Easter and at Michaelmas. The boroughreeve and other officers are appointed annually at the latter. A court leet is held every third week for the recovery of small debts, and a court of requests for the whole parish of Manchester holds its session every Wednesday for the same purpose. Salford is governed by a boroughreeve and 120 burgesses, who were incorporated on the 16th of March, 1830. Chorlton is also governed by a popularly chosen body of police. A court is also held at Salford every third Thursday under the authority of the earl of Sefton as steward of the hundred, and the county court holds here a session once a month. By the new reform act Manchester is a borough, and sends two members to parlia-

ment. The several townships of Chorlton-Row, Ardwick, Beswick, Hulme, Cheetham, Bradford, Newton, and Harper-Hey, are included within the boundaries of the new borough. The total number of electors is about 12,700. The boroughreeve for the time being is the returning officer. Salford returns one representative independent of Manchester. For the administration of criminal justice a stipendiary magistrate is appointed by government, with a salary of £1,000 per year. He is always a barrister, and sits daily, Sabbath excepted, in the court room of the New-Bailey for the despatch of business, being usually assisted by some of the county magistrates. The quarter sessions are held before a barrister, who is in the commission of the peace, and acts as chairman of the bench of justices. He has a salary of £800 per annum. The police commissioners of Manchester expend about £24,000 annually in their department.

Literary and Scientific Institutions.—Among institutions for promoting literature and science those of Manchester hold a distinguished place. The literary and philosophical society, founded here 1781, was one of the earliest provincial associations of the kind formed in the kingdom, and has given to the world its transactions in a number of highly valued volumes. It consists of ordinary, honorary, and corresponding members; £2 2s. is paid on admission, and £1 1s. per annum is required to continue the membership. The agricultural society, also one of the oldest in the kingdom, was instituted 1767. It embraces a distance of 30 miles round Manchester, and gives annual premiums for useful discoveries, for superior specimens in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, to cottagers, who, by their own industry, bring up families independent of parochial assistance, and to farm servants who have continued for the greatest length of time in one situation and with unblemished reputation. Here are besides, the Philological society, instituted 1803, consisting of 30 resident and 50 corresponding members; the society for promoting the study of natural history, to which belongs a valuable museum; the Floral and Horticultural society; and the Royal Manchester institution, chiefly for the encouragement of the fine arts, under the direction of a president, 12 vice-presidents, and a committee chosen from a body of nearly 700 hereditary and life governors, of whom the former are contributors of forty and the latter of twenty-five guineas each.

Manufactures.—The distinguishing characteristics, however, of Manchester are its various and excellent manufactures, which are carried on to an almost incredible extent. So early as 1352 the town had acquired great celebrity from a kind of woollen cloth which went by the name of Manchester cottons. In the reign of Charles I., considerable progress had been made here in the linen and cotton trade. In the 'Treasure of Traffic,' a work upon trade and manufactures, published 1641, linen yarn is stated to have been at that time purchased by the manufacturers of Manchester from Ireland, and cotton wool from London, the goods made from

which were returned to the same places for sale. A hundred years later the manufacturers had agents employed in different parts of the country to procure supplies of raw cotton, which was spun upon the spindle and distaff in the cottages of the workmen, and woven up into fustians, thicksets, dimities, and jeans, to which were subsequently added cotton velvets, velveteens, and strong fancy cords. These goods, which were of the most excellent quality, and for some time intended only for home consumption, soon found their way into the markets of continental Europe and America, where the demand was such as, from the want of yarn especially, the merchants and manufacturers found it impossible to supply. In consequence of the great demand for cloth, a Mr John Kay here invented the fly-shuttle, by the aid of which the weaver was at once enabled to double the quantity of cloth in length, and at the same time in breadth if he chose so to do. The same Mr Kay, in conjunction with Mr Thomas Highs, shortly after invented the spinning-jenny, the powers of which were greatly increased by the improvements of Mr Hargreaves, whose success having alarmed the liberal and enlightened working classes, they destroyed his machinery, and compelled him to retreat to Nottingham, where he is said to have died in great indigence. The spirit of improvement is sometimes easily damped, but at this period proved irrepressible. Machines of greater power were constructed by Arkwright, Crompton, Watt, &c., by which the quantity of goods manufactured was increased thirty-fold. In 1781 the quantity of cotton wool imported was 5,198,778 pounds, in 1800 it was 56,010,732 pounds; in 1828 it amounted to 227,760,642 pounds. In 1817 the value of cotton goods exported from Manchester was £17,655,378, in 1830, £37,269,395. Not less than four-fifths of the entire cotton trade of the kingdom is supposed to centre in Lancashire, and the capital sunk in buildings and machinery exclusively appropriated to the manufacture of cotton, is calculated at upwards of eight millions sterling. In 1826 there were in the parish of Manchester upwards of 20,000 steam looms at work, and since that period they have been considerably increased. In the town and its immediate vicinity there are not less than 114 factories, worked by 114 steam engines of the aggregate power of 3981 horses. These factories, in several of which the whole process, from the raw material to the finished piece of cloth, is carried on, are immense ranges of building from six to eight stories in height, employing from 1800 to 2000 persons each. In the different factories of this description the number of hands employed cannot be less than 30,000. Nor are the manufactures of this town confined to those of cotton. The woollen, linen, and silk manufactures, the latter especially, are carried on to a great extent, and are in a very thriving condition. Subsidiary to these staple manufactures, there are many extensive and profitable branches of industry carried on here, such as bleaching, calico-printing, glazing, engraving, engine and machine making, dyeing, with the preparation of the various liquors, oils, and acids, re-

quired in the different processes of bleaching, printing, and dyeing, to which the goods must be subjected before they are ready for the market. Hat making, paper making, pin making, rope and twine making, brass founding, iron founding, brewing, &c. are all carried on to a very large extent. For the purchase of these multifarious manufactures agents are here established for foreign merchants from almost all countries, who select upon the spot each the articles suitable for his purposes, from the manufactures of the district which are centred here in one common depot. By the Mersey and Irwell navigation, Manchester has long enjoyed an easy communication with the port of Liverpool, whence its manufactures have been exported to every quarter of the globe.

Railway.—This facility of communication has been greatly augmented by the completion of an iron railway, adapted to the use of steam carriages, for the conveyance of goods and passengers, at a rate of speed that but a few years ago would have been thought too much for the pages of a romance. This splendid undertaking was completed in 1830, at an expense of upwards of £800,000, subscribed in shares of £100 each. The first load of merchandises passed along this road, which is 31 miles in length, December 4th, 1830. It consisted of 200 barrels of flour, 63 sacks of oat-meal, 34 sacks of malt, and 135 bags of cotton, stowed in 18 waggons, dragged by the Planet locomotive engine, the total weight being 86 tons, and the time occupied in the journey 2 hours and 54 minutes, including three stoppages of 5 minutes each. A scheme for connecting Manchester with Sheffield, by means of a railway, was abandoned in April, 1832. It is proposed to form railways to Leeds and several other places. By the numerous canals connected with the Irwell and Mersey an easy communication is kept up with Bristol and London, as well as with all the intermediate places of importance.

Schools.—For the purposes of education there are here—the free grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, and by him endowed with houses, tenements, corn mills, and lands, now producing upwards of £4,000 per annum.—The Blue-coat-hospital school, connected with the hospital of that name and with the Cheetham library, founded 1653, and endowed by Humphrey Cheetham, Esq. of Clayton-hall.—The ladies' Jubilee school, established to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of George III.—Two national schools, one at Manchester and one in Salford.—The Lancasterian school, and the Sabbath schools belonging to the different congregations of the town, the scholars attending which are supposed to be about 30,000. The number of scholars attending the first of these schools is from 150 to 200, who receive the classical part of their education gratuitously, but pay for all the other parts of it. To this school belong twelve exhibitions to either of the universities, value £40 per annum each; and, in turn with the schools of Hereford and Marlborough, an interest in sixteen scholarships in Brazen-nose college, Ox-

ford, with an equal number in St John's college, Cambridge, value from £18 to £26 each. The second, the Blue-coat school, was originally intended for 40 boys to be educated, clothed, and apprenticed. From the increase of the funds the number has been augmented to 80. The ladies' Jubilee school, supported by subscription under the management of a committee of ladies, maintains and educates 30 female orphans. To this school Miss Hall, one of the original projectors, in 1828 bequeathed £11,000. The two national schools, founded 1812, and supported by subscription, educate each 300 boys and an equal number of girls. The Lancastrian school, founded 1813, and supported by subscription, educates upwards of 1000 children of both sexes. To the above must be added the foundation of Mrs Ann Hinde for educating and clothing 28 children belonging to Manchester and 29 belonging to the township of Stretford. It was laid, 1723, by a bequest of lands, &c. now yielding £200 per annum. St Paul's charity school, erected 1777, for the instruction of poor children, has a dwelling house for the master, with a permanent income of £34 per annum. It has been for some time past suspended, whether wisely or not, we have not the means of deciding, for the avowed purpose of accumulation. Schools of medicine, surgery, and anatomy, were opened here in 1830.

Charitable Institutions.—Of charitable institutions there is here almost a superabundance. We can particularize only a very few. The Manchester royal infirmary, dispensary, lunatic hospital and asylum.—The fever hospital, Aytton-street.—The lying-in hospital, Stanley-street.—The lock hospital, Bond-street.—The female penitentiary, Rusholme-road.—The strangers' friend society.—The Samaritan society.—The church clothing society.—The Salford Dorcas society, &c. besides which there are for distribution in bread, clothes, money, and other necessities, at the disposal of the borough-reeve, bequests to the amount of £2,393 per annum.—Among eminent persons, natives of this parish, may be mentioned William Craltree, the inventor of the micrometer, who was killed at the battle of Marston-Moor, 1644; John Byrom, the inventor of a well-known system of stenography, author of a still very popular song, and one of the original writers in the *Spectator*; John Ferriar, M.D. the illustrator of *Sterne*, &c. Thomas Faulkner, the traveller to whom the world is indebted for the first authentic account of Patagonia; and the Rev. John Whitaker, author of the history of Manchester.

Manchester is situated in 2° 42' W. long., and 53° 22' N. lat. Distance from London, 186 m. N.W.N. Pop., in 1801, returned under the 20 townships and 10 chapelrys which compose the parish, 110,938, of this number 70,409 belonged to the township of Manchester; in 1831, the population of the entire parish was 270,961; of the township of Manchester, 142,026. A. P., of the township, £308,634; of the entire parish, £575,206.

MANCOTT, a township in Hawarden parish, co. of Flint, North Wales. Pop., in 1821, 294; in 1831, 844.

MANOR AND RAKE, a township in the above parish and county. Pop., in 1821, 70; in 1831, 83.

MANEA, a chapelry in the parish of Cove-ney, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy to the rectory of Cove-ney, in the archd. and dio. of Ely. Patron, the rector of Cove-ney. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Marsh, 7½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 500; in 1831, 822. A. P., £6,192.

MANEY, in the parish of Sutton-Coldfield, co. of Warwick. Distance from Sutton-Coldfield, ¾ m. S.W.

MANEWDEN, a parish in the hundred of Clavering, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £14. Church ded. to St Mary. There is an annual fair held here on Easter Monday. Distance from Stanstead-Mountfitchet, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 695. A. P., £3,583.

MANFIELD, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-East, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 1s. 3d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a school endowed with £10 per annum. Distance from Darlington, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Cliffe, 274; in 1831, 491. A. P., £3,736.

MANGERSBURY, a hamlet in the parish of Stow-on-the-Wold, co. of Gloucester. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 370. A. P., £3,389.

MANGERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Netherbury, co. of Dorset.

MANGEWOOD, a hamlet in the parish of More-Crichel, co. of Dorset.

MANGOTSFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Barton-Regis, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol, rated at £13, and returned at £123. Church ded. to St James. Leland says, "It was ons withoute fayle a nunnery. Parte of the cloyster standithe yet." There is not a vestige of any such thing now remaining. Distance from Bristol, 5½ m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 2492; in 1831, 358. A. P., £8,016.

MANLEY, a township in the parish of Frodsham, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Frodsham, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,661.

MANLEY, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. It lies in the N.W. part of the county, being bounded on the north by the Humber, and on the west by the Dun, comprising 27 parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 23,027.

MANNINGFORD-ABBOT'S, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £9 10s. 2½d. Patron, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. Distance from Pewsey, 1½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,365.

MANNINGFORD-BOHUN, a tything in the parish of Wilsford, co. of Wilts. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 242. A. P., £1,603.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Wells. Distance from Pewsey, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 261. A. P., £983.

MANNINGHAM, a township in the parish of Bradford, W. R. of the co. of York. The woollen manufacture employs the principal part of the inhabitants. Distance from Bradford, 1 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1357; in 1831, 3564. A. P., £3,942.

MANNINGTON, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Ifteringham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £1 16s. 5½d. Distance from Aylesham, 4½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 13. A. P., £398.

MANNINGTREE, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Tendring, co. of Essex. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Mistley, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London. Patron, the rector of Mistley. The town, which is very irregularly built, stands on the south bank of the Stour, on the great road leading to Harwich from London. The streets are partially paved, but not lighted. A considerable trade in malt is carried on here, and it imports corn, coals, and timber. The market-day is Thursday, for corn and cattle, and the Thursday in Whitsun-week is a fair for toys. Here are places of worship for the Baptists, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists, and a school for both sexes on the national plan is supported by subscription. Distance from London, 61 m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 1016; in 1831, 1237. A. P., £1718.

MANSELL-GAMAGE, a parish in the hundred of Grimsworth, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. Distance from Hereford, 8½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 171. A. P., £1,517.

MANSELL-LACY, a parish in the hundred of Grimsworth, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 3s. 11½d., returned at £94 2s. 5d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, William Price, Esq. Distance from Hereford, 7 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 318. A. P., £1,452.

MANSERGIL, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, co. of Westmorland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £116. The chapel, built 1726, at the expense of Jacob Dawson, is ded. to St Peter. Patron, the vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. This township is delightfully situated, and commands a fine view of the vale of Lune. Distance from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 232. A. P., £2,811.

MANSFIELD, a market-town and parish, in the north of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of

Nottingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £7 7s. 6d. The church—a spacious Gothic structure—is ded. to St Peter. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. The very ancient town of Mansfield, which derives its name from the small river Maun, which has its source a little to the westward of it, is situated in the centre of the celebrated forest of Sherwood, on the great road from London to Leeds. It is neat, well-built, and lighted with gas. It has of late years been much improved by the enlargement of the market-place, and the removal of various encumbrances from the approaches to it. The principal buildings are the Moot-hall, erected 1752, by the countess of Oxford, and a neat, though small theatre. The former contains apartments for the transacting of public business, with an elegant assembly room. The town has an extensive trade in malt, and considerable manufactories of cotton, hosiery, and lace. It has also some iron founderies, and many architectural ornaments are cut from a fine free-stone quarry in the neighbourhood and sent to distant places. A double railway from the town to Pinxton on the Cromford canal, a distance of 7 miles, has been of vast advantage to its trade, and to the general comfort of the inhabitants, having reduced the price of coals nearly one-third. A charter was obtained from Henry III. for holding here a market on Monday, with a privilege which the townsmen still enjoy, of cutting timber for the repair of houses and wood for fences out of the forest. Sherwood forest is famous in ballad lore as the scene of the exploits of 'bold Robin Hood,' and we suppose there are few readers in the three kingdoms who have not some time in their lives enjoyed a hearty laugh with the 'Miller of Mansfield.' Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for general Baptists, the society of Friends, the Independents, the Methodists—Primitive and Wesleyan, and the Unitarians. There is a free grammar school with a good endowment, and a free school for the clothing and educating 36 poor boys. There are a number of charitable bequests by different individuals, which it would be tedious to particularise. Robert Dodsley, the author of the once singularly popular work, the *Economy of Human Life*, who, from a humble footman raised himself to great opulence and the highest respectability as a bookseller, was a native of this place. Distance from Nottingham, 14 m. N.N.W., and from London, 138 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 5988; in 1831, 9426. A. P., £13,326.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE, a parish in the N. division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Mansfield in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £40 13s. 4d. Chapel ded. to St Edmund. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Portland. About 1300 acres in this parish, with a few in the neighbouring parish of Mansfield, are all that now remain uninclosed in the ancient forest of Sherwood. Remains of two Roman villæ have been discovered in this parish within the last half century, one of them containing a piece of elegant Mosaic pavement,

measuring 20 yards by 14, in a state of fine preservation. There are here places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, and two considerable endowments for the education of the poor. Distance from Mansfield, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1112; in 1831, 1859. A. P., £4,527.

MANSHEAD, a hundred in the co. of Bedford, at the S.W. extremity of the county, bordering on Buckinghamshire, comprises 23 parishes, including the town of Leighton-Buzzard, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 21,124 souls.

MANSRIGGS, a township in the parish of Ulverstone, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Ulverstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 69. A. P., £621.

MANSTON, a parish in the hundred of Redlane, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £12 5s. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Lord Bolingbroke. Distance from Shaftsbury, 6 m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 149. A. P., £2,633.

MANTHROP WITH LITTLE GONERBY, a township in the co. of Lincoln. The township is now comprised within the boundaries of the borough of Grantham. Distance from Grantham, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 1720. A. P., £4,527.

MANTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Witham-on-the-Hill, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Bourne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 100. A. P., £758.

MANTON, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Hilald. Patron, in 1829, W. Dalysen, Esq. Distance from Glandford-Bridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 150. A. P., £2,815.

MANTON, a parish in the hundred of Martinsley, co. of Rutland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10, returned at £70. The church—a small edifice, having a peaked Gothic tower for two bells—is ded. to St Mary. Here was a chantry, founded the 25th of Edward III. by William Wade and John Wade, chaplains, for a master and two stipendiary brethren, whose revenues at the dissolution were valued at £26 18s. 8d. Distance from Uppingham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 229. A. P., £2,124.

MANTON, a tything in the parish of Pershute, co. of Wilts. The returns are included in those of the parish.

MAPERTON, a parish in the hundred of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Wadham college, Oxford. Distance from Wincanton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. W. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Clapton, 171; in 1831, 187. A. P., £2,066.

MAPLEBECK, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; co. of Not-

tingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £19 10s. Patron, the duke of Newcastle. Distance from Southwell, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 181. A. P., £1,238.

MAPLEDERWELL, a parish in the hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Newnham in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Mary. Distance from Basingstoke, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 211. A. P., £916.

MAPLE-DURHAM, a parish in the hundred of Langtree, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £12 10s. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the provost and fellows of Eton college. The venerable mansion belonging to the family of the Blounts here, is worthy of notice for its fine avenue of elms, extending for more than a mile in length. An almshouse here for six poor people is supported by Michael Blount, Esq., who allows each of the inmates 1s. 6d. weekly. Distance from Reading, 4 m. N.W.N. Pop., in 1801, 452; in 1831, 536. A. P., £3,958.

MAPLESCOMB. See **KINGSDOWN**.

MAPLESTEAD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £8 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, J. Judd, Esq. Distance from Halstead, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 446. A. P., £2,254.

MAPLESTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10 10s., returned at £34. The church—built after the plan of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—is ded. to St John. Patron, in 1829, Mr Davies. This entire parish was given to the Knights Hospitalers, who had a preceptory here, by Juliana, wife of William Fitz-Aldelm de Burgo, in the reign of Henry I. Distance from Halsted, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 373. A. P., £969.

MAPPERLEY, a township in the parish of Kirk-Hallam, co. of Derby. Here is a Sabbath school endowed with £6 per annum. Distance from Derby, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 384. A. P., £1,094.

MAPPERTON, a parish in the hundred of Beaminster-Forum and Redhone, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £8 3s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, H. C. Compton. Distance from Beaminster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 112. A. P., £4,267.

MAPPERTON. See **ALMER**.

MAPPLETON, a parish in the hundred of Wirksworth, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy united to the vicarage of Ashbourn, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Ashbourn. Here are almshouses for three clergymen's widows, who receive each £30 per annum. Distance from

Ashbourn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 180. A. P., £2,000.

MAPPLETON, a parish in the N. division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £4 18s. 4d., returned at £60. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archd. of the E. R. Distance from Beverley, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, returned under the townships of Cowdon, Great Hatfield, Mappleton, and Rowleston, 401; in 1831, 473. A. P., £3,809.

MAPPOWDER, a parish in the hundred of Buckland-Newton, Cerne subdivision of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £17 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Earl Beauchamp. Distance from Sturminster-Newton, 6 m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 308. A. P., £2,854.

MARAZION, a market town in the parish of St Hilary, hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall, situated on a declivity near the bottom of a hill, which affords it complete shelter from the north winds. Its more common name, Market-Jew, is said to have been derived from the circumstance of the Jews in ancient times resorting hither in great numbers to an annual market, where they sold off various commodities and in return made large purchases of tin. Its trade at present consists principally in importing timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the neighbouring mines. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses, with power to hold one weekly market—Thursday, and two annual fairs—Thursday three weeks before Easter-eve, and the 29th of September. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of St Hilary, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Catherine. There are here also places of worship for the society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists, with a free school. Distance from London, 282 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1009; in 1831, 1393.

MARBURY, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester. The Grand Trunk canal passes through this township. Distance from Norwich, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 26. A. P., £677.

MARBURY, a parish and township in the hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Whitechurch, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge. The parish is crossed by a branch of the Chester canal, and the township has a school supported by subscription. Distance from Whitechurch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, including Quisley, 372; of the entire parish, 702; in 1831, of the township, 403; of the entire parish, 811. A. P., £3,939.

MARCH, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Doddington, N. division of the hundred of Witchford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Doddington, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Ely. Chapel ded. to St Wendred. Patron, the rector of Doddington. Situated on the navigable river Nene, nearly midway between Chatteris

and Wisbeach, March enjoys a considerable trade. It has a market on Friday, principally for butcher-meat, and two annual fairs, each of three days' continuance, commencing, the first on the Monday before Whitsuntide, the last the second Tuesday in October. There is here an endowed school for the educating of eight boys in Latin and English, and 20 poor children plain reading. Here are a few almshouses, but they are unendowed. Urns full of burnt bones have been frequently dug up in the neighbourhood, and in 1730 a pot containing 160 Roman denarii. Distance from London, 80 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 2514; in 1831, 3117. A. P., £27,925.

MARCHIAM, or **MARSHAM**, a parish in the hundred of Ock, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Garford, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £14 15s. 7d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. There is here a place of worship for the Methodists. Distance from Abingdon, 3 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 938; in 1831, 1170. A. P., £6,711.

MARCHINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Hanbury, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8, returned at £108. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Patron, the vicar of Hanbury. Distance from Uttoxeter, 4 m. S. E.E. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 491. A. P., £3,695.

MARCHINGTON-WOODLANDS, a township in the parish of Hanbury, co. of Stafford. Distance from Uttoxeter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 193. A. P., £283.

MARCHIVIEL, a parish and township in the hundred of Bromfield, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St Asaph, rated at £12 16s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Distance from Wrexham, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 499. A. P., £3,764.

MARCLE (MUCH), a parish in the hundred of Greytrey, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage united with the curacy of Kinnaston, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £14 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, James Money, Esq. Distance from Ledbury, 5 m. S.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 779; in 1831, 1212. A. P., £8,668.

MARCLE (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Radlow, co. of Hereford. Living a discharged curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 1s. 4d. The church is in ruins. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. A very remarkable phenomenon appeared in this parish on the 17th of February, 1575. Marcle-hill on the evening of that day began to move from its station "with a horrible roaring noise," and kept moving till Monday the 19th, carrying along with it trees, hedges, and cattle, and overthrowing in its progress the chapel of Kinnaston, when it rested in its present position, considerably more elevated than it was before. A chasm, forty feet deep, and about thirty long, remained where the hill originally stood. Distance from Ledbury, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 143. A. P., £1,516.

MARCROSS, a parish in the hundred of Ogmore, co. of Glamorgan. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9 10s. 10d. There is here a mineral spring of some reputation, the ruins of a church, the foundations of an old castle, and a cromlech. Distance from Cowbridge, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 93. A. P., £1,037.

MARDALE, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Bampton, and partly in that of Shap, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Shap, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £26, returned at £81. Patron, the vicar of Shap. Distance from Orton, 11 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1831, 49. Property not returned separately.

MARDEN, a parish in the hundred of Broxash, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean of Hereford, in the dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 13s. 5d. The church—situated on the banks of the Lugg, on the spot where King Ethelred was buried—is ded. to his memory under the name of St Ethelred. There is a well here, which the saintly legend and garrulous tradition affirm sprung up spontaneously in honour of the saint the moment the holy edifice was dedicated to his memory. Distance from Hereford, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 921. A. P., £1,513.

MARDEN, a parish in the hundred of Marden, latho of Seray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. An annual fair is held here on the 10th of October, and there is a school with an endowment of £44 per annum, the gift, 1792, of Sir Charles Booth, in which upwards of 200 children are educated upon the Madras system. Distance from Goudhurst, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1660; in 1831, 2109. A. P., £9,214.

MARDEN, a parish in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 17s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Here is a remarkable tumulus, measuring about 80 yards in diameter at the base, and 40 feet in height. A vallum and ditch enclose it and another of smaller dimensions, forming an area of nearly 30 acres. Distance from East Lavington, 5½ m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 205. A. P., £1,646.

MARDEN (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £4 16s. 8d. Patron, the prebendary of Marden in Chichester cathedral. Distance from Midhurst, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 48. A. P., £470.

MARDEN (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 17s. 8d., returned at £70 4s. Patron, in 1829, T. Phipps, Esq. Distance from Midhurst, 7 m. S.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 32. A. P., £519.

MARDEN-UP, or UPMARDEN, a parish in the hundred of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Compton, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the vicar of Compton. Here is a small endowment for a school. Distance from Midhurst, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 364. A. P., £2,084.

MAREFIELD, a township in the parish of Tilton, co. of Leicester. Distance from Melton Mowbray, 8½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 22. A. P., £767.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN, a parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13. 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 625. A. P., £2,182.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £28 13s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the vicar of Horncastle. Distance from Horncastle, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 193. A. P., £1,731.

MARESFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £12. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Gage. There is here an annual fair for cattle, September 4th. Here is a national school with a small endowment. Distance from Uckfield, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1650. A. P., £2,747.

MARLEET, a parish in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 15s., returned at £70 4s. Patron, in 1829, H. Grylls, Esq. The Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Kingston-upon-Hull, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 130. A. P., £2,752.

MARGAM, a village and parish in the hundred of Newcastle, co. of Glamorgan, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the dio. of Llandaff, certified at £40. Patron, in 1829, T. Mansel Talbot, Esq. The parish abounds in iron, and limestone and copper works are carried on to a great extent. Here was a celebrated abbey, founded in 1147, by Robert, earl of Gloucester, the remains of which are extensive and interesting, part of it still serving for the parish church. Distance from Bridgend, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1809; in 1831, 2902. A. P., £5,142.

MARGARET (ST), a parish in the hundred of Hertford, co. of Hertford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London. Chapel ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the lord of the manor. Here was a college and chantry for a master and four secular priests, founded in 1315, by William de Goldington, knight, but dissolved in 1431, and its possessions annexed to the priory of Elsing

Spittle, in London. The Lea forms the boundary of the parish on the E., S.E., and the New River on the W. Distance from Hoddesdon, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 107. A. P., £579.

MARGARET-STREET, a hamlet in the parish of Ivinghoe, co. of Buckingham, the site of a Benedictine nunnery, to the honour of St Margaret, founded in 1160, by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester. It contained at the dissolution, "nine religious women," and its revenues were valued at £22 6s. 7d. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 447. Property included in that of the parish.

MARGARET (St), AT CLIFFE, a parish in the hundred of Bowsborough, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 10s., returned at £150. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Beneath the chalk cliffs of this parish, lobsters are caught in great plenty, said to be the finest found on the coasts of the island. Distance from Dover, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 712. A. P., £1,228.

MARGARET (St), SOUTH ELMHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, Alexander Adair, Esq. Distance from Halesworth, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 169. A. P., £2,375.

MARGARET (St), ILKETSHALL, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 13s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Norfolk. Distance from Bungay, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 309. A. P., £705.

MARGARET'S (St), a parish in the hundred of Ewyas Lacy, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £6. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Oxford. Distance from Hereford, 13 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 313. A. P., £1,173.

MARGARET-MARSH, a parish in the hundred of Sturminster, Newton-Castle, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 86. A. P., £904.

MARGARETING, a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £9 2s., returned at £110. The church—which has a wooden belfry surmounted by a spire—is ded. to St Margaret. Patrons, in 1829, C. Phillips and others. Here is a Sabbath school with a small endowment. Distance from Ingateston, 1½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 545. A. P., £3,599.

M A R G A T E,

A member of the town and port of Dover, locally situated in the lower half hundred of Ringslow, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co.

of Kent. The livings are two; the first is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8. The church—anciently a chapel to the mother church at Minster, and situated on an eminence a little to the S.E. of the town—is ded. to St John. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The second is a curacy to the vicarage of St John's. The church—a Gothic structure of great beauty, 143 feet in length and 71 in breadth, with a tower 130 feet in height, completed, in 1829, at an expense of £26,000—is ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, the vicar of St John's. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivities of two hills and along the valley below. The streets are in general well paved, clean, and lighted with gas. Originally it was a poor insignificant fishing village, called St John's, consisting of one scattered and irregular street, which now forms the High-street, or the Mergate, i. e. the gate to the sea, whence the name Margate. Possessing a fine sandy beach, the water of the bay being remarkable at all times for its transparency, and an atmosphere pure and salubrious, it has become, for half a century back, a principal bathing station. In consequence of this, the town has extended itself on all sides, and can now boast of many fine streets and squares of modern erection, while all the old ones have been subjected to numerous alterations and repairs. Joined, as it were, to London, by that ready conveyance which is insured by numerous steam-boats, the crowds that visit it during the summer season from the metropolis are immense. In some of the late seasons they have amounted to nearly 100,000. In supplying the wants and administering to the luxury of these over-shifting crowds, the ingenuity of the resident population is called into constant action, and in providing the means of doing so, the whole trade of the place is comprehended. The old wooden pier, though it had at a recent period been faced with stone, was, by a violent tempest in the month of January, 1808, nearly destroyed, as well as a considerable part of the lower part of the town, since which a new pier has been constructed at an expense of £100,000. It is built of Whithy stone, forming a portion of a polygon, 900 feet in length from E. to W., 60 feet wide, where broadest, and 26 feet in height, with a parapet of 4 feet 6 inches. It is divided into two stages of building, the one raised 7 feet and a half above the other. The lower part forms the quay, the higher forms a fashionable lounge for the summer visitants, being 18 feet in breadth, having a parapet on the side toward the sea, and an iron railing towards the land. It is protected by a canvas awning, brilliantly lighted with gas, and for the amusement of those who frequent it, has an excellent band of music stationed within it. A difficulty having been found in landing passengers from the steam-boats on the pier at low water, a wooden pier has been carried out into the sea, the length of 1120 feet, on which the passengers are landed with ease and safety at the very lowest time of the tide. It is constructed entirely of English oak, and was erected at an expense of £8000. At low water this also

forms a most delightful promenade. Being a member of the port of Dover, the mayor of that town appoints one of the inhabitants to act as his deputy. Two local magistrates have of late years been added, and there is a court of requests held regularly for the recovery of small debts. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. There are, besides the established church, places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, and the Roman Catholics. The national school affords gratuitous instruction to nearly 500 children. The principal charitable institutions are Draper's hospital for aged women, founded in 1709, by Michael Youkley, a member of the Society of Friends, and the sea-bathing infirmary, projected by Dr Lettson, and established in 1792, under the patronage of George III. There are also a great number of charitable bequests, which it would be tedious and unprofitable to particularize. Distance from London, 72½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 4766; in 1831, 10,339. A. P., £25,437.

MARHAM, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £140. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Here was a nunnery of Cistercians to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, built and endowed by Isabella de Albini, countess of Arundel, in 1251. At the dissolution, it contained an abbess and eight nuns, having an annual revenue of £42 4s. 7d. Distance from Swaffham, 7½ m. W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 799. A. P., £3,286.

MARHAM-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Stratton, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 11s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Marvenne. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. John Kingdon. The Bude and Holsworthy canal passes here, a little to the north of the church. Distance from Stratton, 2 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 659. A. P., £2,485.

MARHOLM, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9 2s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Guthlac. Patron, in 1829, Earl Fitzwilliam. Distance from Peterborough, 4½ m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 174. A. P., £1,672.

MARI-ANSLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Witheridge, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, endowed with £200 royal bounty. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Exeter. Distance from South Molton, 34 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 288. A. P., £1,313.

MARK, a parish in the hundred of Bempstone, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge, returned at £75. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harrowby. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Ax-

bridge, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 875; in 1831, 1289. A. P., £15,158.

MARKBY, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Colcesworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5, returned at £84. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Mr Massingberd. Distance from Alford, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 94. A. P., £1,166.

MARK-EATON, a township in the parish of Markworth, co. of Derby. Distance from Derby, 1½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 232. A. P., £4,077.

MARKESHALL, a parish in Witham division of the hundred of Loxden, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £14, returned at £90. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, F. Honeywood, Esq. Distance from Great Coggeshall, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 52. A. P., £697.

MARKET-BOSWORTH, a town and parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £55 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Bosworth field, on which Richard III. lost both his life and his crown, is in the near neighbourhood of this town, which in itself presents nothing remarkable. The market day is Wednesday, and there are fairs May 8th and July 10th, principally for cattle. Distance from London, 106 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 791; of the entire parish, 1949; in 1831, of the former, 1049; of the latter, 2530. A. P., of the town, £1,982; of the entire parish, £10,499.

MARKET-JEW. See MARAZION.

MARKET-DEEPING. See DEEPING-MARST.

MARKET-OVERTON, a parish in the hundred of Alstoe, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £14 11s. 3d. The church—a strikingly picturesque Gothic structure—is ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, in 1829, K. Hall and E. Muxloe, Esqrs. Distance from Oakham, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 470. A. P., £3,053.

MARKET-STREET, a chapelry partly in the parish of Caddington, and partly in the parish of Studham, partly in the hundred of Manshead, co. of Bedford, and partly in the hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Mr Coppin. This village is situated on the great road from London to Birmingham, forming a street nearly three quarters of a mile long. Distance from London, 29 m. N.N.W. The returns have not been made separately from the parishes in which the village is situated.

MARKET-STREET, a division in the parish of Wymondham, co. of Norfolk. Pop., in 1801, 1069; in 1831, 1485. A. P., with the parish.

MARKFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln,

rated at £6 1s. 3d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Hastings. Distance from Leicester, 7 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 591; in 1831, 1088. A. P., £4,466.

MARKHAM (EAST), a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £11 18s. 11½d. The church—a beautiful Gothic structure, having a lofty embattled tower—is ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for 12 boys and 8 girls. Distance from Tuxford, 1½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 665; in 1831, 805. A. P., £5,313.

MARKHAM (WEST), a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a vicarage with that of Bevercotes, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £7 12s. 1d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. Sir John Markham, lord-chief-justice of England in the reign of Henry IV., celebrated for the integrity and impartiality of his character, was a native of this place. Distance from Tuxford, 1½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,437.

MARKINGTON WITH WALLERTHWAITHE, a township in the parish of Rippon, W. R. of the co. of York. Here is a small endowment for the education of poor children. Distance from Rippon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 487. A. P., £3,492.

MARKSBURY, a parish in the hundred of Keynsham, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, E. W. L. Popham, Esq. Distance from Pensford, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 371. A. P., £2,617.

MARLAND PETER'S, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Peter. Patroness, in 1829, the Hon. Mrs Damer. Distance from Great Torrington, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 356. A. P., £1,410.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough and town, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Selkley, co. of Wilts, divided into the parishes of St Mary and St Peter and St Paul, both in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. The former is a discharged vicarage, rated at £10 9s. 4d. The church—a very ancient structure with a freestone tower—is ded. to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. The latter is a discharged rectory, rated at £12. The church—a handsome structure, having a lofty square tower crowned with battlements and pinnacles—is ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Marlborough is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Kennet, and, lying on the great road from Bath to London, is a great thoroughfare. It is nearly comprised in one long street running from east to west, which is paved and lighted with gas. The buildings are irregular, many of the older ones being

constructed of wood with curiously carved ornaments in front. Brick and stone form the materials of the more modern ones. On the north side of the street, a piazza projecting in front of the houses, serves for a promenade in wet weather. Near the centre of the town stands the town-hall, or court-house, built over the market place, and divided into a council-chamber, a court room, and an assembly room. Malting, rope and sacking making, are carried on to some extent here, and being one of the principal marts for the agricultural products of North Wiltshire, especially corn and cheese, a great deal of business is transacted at the weekly markets, which are held on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held July 11th, August 22d, and November 23d. The government is vested in a mayor, 2 justices, 12 aldermen, 24 burgesses, a town-clerk, &c. It sends two members to parliament. The number of electors is now 300, it was formerly only 10. A castle was built here soon after the conquest, the site of which is now occupied by that large house now the Castle-inn. "A priory of the Sempringham order, dedicated to St Margaret," was founded here in the reign of King John. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £38 19s. 2d. To the priory were annexed two hospitals—St John's and St Thomas's. Here was also a house of White friars. Besides the established churches, there are here places of worship for the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Huntingtonians. The free grammar school, endowed with the revenue of the dissolved hospital of St John, between £200 and £300 per annum, educates about 20 children. No one can be admitted on the foundation unless his parents have been resident in the town for seven years. The scholars share alternately with those of the schools of Manchester and Hereford, in sixteen exhibitions at Brazen-nose, Oxford, and an equal number at St John's, Cambridge. A national school is supported by voluntary contributions. An hospital, formerly supported by the corporation, has been nearly a century ago given up to the parish officers, who have converted it into a workhouse. John Hughes, author of the *Siege of Damascus*, and one of the writers in *The Spectator*, was a native of this place, as was the well-known demagogue Dr Henry Sacheverel. Distance from London, 75 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2367; in 1831, 3426. A. P., £3,809.

MARCLIFT, a hamlet in the parish of Bidford, co. of Warwick. Distance from Alcester, 5 m. S. The returns are included in those of the parish.

MARLDON, a parish in the hundred of Haytor, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Paington, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £34. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Morley. Distance from Totness, 5 m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 438. A. P., £4,527.

MARLESFORD, a parish in the hundred of Loes, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, A. Arcodeckne, Esq.

Distance from Market-Wickham, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 433. A. P., £2,201.

MARLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Northbourn, co. of Kent.

MARLINGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Forehoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, L. Forman, Esq. Distance from Wymondham, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 174. A. P., £692.

MARLOES, a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £67 5s. Patron, the king. Marloes Mere is famous for leeches. Distance from Milford, 8 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 427. A. P., £1,924.

MARLOW, a township in the parish of Leintwardine, co. of Hereford. Pop., in 1821, 68; in 1831, 60. A. P. with the parish.

MARLOW (GREAT), a borough, town, and parish in the hundred of Deesborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £80. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The town—which consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at the market place—is situated on the north bank of the Thames. It contains some good houses and a handsome town-hall. A new bridge has been of late thrown over the river, and the foot-paths paved, much to the convenience of the inhabitants as well as to the appearance of the place. Black silk, lace, and paper, are manufactured here; and at Temple-mills, a short distance from the town, are an extensive manufactory of copper and brass, a mill for pressing oil from rape and linseed, with several paper mills. The market day is Saturday, and there are fairs May 2d and October 29th. Horse races are run in the neighbourhood in the month of July. Two members are regularly returned to parliament. The principal civil officer is a high-constable, and the petty sessions for the hundred meet here. The Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have here places of worship, and there are two free schools, one for 24 boys, and the other for an equal number of girls. A national school for children of both sexes is supported by subscription. Distance from London, 31 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3236; in 1831, 4237. A. P., £8,181.

MARLOW (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Deesborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 5s. 10d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. F. L. Nicolay. Here was a Benedictine nunnery in honour of the blessed Virgin. It consisted of four or five nuns, whose revenues at the dissolution were valued at £37 6s. 11d. Distance from Great Marlow, 1½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 728; in 1831, 783. A. P., £5,191.

MARLSTON WITH LEACH, a township in the parish of St Mary, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Chester, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 130. A. P., £1,347.

MARNHAM, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £8 19s. 2d. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. Patron, the Lord Brownlow. There is a school here with an endowment of £10 10s.; and there is a fair holden September 12th, for horses, cattle, swine, &c. Distance from Tuxford, 4½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 376. A. P., £4,873.

MARNHULL, a parish in the hundred of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, Sturminster division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £31 6s. 10½d. Church ded. to St Gregory. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Place. Giles Hussey, celebrated for his portraits in pencil, was a native of this place. Distance from Shaftsbury, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1075; in 1831, 1309. A. P., £6,152.

MARPLE, a chapelry in the parish of Stockport, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £35, returned at £120. Patron, the rector of Stockport. Cotton is manufactured here to a large extent. Hats are made in great numbers, and the Peak canal, which passes the village, gives a ready communication with every important place in the county. Distance from Stockport, 4½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 2031; in 1831, 2678. A. P., £10,912.

MARR, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy, rated at £4 8s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, in 1828, Lord Kinnoul. Distance from Doncaster, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 221. A. P., £1,542.

MARRICK, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling West, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 10s. The church—the only remaining portion of a convent of Benedictine nuns founded here in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by Roger de Aso—is ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, W. Powlett, Esq. Distance from Richmond, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 659. A. P., £2,524.

MARRISHES, a township in the parish of Pickering, N. R. of the co. of York, divided into Marriash East and West. Distance from Pickering, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 207. A. P., £1,688.

MARROS, a parish in the hundred of Derllys, co. of Carmarthen. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llacharn in the dio. of St David's, returned at £52 14s. Distance from Llacharn, 6 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 202. A. P., £588.

MARSDEN, a chapelry situated in the parishes of Aldmondbury and Huddersfield, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Aldmondbury, and dio. of York,

returned at £80. Patron, the vicar of Aldmondbury. There are extensive cotton factories in this chapelry, and the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Distance from Huddersfield, 7 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1958; in 1831, 2330. A. P., £2,400.

MARSDEN (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £100 3s. Patron, the vicar of Whalley. Distance from Colne, 1½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Little Marsden, 2322; in 1831, 4713. A. P., £7,306.

MARSH (CHAPEL), a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsay, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy to the rectory of North Coates, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £40. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the rector of North Coates. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and there are several small donations for the education and support of the poor. Distance from Louth, 9 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 477. A. P., £4,237.

MARSH-GIBBON, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham, and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £21 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Bicester, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 534; in 1831, 812. A. P., £2,878.

MARSH-GATE, in the parish of Richmond, co. of Surrey. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, London, 9½ m. W.S.W.

MARSH-MILLS, a hamlet in the parish of Over-Stowey, co. of Somerset.

MARSHAM, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 12s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1629, Lord Anson. Distance from Aylesham, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 692. A. P., £1,672.

MARSHFIELD, a market-town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Thornbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £29 4s. 9d., returned at £60. The church, which is spacious and handsome, is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Marshfield is situated on the verge of the county bordering with Wiltshire, and is comprised in one street nearly a mile in length, the houses being generally very old. The principal trade of the place is in malt. The market-day is Tuesday, and there are annual fairs, May 24th and October 24th. The government is vested in a bailiff elected annually, whose jurisdiction extends over the town liberties, 16 m. in circumference. Of the nunnery here alluded to by Leland, there is no trace remaining. The Unitarians have here a place of worship, and there is a school endowed with £62 per annum, in which

twenty children are instructed gratuitously. Here are several almshouses and charitable benefactions. Distance from Bristol, 11½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1246; in 1831, 1651. A. P., £8,063.

MARSHFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 2s. 6d. Patron, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Distance from Newport, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 458. A. P., £1,916.

MARSHWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Whitechurch-Canonicorum, Bridport division, co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Whitechurch-Canonicorum in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Whitechurch. Distance from Beaminster, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 536. A. P., £5,134.

MARSK, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-West, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of York, rated at £12 6s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, in 1829, J. Hutton, Esq. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum. Distance from Richmond, 4½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 290. A. P., £2,445.

MARSK, a parish and township in the E. division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 11s. 10½d., returned at £72. The church—standing upon the edge of the cliff, and serving as an excellent land-mark at sea—is ded. to St German. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dundas. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Guilsborough, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 503; of the entire parish, 934; in 1831, of the former, 573; of the latter, 1302. A. P., £7,513.

MARSTON, or MARTLESTON. See BUCKLEBURY.

MARSTON, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Northwich, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 465. A. P., £3,137.

MARSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Pencombe, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Pencombe, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, returned at £140. Patron, the rector of Pencombe. Returns with the parish.

MARSTON, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory united with that of Hougham, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart. Here is an endowment for the education of the poor. Distance from Grantham, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 419. A. P., £3,463.

MARSTON, a parish in the hundred of Bulington, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £26, returned at £27 8s. 6d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, H. Whor-

wood, Esq. Distance from Oxford, 1½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 364. A. P., £3,013.

MARSTON, a township in the parish of Church-Eaton, co. of Stafford. Returns included in those of the parish.

MARSTON, a chapelry in the parish of St Mary, Lichfield, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy to the rectory of St Mary, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £15 6s. 8d., returned at £46 3s. 4d. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Stafford. Distance from Stafford, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 119. A. P., £2,112.

MARSTON, a quarter in the parish of Church-Bickenhill, co. of Warwick. Distance from Coleshill, ¾ m. S.S.W. Returns with those of the parish.

MARSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Wolston, co. of Warwick. Distance from Coventry, 6 m. E.S.E. Returns with those of the parish.

MARSTON, a tything in the parish of Potterne, co. of Wilts. Distance from Devizes, 3½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 175. A. P., £2,282.

MARSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Yardley, co. of Worcester. Living, a donative. Distance from Birmingham, 4½ m. Returns with those of the parish.

MARSTON-BIGOTT, a parish in the hundred of Frome, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells, and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 19s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Orrey. Distance from Frome, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 485. A. P., £4,079.

MARSTON-MAGNA, a parish in the hundred of Horethorne, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £6 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, H. Sydenham, Esq. Here is an endowment for educating 14 children. Distance from Yeovil, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 346. A. P., £3,474.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 15s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Distance from Burton-upon-Trent, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 811; in 1831, 985. A. P., £6,669.

MARSTON-FLEET, a parish in the hundred of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 2s. 8½d., returned at £35. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dillon. Distance from Aylesbury, 2½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 41. A. P., £1,948.

MARSTON (ST LAWRENCE), a parish in the hundred of King's-Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage united with the rectory of Werkworth, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20. Patron, S. Blencowe, Esq. Distance from Brackley, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 440. A. P., £3,042.

MARSTON-LEA, a parish in the hundred of Hemlingford, Atherstone division, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £30, returned at £62. Patron, in 1829, C. B. Adderley, Esq. Distance from Coleshill, 4 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 269. A. P., £1,623.

MARSTON (LONG), a chapelry in the parish of Tring, co. of Hertford. Living, a curacy with that of Tring, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Patronage included in that of Tring. Returns with those of the parish.

MARSTON (LONG), a parish and township in the ainstey of the city of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £24 3s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. Lowley, Bart. Marston-moor, the scene of a sanguinary combat between the army of Charles I. and the parliamentarians, July 2d, 1644, wherein the former were totally defeated, is in this parish. A small bequest goes to the support of a national school. Distance from Tadcaster, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 399; of the entire parish, 614; in 1831, of the former, 401; of the latter, 584. A. P., £4,468.

MARSTON (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £33 15s., returned at £71 11s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, James Nield, Esq. There is here a chalybeate spring that was formerly in great repute. Distance from Winslow, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 606; A. P., £2,161.

MARSTON-POTTERS, a hamlet in the parish of Barwell, co. of Leicester. Distance from Hinckley, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 11. A. P., £2,392.

MARSTON-PRIORS, a parish in Burton-Dassett division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Prior's-Hardwick, in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Prior's-Hardwick. There is here a bequeathment of £40 per annum, for educating and apprenticing poor children. Distance from Southam, 5 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 538; in 1831, 655. A. P., £5,644.

MARSTON (SOUTH), a chapelry in the parish of Ilghworth, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Ilghworth, a peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury. Patron, the vicar of Highworth. Distance from Highworth, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 339. Property included in that of the parish.

MARSTON-JABBET, a hamlet in the parish of Bulkington, co. of Warwick. Distance from Nuneaton, 3½ m. S.E.

MARSTON-MAISEY, a parish in the hundreds of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Hampton-Maisey, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge, rated at £56. Patron, the rector of Hampton-Maisey. Distance

from Cricklade, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 240. A. P., £1,742.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Cubley, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, the rector of Cubley. Distance from Ashbourn, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 438; in 1831, 457. A. P., £3,587.

MARSTON-MORETAIN, a parish in the hundred of Redbornestoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £33 17s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Amphill, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1007. A. P., £5,643.

MARSTON-SICCA, a parish in the hundred of Kiftsgate, upper division, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £17 10s. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Loggin. Distance from Clipping-Camden, 6½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 264. A. P., £2,044.

MARSTON-TRUSSEL, a parish in the hundred of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £15 2s. 11d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Richard H. Bullivant, Esq. Distance from Market-Harborough, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 223. A. P., £1,830.

MARSTOW, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Selleck, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £11, returned at £34. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, the vicar of Selleck. Distance from Ross, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 125. A. P., £1,033.

MARSWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 9s. 7d., returned at £82 15s. 3d. The church—which has an air of great antiquity—is ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Distance from Ivinghoe, 2½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 427. A. P., £1,563.

MARTALL-WITH-LITTLE-WARFORD, a township in the parish of Rosthern, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nether Knutsford, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 281. A. P., £2,077.

MARTHA (St), a chapelry, extra-parochial and extra-judicial, in the hundred of Blackheath, co. of Surrey. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, not in charge, returned at £25. Distance from Guildford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 195. A. P., £1,490.

MARTHAM, a parish in the W. division of the hundred of Flegg, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., return-

ed at £140. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Distance from Caistor, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 639; in 1831, 895. A. P., £3,014.

MARTIN, a hamlet in the parish of Timberland, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Sleaford, 10½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 640. A. P., £3,988.

MARTIN, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 4s. 2½d., returned at £115 13s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. B. Smith. Distance from Horncastle, 2½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 60. A. P., £1,096.

MARTIN, or **MARTON**, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Ew-cross, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £14 14s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Heber. Distance from Skipton, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 443. A. P., £4,110.

MARTIN, a parish in the hundred of South Damerham, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of South Damerham in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of South Damerham. Distance from Cranbourne, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 599. A. P., £3,159.

MARTIN (St), a parish in the hundred of West, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36 2s. 3½d. Patrons, in 1829, the dowager Countess Sandwich and Viscount Barnard. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and at one time there was a nunnery, of which no vestige now remains. Distance from East Looe, 1½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, exclusive of the borough of East Looe, which see, 344; in 1831, 455. A. P., £3,469.

MARTIN (St) IN MENEAGE, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory with that of Mawgan, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Distance from Helstone, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 508. A. P., £2,306.

MARTIN'S (St), one of the Scilly isles. It contains about 720 acres in a high state of cultivation. Pop., in 1831, 230.

MARTIN (St), a parish in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £5 2s. 3½d., returned at £125. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. There are in this parish extensive coal works, and it has the advantage of the Elsmere canal passing through it. Distance from Elsmere, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1476; in 1831, 2099. A. P., £7,176.

MARTIN'S (St), N. R. of the co. of York. See HILSWELL.

MARTIN'S (St) STAMFORD BARM, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough,

rated at £7 18s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Exeter. Here was a nunnery of Benedictines, founded during the reign of Henry II. to the honour of our Lady St Mary and St Michael. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £72 18s. 10d. Distance from Stamford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1033; in 1831, 1225. A. P. returned with that of Stamford.

MARTINDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Barton, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Barton in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £20, returned at £43 10s. Patron, in 1829, John Whelpdale, Esq. Here is an endowment of £18 per annum for a free school. Distance from Ambleside, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N. E. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,455.

MARTINHOE, a parish in the hundred of Sherwell, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 10s. 10d., returned at £70. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, in 1829, E. Nichols, M.D. Distance from Ilfracombe, 12 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 235. A. P., £540.

MARTIN-HUSSINGTREE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £5 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Windsor. Distance from Droitwich, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,688.

MARTINSCROFT. See WOOLSTONE.

MARTINSLEY, a hundred in the co. of Rutland. It lies near the centre of the county, comprises eleven parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 3,779 souls.

MARTINSTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of Martinsley, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 0s. 5d., returned at £66. The church—which was ded. to St Martin—is in ruins. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Distance from Uppingham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 4; in 1831, 2. A. P. not returned separately.

MARTLESHAM, a parish in the hundred of Carlesford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Goodwin. Distance from Woodbridge, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 440. A. P., £1,995.

MARLETWY, a parish in the hundred of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £61 4s. Coal forms the staple of this parish, being exported in large quantities by Milford-Haven. Distance from Haverford-West, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 725. A. P., £2,080.

MARTLEY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £22 10s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Thomas B. Paget.

Esq. Distance from Worcester, 7 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 1192; in 1831, 1895. A. P., £8,796.

MARTOCK, a town, parish, and hundred, in the co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Stapleton, in the archd. of Wells, and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £15 10s. The church—which has a very fine altar—is ded. to All Saints. Patron, the treasurer of Wells. The parish of Martock is bounded on the west by the Parret, on the north by the Yeo, and comprehends the hundred. The town consists of one street about a mile and a half in length. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and it has a fair August 21st. The Independents have here a place of worship, and there is an endowment of £12 for the education of the children of the poor. Distance from Ilchester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 2102; in 1831, 2841. A. P., £3,683.

MARTON, a township in the parish of White-Gate, or New-Church, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Northwich, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 711. A. P., £1,851.

MARTON, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 19s., returned at £68 19s. Patron, in 1829, Mr Davenport. Distance from Congleton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 354. A. P., £3,064.

MARTON, a chapelry in the parish of Poulton, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £150. Patrons, J. Clifton, Esq. &c. Here is a free school and a Sabbath school, endowed, the former with £91 per annum, and the latter with £2. Distance from Kirkham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 972; in 1831, 1487. A. P., £6,716.

MARTON, a parish in the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow, and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £89 9s. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Gainsborough, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 494. A. P., £1,545.

MARTON, a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £7 14s. 8d., returned at £121 5s. Church ded. to St Esperit. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Knightley, Esq. Distance from Southam, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 311. A. P., £2,325.

MARTON, E. R. of the co. of York. See SEWERBY.

MARTON, a township in the parish of Swine, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Swine, in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Swine. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Distance from Kingston-upon-Hull, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 126. A. P., £1,429.

MARTON, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £4 18s. 9d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, the archbishop of York. James Cook, the circumnavigator, was a native of this parish. Distance from Stokesley, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 363. A. P., including Marton-in-the-Forest, £3,971.

MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish partly within the liberty of Rippon, and partly in the wapentake of Bulmer, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £15 10s. Patron, the archbishop of York. Here was a priory of Augustine canons and nuns, founded to the honour of St Mary, by Bertram de Bulmer, during the reign of Stephen, whose successor, Henry II., having in honour of St John the apostle, founded a nunnery at Moxby, removed the nuns to that place. The revenue of the former at the dissolution was estimated at £183 2s. 4d., of the latter at £32 6s. 2d. Distance from Easingwold, 5½ m. E.S.E. Pop. with Moxby, 1801, 178; in 1831, 202. A. P., see **MARTON**, in the liberty of Langbaugh.

MARTON, in the parish of Sinnington, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Pickering, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 231. A. P. not returned separately.

MARTON (LONG), a parish in East ward, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £21 15s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Thanet. The village is modern and extremely neat, having a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, a school with a small endowment, and several charitable benefactions. Distance from Appleby, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 432; in 1831, 819. A. P., £4,307.

MARTON WITH GRAFTON, a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of Yorkshire. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Grafton, in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £2 19s. 4½d. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. There are some small benefactions here for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Aldborough, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 482. A. P., £2,776.

MARTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a chapelry in the parish of Topcliffe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £6 4s., returned at £58 17s. 4d. Patron, the vicar of Topcliffe. Distance from Boroughbridge, 3¼ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,595.

MARWELL, or **MEBEWELL**, a hamlet in the parish of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight. Here was a college of four priests founded by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester. Distance from Newport, 1½ m. S.

MARWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Braunton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in

the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £24 8s. 6½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, St John's college, Cambridge. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Barnstaple, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 632; in 1831, 944. A. P., £4,124.

MARWOOD, a township in the parish of Gainford, co.-palatine of Durham. This is supposed to have been at one time a town of considerable consequence. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,673.

MARY'S (St), a parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh—locally in the hundred of New Church—lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £23 3s. 9d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from New Romney, 2¼ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 111. A. P., £4,915.

MARY'S (St) IN ARDEN, a parish partly in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester, and partly in the hundred of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Leicester, not in charge. Patron, Christ Church college, Oxford. Distance from Market-Harborough, 1 m. E. The returns are included in those of the parish of Little Bowden.

MARY-LE-BONE (St), a parish in Holborn division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. Living, a curacy or donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London. The church—a spacious and handsome structure on the south side of the New Road, opposite York gate, Regent's Park, having in front a noble Corinthian portico, surmounted by a tower and cupola—was consecrated in the month of February, 1817. The duke of Portland is patron, and holds the inappropriate rectory. There are in the parish four district churches, all rectories, and in the patronage of the crown. The first of these, St Mary's, Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square, was consecrated in January, 1824. It is built of brick, having a fine Ionic portico, contains 1820 sittings, and cost nearly £19,000.—All Souls, Langham-place, Oxford-street, was consecrated in 1825. It has at the west end a projecting circular portico of the Ionic order, terminating in a spire, 1761 sittings, and cost nearly £18,000.—Christ church, Stafford-street, Lisson-Grove, was consecrated 1828. It is built of brick, has also an Ionic portico, and cost nearly £18,000.—Trinity church, Portland-road, was consecrated 1828. It is built of brick, having on each side a range of Ionic pillars supporting a cornice and balustrade, having at the west end an Ionic portico, above which is a square tower, surmounted by a small campanile turret, surrounded by pillars of the composite order, supporting a conical dome. It cost nearly £22,000. The old parish church in High-street is now a chapel-of-ease, a curacy, in the patronage of the rector of the parish, and there is St John's chapel, also a curacy, in the patronage of the crown. There are in addition to all these, ten proprietary episcopal chapels besides places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, Scottish Seceders, Christians

of the Greek church, and for French and Spanish Roman Catholics. This district—now covered with elegant buildings inhabited by the first families in the kingdom—was at a period by no means remote, an obscure village difficult of access, and containing only a few solitary houses with a small church, which was removed as being, from its lonely situation, exposed to continual depredation. A small brook ran past it from which London was partly supplied with water. It is now carried off by a subterraneous channel. Mary-le-Bone park, now covered with buildings, was an extensive tract well-stocked with deer, in which Queen Elizabeth entertained the Russian ambassador with a splendid hunting match, and behind the old manor house were extensive gardens much frequented as a place of public entertainment in the reign of Queen Ann. To give any thing like a description of this parish would require a volume; we can only name a few of the more remarkable places. Among the earlier places of note are Cavendish-square, having in the centre an equestrian statue of William, duke of Cumberland. Manchester-square and Portman-square, the centre of which is most beautifully laid out in plantations and walks. Portland-place, opening at the northern extremity in Park-crescent and commanding a delightful view of the Regent's-park, bounded by the Hampstead and Highgate hills. Of more recent erection are Bryanstone and Montague squares, having gardens in the centre of the area, to which we may add Blandford and Dorset squares, Lisson-grove, and St John's wood. Upon the crescents and terraces we cannot enter, and for the parks and gardens, see LONDON. Here are numerous schools and charitable institutions. By the recent reform act, the Mary-le-Bone district, comprising the several parishes of Mary-le-Bone, St Pancras, and Paddington, returns two members to parliament. The number of electors is about 21,600. Distance from St Paul's, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 63,982; in 1831, 122,206. A. P., £692,085.

MARY-CHURCH (St), a parish in the hundred of Haytor, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £91 11s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. There is here a small sum bequeathed for the educating of poor boys. Distance from Torbay, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 801; in 1831, 1204. A. P., £3,830.

MARY (St), otherwise **WESTON**, a parish in the hundred of Bishops-Waltham, Portadown division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Winchester, rated at £37 5s. 5d. Pop., in 1801, 617; in 1831, 1068. A. P., £1,825.

MARY'S (St), a parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £23 8s. 9d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Romney, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 111. A. P., £4,915.

MARY-CHURCH (St), a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £110. Patron, Sir J. Aubrey. This parish is famed for its pastures, its sweet mutton, and its fine wool. Distance from Cowbridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 150. A. P., £747.

MARY-HILL (St), a parish in the hundred of Agmore, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 11s. 3d. Patron, T. Mansel Talbot, Esq. Distance from Cowbridge, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 257. A. P., £611.

MARY-IN-THE-MARSH (St), a chapelry in the parish of Newton, hundred of Wisbeach, co. of Cambridge. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Newton, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Ely, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Newton. Returns with the parish.

MARY'S (St), the principal of the Scilly islands. It extends in length about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$. The surface rises in some places into considerable elevations, the vales being fertile and the hills rich in minerals. The capital is New-Town, situated at the base of Garrison hill, where there are a custom-house, a town-house, and a prison. It has a harbour defended by a pier having from three to five fathoms water, but the entrance is difficult; it is commanded by a small fort called Star-castle, in which the standard is hoisted daily. The church is at Church-Town about a mile from the harbour. The governorship is a place of some emolument, and is vested in the duke of Leeds. Pop., in 1831, 1911.

MARY-HOO (St), a parish in the hundred of Hoo, lathe of Aylesbury, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £16 12s. 1d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Burt. Distance from Rochester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 296. A. P., £1,870.

MARYPORT, a sea-port town and chapelry in the parish of Cross-Canonby, co. of Cumberland. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £109. Patron, in 1829, H. Senhouse, Esq. The town is situated on the north bank of the Ellen, where it enters the Irish sea, and from a small fishing village has risen into a neat, well-built, and busily employed commercial town. Its principal trade is in coals, for shipping which wooden piers and quays have been constructed along the shore. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and many large vessels for the American, the West Indian, and Baltic trades, are constructed here. Its manufactures are cotton and linen checks, earthenware, leather, nails, anchors, and sail-cloth. The sand being here very fine, the town is crowded during the summer season with strangers, who wish to enjoy the luxury of sea-bathing. Here are places of worship for different bodies of dissenters; and a school upon the Madras system, supported by subscription, which educates about 150 children. Distance from London, 311 m. N.W. by

N. Pop., in 1801, 2932; in 1831, 3877. A. P., £2,554.

MARY-STOW, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Thrushelton, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 16s. 0^d. Church—having an ancient stone font and two stone stalls—ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. Distance from Tavistock, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 508. A. P., £2,382.

MARY-TAVY, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Distance from Oakhamp-ton, 10 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 1123. A. P., £7,659.

MASHAM, a market-town and parish, partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, but principally in the E. division of the wapentake of Hang, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage with that of Kirby-Malzeard, a peculiar, the jurisdiction still in dispute between the court of Masham and the dean and chapter of York, rated at £30. It was formerly a prebend, the richest in the cathedral church of York. Church—small but beautiful, having a lofty and elegant spire—ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. The town is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Ure, in the midst of a fertile district. It is well-built, and highly celebrated for the salubrity of its atmosphere. The spinning of woollen-yarn is the only manufactory here worth noticing. The market-day is Wednesday; and there are fairs on the 17th and 18th September. During the spring months, a cattle and sheep market is held every alternate Monday. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists. There are a grammar school with an endowment of £50 per annum, and a charity school for 36 poor children with £24. They are both in the hands of one master. Two Sabbath schools are supported by subscription. Distance from London, 223 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 1012; of the entire parish, 2520; in 1831, of the town, 1276; of the entire parish, 2995. A. P. of the town, £2,886; of the entire parish, £13,614.

MASHBURY, a parish in the hundred of Dunmow, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory with that of Chignal-St-James and St Mary, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £9 14s. 7^d. Distance from Chelmsford, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 96. A. P., £861.

MASON, a township in the parish of Ponteland, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 134. A. P. not returned separately.

MASSINGHAM (GREAT), a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, two rectories, that of All Saints and that of St Mary's consolidated, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £33 6s. 8^d. Church ded. to St Mary, that of All Saints having been demolished. Patron, in 1829, Lord Cholmondeley. Here was ancient-

ly a priory of the order of St Augustine, which, in the issue, became a cell to the priory of Westacre. Distance from Swaffham, 9½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 569; in 1831, 850. A. P., £4,442.

MASSINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 13s. 4^d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Joseph Wilson, Esq. Distance from Swaffham, 10½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 165. A. P., £2,412.

MATCHING, a parish in the hundred of Harlow, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12 10s. 5^d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the trustees of Felstead school. Distance from Harlow, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 540; in 1831, 621. A. P., £2,922.

MATFENS (EAST AND WEST), townships in the parish of Stamfordham, co. of Northumberland; the former 8½ m. N.E. by E., the latter 9½ m. N.E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, of the former, 143; of the latter, 224; in 1831, of the former, 130; of the latter, 319. Property not returned separately.

MATHERN, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicot, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £6 3s. 6^d. Church ded. to St Theodorick. Patrons, the archdeacon and chapter of Llandaff. Distance from Chepstow, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 412. A. P., £2,739.

MATHON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8, returned at £40. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Distance from Ledbury, 7 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 547; in 1831, 690. A. P., £3,722.

MATLASK, a parish in the hundred of North Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5, returned at £122 9s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Holt, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 218. A. P., £508.

MATLEY, a township in the parish of Mottram, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Stockport, 7 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 262. A. P., £951.

MATLOCK, a parish in the hundred of Wirksworth, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 2s. 6^d. The church—a very ancient structure, most romantically situated on the verge of a precipitous rock, imbosomed in the thick foliage of surrounding trees—is ded. to St Giles. Patron the dean of Lincoln. The village of Matlock stands on the banks of the Derwent, over which is here a neat stone bridge, in a situation the most romantic that can well be imagined; the houses, built on the steep acclivity of a mountain, rise

above one another in gradual succession from the base nearly to the summit, presenting to the eye of a stranger a prospect equally novel and interesting. Cotton and lead form the two articles upon which the greater part of the population is employed, the latter of very long standing, and the former introduced by the late Sir Richard Arkwright. The celebrity of the place, however, arises principally from its medicinal springs, and the surpassing beauty and grandeur of its scenery. Its springs are hot, though less so than those of Bristol. They are supposed to acquire their heat by passing through a stratum of limestone, as it is only on a certain level that they are obtained; all the springs met with, and there are many of them, either above or below that level, being cold. The mineral impregnation of these waters is exceedingly slight, consisting chiefly of calcareous earth, held in solution by carbonic acid, and being lighter, they may be presumed to be more pure than common water. They are used externally and internally, and are supposed to be particularly efficacious in those diseases termed glandular and nervous, for which medical science has as yet found out no certain or effectual remedy. Invalids have abundance of accommodation prepared for them. The hotels are excellent, and lodging houses are numerous and respectable. Here is a museum of minerals for the curious in geology, an excellent library for such as are studious of books, and for the admirers of external nature, excellent roads and fine walks have been constructed through the woods, and to all the eminences from which the inimitable beauties of Matlockdale can be seen to advantage. The Independents have here a place of worship, and there is a free school for all the children of the parish, endowed with about £45 per annum. Distance from London, 144 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2354; in 1831, 3262. A. P., £7,582.

MATSON, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £3 16s. 5½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Distance from Gloucester, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 55. A. P., £942.

MATTERDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Greystock, co. of Cumberland. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Greystock, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £6 4s. 9d., returned at £66. Patron, the rector of Greystock. Here is a school, endowed with £12 12s. per annum. Distance from Penrith, 10 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 325. A. P., £1,284.

MATTERSEY, a parish in Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. The Idle is crossed at the village by a handsome stone bridge. Here was a priory of Gilbertine canons, ded. to St Helen, of which there are still some remains. Its revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £61 17s. 7d. Here are a place of worship for the Wesleyan

Methodists, and a free school for seven boys, endowed with £9 per annum. Distance from Bawtry, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 455. A. P., £2,840.

MATTINGLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Heckfield, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Heckfield, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Distance from Hartford-bridge, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Hazeley-Heath, 482; in 1831, 579. A. P., £1,206.

MATTISHALL, a parish in the hundred of Mitford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Pattesley, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 7s. 3½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from East Dereham, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 751; in 1831, 1093. A. P., £847.

MATTISHALL-BURGH. See BURGH-MATTISHALL.

MAUGHAN'S (ST), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Skenfeth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Llangattock-Vibon-Avell, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Llangattock-Vibon-Avell. Distance from Monmouth, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 172. A. P., £1,197.

MAUGHANBY, a hamlet in the parish of Addingham, co. of Cumberland. Here is a free school. Distance from Penrith, 8½ m. N.E. by N. Returns with those of the parish.

MAULDEN, a parish in the hundred of Redbornestoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Aylesbury. Here are a place of worship belonging to the Baptists, and a Sabbath school, endowed with £8 per annum. Distance from Amptwell, 2 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 738; in 1831, 1231. A. P., £2,687.

MAUNBY, a township in the parish of Kirby-Wisk, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from North-Allerton, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,435.

MAWDESLEY, a township in the parish of Croston, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Chorley, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 659; in 1831, 886. A. P., £5,585.

MAWES, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, in the parish of St Just, Roseland, co. of Cornwall. It consists of one irregularly built street facing the sea, having a hill rising abruptly behind it. It is a member of the port of Falmouth, for the defence of which it has a castle situated opposite to that of Pendennis. The inhabitants are for the most part fishermen and pilots, the former being chiefly employed in taking pilchards. There are no manufactures of any kind except ropes and cables. It formerly returned two members to parliament, but by the new reform bill is now totally disfranchised. There is a small market, principally for butcher-meat, on Friday. There are places of worship for the Wesleyan and Independent

Methodists, with two schools, one supported by the duke of Buckingham, and the other by subscription. Distance from London, 265 m. S.W. by W. Returns with those of the parish.

MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE, a parish in the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory with that of St Martin, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £35 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Mogun. Patrons, in 1829, Sir M. Blakiston, Bart., &c. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Helstone, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 785; in 1831, 1094. A. P., £3,859.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER, a parish in the hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £26 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Philip Carlyon. Lanherne-house, in this parish, long one of the principal seats of the Arundel family, was fitted up by his late lordship as an asylum for a convent of Carmelite nuns from Antwerp, who still occupy it. Distance from St Columb-Major, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 745. A. P., £4,016.

MAWNAN, a parish in the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mawnan. Patron, in 1829, John Rogers, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school supported by voluntary contributions. Distance from Falmouth, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 578. A. P., £2,591.

MAWTHORP, a township in the parish of Well, co. of Norfolk. Distance from Alford, 2 m. S.E. Returns with those of the parish.

MAXEY, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Peterborough. Lollham-bridges, in this parish, are of great antiquity, having been built by the Romans for the purpose of carrying Ermin-street over the low grounds adjoining the Welland. Distance from Market-Deeping, 1½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 576. A. P., £5,791.

MAXSTOKE, a parish in Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £49 10s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Chandos Leigh, Esq. Here is the ancient castle of Maxstoke, erected by William, earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Edward III., still in good repair. Here are also extensive remains of Maxstoke priory, founded by the same nobleman, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, the blessed Virgin Mary, St Michael, and All Saints. At the dissolution the revenue was estimated at £129 11s. 8d. Distance from Coleshill, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 352. A. P., £5,182.

MAYFIELD, a parish and township in the

south division of the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, in 1829, Walter Evans, &c. Here, situated upon the Dove, is an extensive spinning factory which gives employment to a number of the inhabitants. The village is uncommonly picturesque and contains a number of good houses. There are two considerable barrows in the parish, and the number of Roman coins and other relics seem to indicate that it must at one time have been a Roman settlement. It is in the honour of Tuthury, and subject of course to the court of pleas held there every third Thursday, for the recovery of small debts. Distance from Ashburn, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1018; in 1831, 1325. A. P., £7,151.

MAYFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Loxfield, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £17 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Dunstan. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Kirby. A charter for a weekly market and two annual fairs was granted to this place by Henry III.; the former has long been in disuse, the latter are held on the 30th of May and 13th of November. Here are the remains of an archiepiscopal palace, built by St Dunstan, and long a favourite residence with his successors. There are here a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school, now united with a school upon the national plan. This is one of the polling places for the members for the east division of the county. Distance from Wadhurst, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1849; in 1831, 2738. A. P., £8,939.

MAYLAND, a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Barnabas. Patrons, the governors of St Bartholomew's hospital, London. Distance from Burnham, 4½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 226. A. P., £3,682.

MAY'S-HILL, a hamlet in the parish of Westerleigh, co. of Gloucester.

MEABURN (King's), a township in the parish of Morland, co. of Westmoreland. Distance from Appleby, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,955.

MEARE, a parish in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £13 2s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, W. T. H. Phelps, Esq. Distance from Glastonbury, 3½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 753; in 1831, 1296. A. P., £14,981.

MEALRIGG. See LANGRIGG.

MEARLY, a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Clitheroe, 2 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 63. A. P., £728.

MEASAND, a hamlet in the parish of Bampton, co. of Westmoreland, having a free school endowed with an estate worth £40 per annum. Distance from Bampton, 4 m. S.W.

MEASHAM, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £27 10s., returned at £92. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patron, in 1829, W. Wollaston, Esq. The Mease nearly surrounds this parish, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal intersects the village. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1186; in 1831, 1535. A. P., £4,807.

MEAVY, a parish in the hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 5s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Distance from Tavistock, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 336. A. P., £2,135.

MEDBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £35 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. From the number of coins, medals, &c., discovered here, it is with great probability supposed to have been a Roman station. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there are considerable bequests for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Rockingham, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 513. A. P., £2,218.

MEDLAR WITH WESHAM, a township in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Kirkham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 242. A. P., £3,452.

MEDMENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 7s. 1d., returned at £110. Church ded. to St Peter. Here was an abbey of Cisterians, founded by Hugh de Bolebec, as a cell to the monastery at Woburn. At the dissolution it had two resident monks with a revenue of £23 17s. 2d. Distance from Great Marlow, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 384. A. P., £2,574.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Lanchester, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £10 3s. 4d., returned at £86 11s. 10d. Chapel ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Christopher Hunter, physician and antiquary, was a native of this township. Distance from Durham, 13 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 754; in 1831, 466. A. P., £4,376.

MEDSTED, a parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Old Alresford, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the rector of Old Alresford. Distance from Alton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 418. A. P., £2,402.

MEER, a parish in the co. of the city of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, not

rated, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St John the Baptist, but fallen into ruins. Here was a house of the Knights Templars, also an hospital founded by Simon de Roppela, which at the general suppression was allowed to continue. Distance from Lincoln, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Returns not separately made.

MEERBROOK, a chapelry in the parish of Leek, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Leek in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 12s., returned at £70. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Leek. There is here a free school for 28 children, endowed with £12 5s. per annum. Distance from Leek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Returns with those of the parish.

MEESDEN, a parish in the hundred of Edwinstree, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, A. Gausson. Distance from Barkway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,153.

MEESON. See GREAT BOLAS.

MEETH, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. F. D. Lempriere. Distance from Hatherleigh, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,451.

MELAY. See HAYTON.

MELBECKS, a township in the parish of Grinton, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Richmond, 14 m. W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 1274; in 1831, 1455. A. P., £4,316.

MELBOURN, a parish in the hundred of Armingsford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £19 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £143 10s. 10d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ely. A fair is held on the first Wednesday in July. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and the Independents. There is also a school with a small endowment. Distance from Royston, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1474. A. P., £2,719.

MELBOURN, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 13s. 4d., returned at £131 2s. 8d. The church—having round massive piers, circular arches, fine mouldings and zigzag ornaments in the true Norman style of architecture—is ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. This is one of the polling places in the election of the members for the south division of the county. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum, for educating twelve poor children. It is now joined to a school on the national plan which is supported by subscription. The Baptists and the Independents have both places of worship here; that formerly occupied by the Society of Friends has been turned into a Swedenborgian academy. This parish is bounded on the north by the Trent, and is within the honour of Tut-

bury. It gives the title of Melbourne to the family of Camb. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 7 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1861; in 1831, 2301. A. P., £6,652.

MELBOURN, a town, in the parish of Thornton, E. R. of the co. of York. It has a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Pocklington, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 808; in 1831, 463. A. P., £2,595.

MELBURY-ABBAS, a parish in the hundred of Sixpenny-Handley, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £9 18s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patrons, in 1829, T. Grove and W. Goodden, Esqrs. Distance from Shaftsbury, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 354. A. P., £1,352.

MELBURY-BUBB, a parish in the hundred of Yetminster, Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Woolcombe, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 10s. 5d. The church—built of flint and stone—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Sherborne, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 121. A. P., including the parish of Batcombe, £2,831.

MELBURY-OSMOND, a parish in the hundred of Yetminster, Sherborne division, co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Melbury-Sampford, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Osmond. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Sherborne, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 380. A. P., £1,240.

MELBURY-SAMPFORD, a parish in the hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Melbury-Osmond, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £5 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The church is a very old cruciform structure, having a square tower rising from the centre. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Beaminster, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 53. A. P., £1,009.

MELCHBOURN, a parish in the hundred of Stodden, co. of Bedford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5, returned at £75 10s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord St John. Here was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, the revenues of which at the dissolution were £241 9s. 10d. Leland, the historian and antiquary, was a native of this parish. Distance from Higham-Ferrers, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 227. A. P., £2,932.

MELCHET-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Allerbury, co. of Wilts. Pop., in 1811, 22; in 1831, 27. Property, not returned separately.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY, a parish in the hundred of Whiteway, Cerne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £16. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rivers. Here are the remains of the ham-

let of Melcombe-Bingham, consisting only of a few foundations of houses. Distance from Blandford-Forum, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 172. A. P., £1,839.

MELCOMBE-REGIS. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDON, a parish in the west division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £4 7s. 11d., returned at £60. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Distance from Morpeth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 114. A. P., £2,194.

MELDRETH, a parish in the hundred of Armingford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £4 15s. 10s., returned at £98 7s. 11d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, the dean and chapter of Ely. Andrew Marvel, father to the celebrated poet and patriot of the same name, was a native of this parish. Distance from Royston, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1831, 643. A. P., £1,697.

MELFORD (LONG), a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £28 2s. 6d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, in 1829, the executors of the Rev. J. Leroo. The village, nearly a mile in length, is situated on a branch of the Stour, and is environed on all sides by a country rich and highly beautiful. Silk-weaving is carried on to some extent. The market on Tuesday has been discontinued, but a large cattle fair is held on Thursday in Whitsun-week. Petty-sessions are held here every fortnight, and a court-baron annually by the lord of the manor. The Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here, and there are two endowed schools, one with £12 and the other with £9 per annum. Here is also an hospital well-endowed for a warden, twelve poor men, and two poor women. Distance from London, $58\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2204; in 1831, 2514. A. P., £7,724.

MELKINTHORP, a hamlet in the parish of Lowther, co. of Westmorland, having a school for girls with a small endowment. Distance from Penrith, 4 m. S.E. by S. Returns with those of the parish.

MELKRIDGE, a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, co. of Northumberland. Whitcheater, once a Roman station, is in this township. Distance from Hexham, 13 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 347. Property, returned with that of the parish.

MELKSHAM, a hundred in the co. of Wilts. It lies in the west part of the county, comprises seven parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 19,314 souls.

MELKSHAM, a market town and parish in the hundred of Melksham, co. of Wilts. Living a vicarage with the curacies of Earl-Stoke and Seend, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £38 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury. Melksham is situated on the great London road through Devizes to Bath, and on

the banks of the Avon. It consists of one street nearly a mile in length, which is paved and lighted with gas; the houses are generally well built of freestone, though somewhat irregularly set down. The manufacture of broad cloth was at one time carried on here to a large extent. Of late years it has very much declined. There is a market for cattle every Thursday, and there is a cattle fair July 27th. Here are mineral springs that have been highly recommended, the one a chalybeate, the other a saline aperient. A pump-room, with hot and cold baths, have been erected, and all manner of accommodation provided for such as require the use of those waters. A petty session for the division is held here every month, a court-leet every six months, and a court of requests every three weeks. This is one of the polling places for the members for the northern division of the county. Here are places of worship for the society of Friends, the Baptists, Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a small bequest for clothing and educating poor children, and a Lancasterian school supported by subscription, which educates about 240 children. Distance from London, 95 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelry of Seend, 5006; in 1831, 5866. A. P., £23,465.

MELIDEN, a parish in the hundred of Prestatyn, co. of Flint, North Wales. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, returned at £58. Patron, the treasurer of the cathedral of St Asaph. Distance from St Asaph, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 720. A. P., £2,488.

MELINE, a parish in the hundred of Kemess, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £10, returned at £109 6s. Patrons, the lord of the manor and the freeholders of the parish, alternately. Distance from Cardigan, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 492. A. P., £1,150.

MELLING, a parish in the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 1s. 10½d., returned at £115 16s. 10d. The church—an ancient Gothic structure—is ded. to St Peter. Patron, the crown. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Kirkby Lonsdale, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1669; in 1831, 1962. A. P., £17,992.

MELLING, a chapelry in the parish of Halsall, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £28 10s., returned at £63. Chapel ded. to the Holy Rood. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum. Distance from Ormskirk, 6½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 559. A. P., £4,008.

MELLION (ST), a parish in the middle division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, John Coryton, Esq. Distance from Callington, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 330. A. P., £1,928.

MELLIS, a parish in the hundred of Hartismere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 15s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the crown. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Eye, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 513. A. P., £142.

MELLONS (ST), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10 1s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of Llandaff. Distance from Cardiff, 3½ m. N.E.N. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 564. A. P., £3,443.

MELLOR, a chapelry in the parish of Glossop, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Glossop in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8, returned at £116. Chapel ded. to St Thomas. There are extensive cotton works here, which employ a great number of the inhabitants. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, with a small endowed school. Distance from Chapel-in-le-Frith, 8½ m. N.W.N. Pop., in 1801, 1670; in 1831, 2059. A. P., £3,565.

MELLOR, a chapelry in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Blackburn, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Blackburn. Here are the remains of a Roman encampment. Distance from Blackburn, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1439; in 1831, 2071. A. P., £3,127.

MELLS AND LEIGH, a hundred in the co. of Somerset. It lies in the east side of the county, comprises two parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 1899 souls.

MELLS, a parish in the hundred of Mells and Leigh, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Leigh-upon-Mendip, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £33 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, J. S. Horner, Esq. Here are extensive coal works and some iron manufactories. Fairs are held Monday after Trinity-week and Michaelmas-day. Distance from Frome, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1113; in 1831, 1259. A. P., £5,713.

MELLS, a hamlet in the parish of Wenhampton, co. of Suffolk. Distance from Halesworth, 1½ m. E.S.E. Returns with those of the parish.

MELMERBY, a parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £12 11s. 5½d., returned at £130 5s. The church—a small edifice, built of red freestone, and by a row of Gothic pillars divided into two aisles—is ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, John Pattinson, Esq. Limestone is abundant, and there is a lead mine wrought in the parish, though it is not very productive. Hartside-fell rises over the village to the height of 1312 feet. Over this fell a road has been recently formed from Alston to Penrith, which affords some of the finest views imaginable. Here are two mineral springs, one sulphurous the other chalybeate. Distance from Penrith, 8½ m. N.E.E.

Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 286. A. P., £1,917.

MELMERBY, a township in the parish of Wath, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Rippon, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 338. A. P., £1,943.

MELMERBY, a township in the parish of Coverham, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Middleham, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 127. A. P., £775.

MELPLASH, a tything in the parish of Netherbury, co. of Dorset. Distance from Beaminster, 2½ m. S.S.E. The returns have not been made separately.

MELSONBY, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling West, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 2s. 11d. Church ded. to St James. Patrons, the master and fellows of University college, Oxford. Here is a school, with an endowment of £26 per annum, for eight poor children. Distance from Richmond 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 514. A. P., £4,122.

MELTHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Almondbury, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Almondbury, certified at £34 3s. 6d. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, the vicar of Almondbury. Here are woollen and cotton manufactures—places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, with a subscription school. Distance from Huddersfield, 5½ m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 1278; in 1831, 2746. A. P., £1,603.

MELTON, a parish in the hundred of Wilford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ely. Here stands a lunatic asylum for the county. Here is also a very extensive iron foundry, which gives employment to a number of the inhabitants. Distance from Woodbridge, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 501; in 1831, 707. A. P., £249.

MELTON, a chapelry in the parish of Welton, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from South Cave, 4½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,256.

MELTON (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge. Distance from Norwich, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 406. A. P., £2,711.

MELTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge. Distance from Norwich, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 292. A. P., £908.

MELTON-CONSTABLE, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Burgh-Parva, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6. Church

ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. The seat here of Sir J. D. Astley, Bart., situated in a fine park, four miles in circumference, is reckoned one of the first mansions in England. In the park there is an aviary with an extensive collection of birds, and a tower from which there is a most admirable view of the sea and the adjacent country. Distance from Holt, 5½ m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,306.

MELTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £20. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, R. F. Wilson, Esq. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Doncaster, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 131. A. P., £1,247.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 8s. 9d. The church—a spacious and lofty structure—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Peter Godfrey, Esq. The town, which is small but very neatly built, is situated on the direct road from London to Leeds, in a valley on the little river Eye, over which it has two good bridges. The streets are paved and well lighted, some unknown benefactor having left an estate which now yields £800 per annum for that purpose. The market, held every Tuesday, is considered one of the best frequented cattle markets in England; and it has fairs on Monday and Tuesday after the 17th January, March 13th, May 4th, Whit-Tuesday, August 21st, and September 7th, principally for horses, cattle, and sheep. This is one of the polling places in the election of members for the northern division of the co. A court leet and baron is held every three weeks. Bobbinet is extensively made here, and some hosiery. The principal attraction and main source of its improvement is the subscription hunt, to which it gives name, unquestionably the most celebrated in the kingdom. The season lasts five months, from November to March, during which the town is frequented by the leading sportsmen from all parts of the kingdom. Stabling is provided for 700 horses, and there is a good library and news-room. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. There are two excellent free schools, in which are generally about 300 scholars, and an hospital for six poor men and six poor women, who receive each by quarterly payments £13 per annum. Orator Henley, whose 'gilt tub' still glitters in the satire of Pope, was a native of this place. Distance from London, 105 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1957; in 1831, 3520. A. P., £16,685.

MELTON-ROSS, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy, peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, rated at £15 0s. 8d., returned at £42. Patron, the prebendary of Melton-Ross, with Scamblesby, in Lincoln cathedral. Distance

from Glandford-bridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,643.

MELTONBY, a township in the parish of Pocklington, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Pocklington, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 60. A. P., including that of the chapelry of Yapham, £1,805.

MELVERLEY, a parish in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the rector of Llandrinio. Distance from Shrewsbury, 11 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 216. A. P. £2,315.

MEMBURY, a parish in the hundred of Axminster, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Axminster, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the rector of Axminster. Distance from Axminster, $3\frac{1}{4}$ N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 870. A. P., £4,648.

MENAI (STRAIT OF), an arm of the sea which cuts off Anglesea from the co. of Carnarvon. It is about 14 miles in length, running S.W. N.E., and is of various breadths, from two miles to 200 yards. The communication with the mainland was formerly kept up by six ferries, one of which has been lately superseded by an elegant suspension-bridge, the span of the principal arch of which is 580, and its elevation above the surface of the water 100 feet, allowing the largest vessels that pass the strait to sail beneath it.

MENDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Eversham, co. of Norfolk, and partly in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 5s. 2d., returned at £56. Church ded. to All Saints. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Whitaker. Here are the remains of a Cluniac priory, subordinate to that of Castleacre in Norfolk. It was founded by William, the son of Roger de Huntingfield, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the reign of King Stephen. There is also here a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Harleston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 737; in 1831, 881. A. P., £4,471.

MENDLESHAM, a parish in the hundred of Hartesmere, co. of Suffolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 9s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. L. Worship. The town consists of two long and irregular streets. The houses are of a mean appearance, and the roads all around in bad condition. Formerly there was a market, which has gone into desuetude. A fair is still held on the 2d of October. There are here a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a bequest for the purpose of education and general charity of £350 per annum. Here are six unendowed alms-houses. A silver crown, weighing 60 ounces, was dug up here about the end of the 17th century, supposed to have been that of one of the kings of the East Angles. Distance from London, 79 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1051; in 1831, 1233. A. P., £5,747.

MENETHORPE, a township in the parish of Westow, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from New-Malton, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 126. A. P., £632.

MENHENIOT, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £21 15s. 5d. Church ded. to St Neot. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Fairs are held April 23d, June 11th, and July 28th. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Liskeard, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 918; in 1831, 1253. A. P., £10,599.

MENSTONE, a township in the parish of Otley, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Otley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 346. A. P., £1,075.

MENTHORPE, a township with Bowthorpe, in the parish of Henningborough, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Howden, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 59. A. P., £1,773.

MENTMORE, a parish and township in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 17s. 1d., returned at £38. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, R. B. Harcourt. Distance from Ivinghoe, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the parish and township, 279; in 1831, 329. A. P., £1,377.

MENWITH. See DARLEY.

MEOLLES (GREAT AND LITTLE), adjacent townships in the parish of West Kirby, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from West Kirby, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., of the former, in 1801, 140; of the latter, 123; in 1831, of the former, 198; of the latter, 126. A. P., of the former, £563; of the latter, £512.

MEOLLES (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £8 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, in 1829, — Ford, M.D. Here is a place of worship for the Independents, and an ancient grammar school consolidated with one on the national plan, in which 60 boys and 80 girls are instructed gratuitously. Distance from Ormskirk, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2096; in 1831, 5132. A. P., £7,219.

MEON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of East Meon-Alton, south division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Froxfield and Steep, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £35 1s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. There is a fair held here September 19th; and there is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Peterfield, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1061; in 1831, 1681. A. P., £8,601.

MEON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Privett, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £30 17s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Bishop's-Waltham,

7½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 536; in 1831, 711. A. P., £2,186.

MEON-STOKE, a parish in the hundred of Meon-Stoke, Portsdown division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Soberton, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £46 2s. 11d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Distance from Bishop's-Waltham, 4 m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 382. A. P., £1,284.

MEOPHAM, a parish in the hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £16 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Rochester, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 748; in 1831, 911. A. P., £3,782.

MEPAL, a parish in the hundred of Witchford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory united to the vicarage of Sutton, a peculiar in the dio. of Ely, rated at £3 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ely. Distance from Ely, 8 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 433. A. P., £2,344.

MEPPERSHALL, a parish in the hundred of Clifton, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £22. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. A small portion of this parish is locally in the county of Hertford. There is here a bequest of £15 per annum, for which a schoolmistress educates from 30 to 40 children. Distance from Shefford, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 444. A. P., £2,161.

MERCASTON, a township in the parish of Mugginton, co. of Derby. Distance from Derby, 7½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 163. A. P., £2,192.

MERE, a township in the parish of Rosthern, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Nether Knutsford, 2½ m. N.W.N. Pop., in 1801, 498; in 1831, 552. A. P., £2,961.

MERE, a hundred in the co. of Wilts. It lies in the south-west side of the county, bordering with Dorset and Somersetshires, comprises five parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 4212 souls.

MERE, a parish and market town in the hundred of Mere, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury, rated at £28 4s. 2d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. The town—which stands on the high road from Salisbury to Wincanton—is small, and but indifferently built. Dowlas and bed-ticking are manufactured here to a considerable extent. There is also a mill for throwing silk. In the centre of the town stands an ancient cross, the centre of which serves as the market-house. The market day is Tuesday, and there are fairs for corn and cattle May 17th and October 10th. There is a place of worship here for the Independents, and a bequest of £10 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from London, 102 m. W.S.W.

Pop., in 1801, 2091; in 1831, 2708. A. P., £10,848.

MEREVALE, a parish partly in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester, and partly in Merstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £26. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, D. S. Dugdale, Esq. Here was an abbey for Cistercian monks, founded 1148 by Robert, earl of Ferrars and Nottingham, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary,—revenue at the dissolution £303 10s. Distance from Atherstone, 1½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 246. A. P., £1,461.

MEREWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £14 2s. 6d. The church—rebuilt 1746, on the plan of St Paul's, Covent-garden, by the earl of Westmoreland—is ded. to St Laurence. Patron, in 1829, Lord Spencer. This parish is supposed to breed the largest oxen in England, many of them have weighed 300 stone. Distance from Wrotham, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 597; in 1831, 782. A. P., £2,816.

MERIADOG, a township in the parish of St Asaph, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. Returns with the parish.

MERIDEN, a parish in Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patron, the earl of Aylesford. Distance from Coventry, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 821; in 1831, 392. A. P., £4,711.

MERING, an extra-parochial liberty in the wapentake of Thurgarton, north division of the co. of Nottingham. Distance from Newark, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1821, 7; in 1831, 4. Property not returned.

MERIONETHSHIRE,

A county of North Wales, bounded on the north and north-east by the counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh; on the east, south-east, and south, by the counties of Montgomery and Cardigan; and on the west by the Irish sea. It forms an irregular triangle, having its apex to the south, its extreme length being about 43 miles, and its extreme breadth 35. It has been calculated to contain 500,000 acres, of which not more than 50,000 are arable. The surface is broken and rugged, rising often into elevations, as in the Mowddwy and Cader Iris, of nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and sinking into rugged dells and sequestered valleys of the most sublime and picturesque character. Numerous torrents descend from the mountains, many of them very considerable streams; but its principal rivers are the Dyff, the Glaslyn, the Drwryd, the Avon, and the Deva, or Dee, one of the noblest British streams, which has its sources in this county. The rivers and the numerous lakes abound in fish, particularly the guinad, salmon, and trout. The air is sharp, especially

on the mountains, and the soil thin and poor, but the inhabitants are generally healthy, and many of them live to a great age. The rural economy of the county is confined almost solely to the breeding of sheep and small horned cattle. The genuine Welsh pony—nearly extinct in every other part of the principality—is still bred here in its primitive beauty of form, and with all its native excellencies. Coarse cloths, kersemeres, druggets, flannels, and stockings, are made in various places, but the staple of the county is slate, vast quantities of which are exported. The county is in the dio. of Bangor. It sends one member to parliament, is divided into 6 hundreds, comprising 37 parishes and 4 market towns. Pop., in 1801, 27,506; in 1831, 34,500. A. P., £111,436.

MERKSHALL, or **MATTISHALL-HEATH**, a parish in the hundred of Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. Living, a sinecure rectory with that of Caistor-St-Edmund's, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Church in ruins. Distance from Norwich, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 32. A. P., £603.

MERRINGTON, a parish and township in the S.E. division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £14 4s. 9½d. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Distance from Bishop-Auckland, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. by N. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 228; of the entire parish, 1068; in 1831, of the former 339, of the latter 1325. A. P., of the township, £1,783; of the entire parish £7,374.

MERRIOTT, a parish in the hundred of Crewkerne, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 5s. 5½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Distance from Crewkerne, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1017; in 1831, 1405. A. P., £6,403.

MERROW, a parish in the hundred of Woking, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 0s. 2½d. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patron, in 1829, Lord Onslow. Distance from Guildford, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 249. A. P., £1,408.

MERRYIN (Str), a parish in the hundred of Pyder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here is a small quay lately constructed for the convenience of coasting vessels and steam-boats connected with the pilchard fishery. Distance from Padstow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 576. A. P., £4,084.

MERSEA, an island situated at the confluence of the Colne and Blackwater, separated from the mainland by a small creek called Pyefleet. It is five miles long by two broad, is well watered and wooded, and delightfully broken into hill and dale. It is in the hundred of Wintree, co. of Essex, and contains two parishes denominated from their localities East and West Mersea, the former a rectory, the

latter a vicarage, both in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated, the former at £21, the latter at £22. Churches ded. to St Edmund, St Peter, and St Paul. Patrons, of the former, the king; of the latter in 1829, Mrs Simpson. There is a passage at low water between this island and the mainland by the causey of the Strode, so called from an estate, the rents of which are appropriated to the keeping of it in repair. Distance of the towns from Colchester, West Mersea, 9 m. S.E., East Mersea, 9 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the former 660, of the latter, 236; in 1831, of the former 847, of the latter 300. A. P., West £4,548, East £2,612.

MERSEY (The). See **CHESHIRE**.

MERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £26 16s. 10½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is a fair on Friday in Whitsun-week. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a rent charge of £10 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Ashford, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 677. A. P., £3,790.

MERSTHAM, a parish in the hundred of Reigate, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury. The church—which contains a curious font of highly polished marble sufficiently deep for dipping an infant—is ded. to St Catherine. Here are quarries of a peculiar kind of stone called fire-stone, once reckoned of so much consequence that they were kept in the possession of the crown. This stone is remarkable for its property of standing fire, whence it has the name of fire-stone. It is, however, subject to decay when exposed to the atmosphere. The chalk of the hill here burns into excellent lime, and is highly valued. The parish is celebrated for the excellence of its apple orchards. Distance from Gatton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 481; in 1831, 713. A. P., £3,568.

MERSTON, co. of Kent. See **THORNE**.

MERSTON, a parish in the hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 4s. 7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The Arundel and Portsmouth canal passes through this parish. Distance from Chichester, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 129. A. P., £1,048.

MERTHER, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of St Probus, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, returned at £45. Church ded. to St Merther. Patron, the vicar of Probus. Fairs are held in the parish at Tresilian bridge, the 2d Monday of February and the Monday before Whitsunday, for cattle, &c. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Tregoney, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 805; in 1831, 411. A. P., £2,103.

MERTHYR, a parish in the hundred of Elfed, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. Liv-

ing, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 17s. 1d., returned at £42 15s. Patron, the king. Distance from Carmarthen, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 246. A. P., £2,341.

MERTHYR, or MATHRY, a parish in the hundred of Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 7s. 6d., returned at £118 8s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. The often quoted Giraldus Cambrensis, held this along with several other benefices. A swarm of locusts created some alarm in this neighbourhood, in the year 1693. Distance from Fishguard, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 694; in 1831, 860. A. P., £3,553.

MERTHYR-CYNOG, a parish in the hundred of Merthyr, co. of Brecon, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 10s. 5d., returned at £50 11s. 8d. Church ded. to St Cynog. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Mr Watkins. Distance from Brecon, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 893; in 1831, 833. A. P., £3,722.

MERTHYR-DYFAN, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powys, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 17s. 3½d., returned at £64 17s. 8d. Patron, — Jenner, Esq. Distance from Cardiff, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 130. A. P., £998.

MERTHYR-MAWR, a parish in the hundred of Ogmore, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £42 16s. 4d. Patron, the archdeacon of the diocese. Distance from Bridgend, 1 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,244.

MERTHYR-TYDFIL, a town and parish in the hundred of Caerphilly, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £20 5s. 7½d. Patron, the marquess of Bute. The town stands upon the river Taff in a bleak and sterile country, and though built without any regularity of plan is large and populous. It is one of the polling places for the county members, and now returns a member for itself. About half a century ago it was an insignificant village, and has risen to its present importance solely in consequence of the iron works first established by Mr Anthony Bacon, who upon a 99 years' lease of a tract of land 8 m. long by 5 broad, commenced to work coal and iron here about 1755. Having realised a splendid fortune, Mr Bacon disposed of his interest in the district to different companies, which has greatly increased the extent of the business. The Cyfartha, the Plymouth, the Dowlais, and the Penydarran works are all upon a most extensive scale, the Cyfartha especially, which is said to be the most extensive in the kingdom. Wrought into bars, the iron is transported to Pennarth the port of Cardiff, by the Glamorganshire canal and the adjacent railroad, whence it is sent to the home and foreign mar-

kets. About a thousand tons are supposed to be forged weekly, with a consumption of an equal quantity of coals. The first dissenting congregation in Wales was formed in this parish, 1620. There are now several of them. Schools are numerous in the parish, supported chiefly by subscription. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there are fairs held on a hill about a mile distant from the town, May 13th, Trinity-Monday, September 2d and 24th, Monday after October 10th, and November 20th. Distance from London, 171 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 7705; in 1831, 22,083. A. P., £15,720.

MERTON, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £29 15s. 7½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Clinton. Distance from Hatherleigh, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 689; in 1831, 740. A. P., £2,904.

MERTON, a parish in the hundred of Wayland, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Lord Walsingham. Distance from Watton, 2½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 126. A. P., £1,143.

MERTON, a parish in the hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8, returned at £114. Church ded. to St Swithin. Patrons, the rector and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford. Distance from Bicester, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 234. A. P., £2,747.

MERTON, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Brixton, co. of Surrey. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, not in charge, returned at £63 12s. 9d. The church—built of flint, with a low spire upon the west end—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, E. H. Bond, Esq. Here was a church and priory of Augustine canons, erected to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, the revenues of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £1039 5s. 3d. per annum. The site of this once magnificent seat of monastic sloth, has for half a century past been occupied as a print and bleachfield. Here are also copper works, hat manufactories, a snuff mill, and a mill for throwing silk. Here, in the latter years of his life, was the seat of Admiral Lord Nelson. There is a bequest for apprenticing poor children, amounting to £96 per annum. Distance from London, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 813; in 1831, 1447. A. P., £7,624.

MESHAU, a parish in the hundred of Witheridge, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 4s., returned at £139 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, G. H. Wollaston, Esq. Distance from South-Malton, 5½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 166. A. P., £847.

MESSING, a parish in the Witham division of the hundred of Lexden, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £8. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Verulam.

Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Coggeshall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 775. A. P., £3,657.

MESSINGHAM, a parish in the E. division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Bottesford, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, alternately, the bishop and the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Glandford-bridge, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 505; in 1831, 1250. A. P., £7,066.

METFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Mendham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the parishioners. Distance from Harleston, 4 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1811, 611; in 1831, 733. A. P., £3,001.

METHAM, a township in the parish of Howden, E. R. of the co. of York. This is supposed, from the number of urns and other vessels discovered, to have been the seat of a Roman pottery. Distance from Howden, 5 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 35. A. P. with Saltmarsh.

METHERINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Largo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 0s. 10d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Wilfred. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bristol. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Sleaford, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 536; in 1831, 880. A. P., £4,253.

METHLEY, a parish in the lower division of Agbrigg, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £25 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Oswald. Patron, the king. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, a small endowment for educating the children of the poor, and eight alms-houses for poor widows. Distance from Wakefield, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1234; in 1831, 1593. A. P., £7,023.

METHOP-WITH-ULPHA, a township in the parish of Beetham, co. of Westmoreland. Here is a small bequest for educating poor children. Distance from Cartmel, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 86. A. P., £3,092.

METHWOLD, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage united to the rectory of Cranwick, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 1s. 3d. Church ded. to St George. The market-day is Tuesday, though it is but little regarded, rabbits being the only article with which it is at the proper season abundantly supplied. There is an annual fair April 23d. Distance from Stoke-Ferry, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801 865; in 1831, 1266. A. P., £9,212.

METTINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged

vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 17s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £180. Church ded. to All Saints. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Safford. Within the now ruinous castle of Mettingham was a chapel to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, which, with the castle, was converted into a college for a master and 13 fellows. Their number in 1535 was 11, and their revenues were estimated at £202 7s. 5d. Distance from Bungay, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 406. A. P., £2,367.

METTON, a parish in the hundred of North Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Felbridge, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Cromer, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 81. A. P., £495.

MEUX, a township in the parish of Waghen, E. R. of the co. of York. Here was a Cistercian abbey to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, founded in 1150 by William le Gros, earl of Albemarle. It contained, at the dissolution, 50 monks, with an estimated revenue of £445 10s. 5d. Distance from Beverley, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 83. A. P., £2,345.

MEVAGISSEY, a parish in the E. division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mevan and St Iasi. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Grampond, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 2052; in 1831, 2169. A. P., £4,589.

MEWAN (St), a parish in the E. division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Mewan. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Hooker. At Polgooth, in this parish, is a celebrated tin mine. Distance from St Austel, 1 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 780; in 1831, 1306. A. P., £1,633.

MEXBOROUGH, a parish and township, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £20, returned at £60. Patron, the archdeacon of York. Distance from Rotherham, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 417; of the entire parish, 545; in 1831, of the former, 1140; of the latter, 1270. A. P., of the township, £2,030; of the entire parish, £3,723.

MICHAEL (St), or MIDSHALL. See NEWLYN.

MICHAEL (St), a parish, partly in the borough of St Alban's, but chiefly in the hundred of Cashio or liberty of St Alban's, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 1s. 3d. Patron, Lord Verulam. Here is an alms-house, endowed with £10, for two poor widows. Distance from St Alban's, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1094; in 1831, 1527. A. P. not returned separately.

MICHAEL (St), a parish in the hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 17s. 6d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Joseph Hornby, Esq. Here is a small bequest for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Garstang, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801; 3426; in 1831, 4708. A. P., £34,263.

MICHAEL (St), a parish in the W. part of the soke of Winchester, Fawley division, co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged rectory with that of St Swithin, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £5 17s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 1210; in 1831, 1752. A. P. not returned separately.

MICHAEL (St) BEDWARDINE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £7 12s. 1d. This parish forms, locally, part of the city of Worcester, but is not within its jurisdiction. Pop., in 1801, including the college precincts, which is extra-parochial, 711; in 1831, 726. A. P., £1,827.

MICHAEL (St) CARHAISE, a parish in the E. division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory with the curacies of St Dennis and St Stephen, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £27 10s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Arthur Kempe, Esq. Distance from Tregoney, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,144.

MICHAEL (St) PENKEVIL, a parish in the hundred of Powder, west division and co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 14s. 2d., returned at £106. Patron, in 1801, the earl of Falmouth. Distance from Tregoney, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 179. A. P., £847.

MICHAEL (St) MOUNT, an extra-parochial chapelry in the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Mount Edgcumbe. This is an island about a mile in circumference, and rises to a very considerable height, having the appearance of a pyramid. It can be reached on foot at low water by a kind of causeway of sand and gravel which is completely submerged at every tide. The summit is wholly occupied by the remains—which are in good repair—of a priory of Benedictine monks placed here by Edward the Confessor, but subsequently annexed to the abbey of St Michael in Normandy. On the suppression of the alien priories, it was given first to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards to Sion abbey, Middlesex. At the dissolution its revenues were estimated at £110 12s. From the summit of this mount the prospect is truly sublime; at the foot of it a wharf has been constructed and a considerable village erected, which is inhabited principally by fishermen. Distance from Marazion, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a m. S.

Pop., in 1811, 125; in 1831, 161. A. P. not returned separately.

MICHAEL-CHURCH. See TRETIRE.

MICHAEL-CHURCH-ESKLY, a parish in the hundred of Ewyas-Lacy, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, certified at £7. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Some woollen articles are manufactured here, and there is a free school endowed with £30 per annum. Distance from Hay, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801; 397; in 1831, 406. A. P., £2,305.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Pains-Castle, co. of Radnor, South Wales. Living, a chapelry to the vicarage of Kington, in the dio. of St David's. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Distance from Kington, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,339.

MICHAEL (St), SOUTH ELMHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 17s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Athill. Distance from Halesworth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 147. A. P., £924.

MICHAEL-CHURCH (St), a parish in the north division of the hundred of Petherton, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £8. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. P. Acland, Bart. Distance from Bridgewater, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 32. A. P., £291.

MICHAELSTONE-VEDOW, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wentloog, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 12s. 3½d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Michael. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Tynte. Distance from Newport, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 208. A. P., £857.

MICHAELSTONE-LE-PIT, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powys, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 10s. 7d., returned at £53 11s. Patron, in 1829, — Rous, Esq. Distance from Cardiff, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 105. A. P., £444.

MICHAELSTON - SUPER - AVON (UPPER and LOWER), a parish in the hundred of Neath, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, returned at £60. Patron, in 1829, Lord Vernon. Distance from Neath, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 1050. A. P., £802.

MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY, a parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powys, co. of Glamorgan. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £8 6s. 8d., returned at £117 7s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of John Llewellyn, Esq. Distance from Cardiff, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 60. A. P., £330.

MICHAEL (St) TROY, or MITCHEL-TROY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred

of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Cwmcaran, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £12 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Distance from Monmouth, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,967.

MICHAELSTOW, a parish in the hundred of Lesnewth, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 13s. 9d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the king, as duke of Cornwall. Distance from Camelford, 3½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 215. A. P., £1,564.

MICKFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 11s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, D. Simpson, Esq. Distance from Debenham, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 257. A. P., £1,796.

MICKLEFIELD, a township in the parish of Sherburn, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Ferrybridge, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 228. A. P., £1,330.

MICKLEHAM, a parish in the second division of the hundred of Copthorne, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £13. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Henry Burmester, Esq. Boxhill, in this parish, commands one of the finest views in England; extending on the south to the downs of Sussex, near the sea, and on the north over the greater part of Middlesex. Norbury-park here, is also celebrated as one of the finest seats in Surrey, being remarkable for the number and value of its walnut trees, from which £600 worth of walnuts have been gathered in one season. Distance from Leatherhead, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 709. A. P., £3,495.

MICKLEOVER, a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 11s. 5½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Wilmot, Bart. Here are places of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists and the Unitarians, and a free school endowed with £60 per annum. Distance from Derby, 3½ m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1144; in 1831, 1526. A. P., £8,955.

MICKLETHWAITE. See BINGLEY.

MICKLETON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a vicarage with that of Ebrington, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 14s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patron, the king. Here is an endowed free school, with several Sabbath schools. Distance from Chipping-Camden, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 679. A. P., £6,856.

MICKLETON, a township in the parish of Romald-Kirk, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 500. A. P., £2,755.

MICKLEWAITE-GRANGE, an extra-pa-

rochial liberty in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Wetherby, ½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1821, 83.

MICKLEY, a township and chapelry in the parish of Ovingham, co. of Northumberland. Living, a curacy to the curacy of Ovingham, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge. Patron, the earl of Ovingham. Distance from Hexham, 11 m. E. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 211. A. P. with that of the parish.

MIDDLE, a parish in the hundred of Pimhill, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £12 7s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the trustees of the late Lord Bridgewater. Distance from Shrewsbury, 8 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1141; in 1831, 1205. A. P., £6,057.

MIDDLE-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Kirk-Linton, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Longtown, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 520. A. P., £3,017.

MIDDLE-QUARTER with EARL-STERN-DALE, a township in the parish of Hartington, co. of Derby. Distance from Bakewell, 8½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 354. A. P., £3,006.

MIDDLE-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Ireth, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Ulverston, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1811, 377; in 1831, 654. A. P. not returned separately.

MIDDLE-QUARTERS (NORTH and SOUTH) townships in the parish of Hexham, co. of Northumberland. Pop., of the former, in 1821, 173; of the latter, 179; in 1831, of both, 311. A. P. with that of the parish.

MIDDLEHAM, a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Hang-West, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a deanery, a royal peculiar in the dio. of Chester, rated at £15 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Mary and St Alkold. Patron, the king. The town, which is but indifferently built, the streets neither paved nor lighted, is situated on the river Ure. The principal business is wool-combing. The market-day is Monday, now gone into desuetude. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and November 5th and 6th. Here are held the petty sessions for the wapentake of Hang-West. Middleham-moor, about half a mile from the town, is celebrated as training ground for training hunting and race-horses. "Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterward King Richard III., had license of his brother, King Edw. IV., A. D. 1476, to found a college here for a dean, six chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers, and other clergymen officiating in the parish church, to be dedicated to the honour of the blessed Jesus, St Mary, and St Alkilda, which he never finished. The minister of the parish hath yet the title of dean, and enjoys several privileges, but there probably never were any chaplains, clerks, or choristers." Here are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a small bequest for the education of the poor. Distance from York, 44 m. N.W. by

W. Pop., in 1801, 728; in 1831, 914. A. P., £4,062.

MIDDLEHAM-BISHOPS, a parish and township in the N.E. division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £4 19s. 2d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the king. Distance from Durham, 9 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 738; in 1831, 837. A. P., £5,960.

MIDDLEHOPE, a township in the parish of Diddlebury, co. of Salop. Returns with those of the parish.

MIDDLE-MEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Little-Badow, co. of Essex. Pop., in 1821, 202; in 1831, 182. A. P. with the parish.

MIDDLE-MARSH, a tything in the parish of Mintern-Magna. Returns included in those of the parish.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a parish and township, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the west division of the wapentake of Langbaugh, N.R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £6, returned at £75 6s. Patron, in 1829, Mr Hustler. The chapel here, ded. to St Hilda, with certain lands adjacent, were, in the reign of Henry I., given by Robert de Bruse to Whitby-abbey, as a cell for Benedictine monks. Its revenues at the dissolution were £21 3s. 8d. per annum. The cemetery of the chapel is still used as such, but the chapel has totally disappeared, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 383. A. P., £4,997.

MIDDLESCRUUGH AND BRATHWAITE, hamlets in that part of the parish of St Mary, Carlisle, which is in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland, 11 m. S.E. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 195. A. P., £1,609.

MIDDLESEX,

An inland county, bounded by Hertfordshire on the N., by Surrey and Kent on the S., by Essex on the E., and by Buckinghamshire on the W. In point of extent it is one of the smallest counties in England, being from E. to W. only about 23 miles in length, and in breadth from N. to S. about 17 miles. The whole county forms only a demeane to the metropolis, and is in a great measure occupied by splendid mansions, commodious seats, and elegant villas, belonging to noblemen, gentlemen, and opulent tradesmen, whose ambition, whose business, or whose pleasures, connect them with that great and still rapidly growing city. A large portion of the soil is taken up with the innumerable roads which here meet as in a common centre from all parts of the kingdom, and a large portion is laid out in pastures, gardens, &c., for the sustenance and the amusement of the immense population with which it is crowded. The soil, though a great part of it in the south side of the county especially seems to be alluvial, is not naturally fertile, consisting generally of sand and gravel; by constant culture, however, and the application of the abundant manure furnished by the metropolis, the whole tract bor-

dering on the Thames has been converted into rich gardens, fruitful corn-fields, verdant lawns, and luxuriant pastures. Towards the N. there are still extensive tracts of uncultivated land covered with furze and heath, some of them at no great distance from London. What are here called hills, are only paltry elevations, not one of them rising more than 400 feet above the level of the sea. Of these elevations the principal are Harrow-hill, the hills of Hendon, Highwood, Harret, and Breckley, one between Barret and Elstree, with Highgate and Hampstead hills.—The principal rivers are the Lea, which forms the boundary of the county on the E., the Coln, which forms its boundary on the W., and the Thames, which forms its southern boundary. To these we may add the Cran and the Brent. By the Thames, and the rivers and canals connected with it, the county enjoys to a great extent the benefits of inland navigation, and the roads are everywhere of the best description.—The rural economy of the county may be ranged under the heads of gardening and grazing. Very little corn is grown, though, where it is grown, it is of excellent quality. In the gardens and nurseries are cultivated and reared all kinds of fruit and forest trees, many of them being transported to the continent of Europe. Among the products of the kitchen-garden, beans and pease form conspicuous articles. They are podded green and sent to the London-market. The object of the graziers here being the supplying of the London market, the county has no particular breed of cattle. Most of the calves are suckled for eight or ten weeks, when they are sold to the butcher. Early house lambs are also reared for the London-market. Upwards of 8000 cows are kept for supplying the metropolis with milk; they are generally of the Holderness breed, of a large size, with short horns, celebrated for the quantity of their milk, though it is said to be deficient in quality. Upwards of 70,000 acres of rich meadow-land are appropriated to the feeding of these cows and the making of hay, these meadows being mown once, many of them three times, every year. Few horses are bred in the county, the farmers supplying themselves at the neighbouring fairs, or at the stables of the London dealers. The draught horses used by the brewers and distillers are of Flemish origin, and unequalled for strength and beauty.—This county is in the province of Canterbury and dio. of London, forming a deanery and an archdeanery, and comprises, exclusive of the cities of London and Westminster, 70 parishes. It is divided into six hundreds, has two cities, London and Westminster, and seven market-towns. It sends two members to parliament besides the metropolitan members. For what more particularly belongs to this county, see the articles LONDON and WESTMINSTER. Pop., in 1801, 818,129; in 1831, 1,358,200. A. P., £5,595,537.

MIDDLES Moor. See FOUNTAIN'S-EARTH.

MIDDLESTONE, a township in the parish of St Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Bishop-Auckland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 92. A. P., £618.

MIDDLETHORPE, a township in the parish of St Mary, Bishophill-Senior, E. R. co. of York. Distance from York, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 58.

MIDDLETON WITH SMERRIL, a chapelry in the parish of Youlgreave, co. of Derby. Lead mines are worked here to a great extent, and there are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. The parish is within the honour of Tutbury. Distance from Bakewell, 3½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,405.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Herts and dio. of London, rated at £8. Patrons, in 1829, J. T. Mayne, and three others. Distance from Sudbury, 1 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,171.

MIDDLETON, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Lancaster, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 177. A. P., £2,078.

MIDDLETON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £36 3s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, Baron Suffield. The town is pleasantly situated on the road from Manchester to Rochdale, and is a considerable thoroughfare. The cotton manufacture in all its branches is extensively carried on here, besides several silk factories and extensive dye works. Coal-mines are extensively worked in the vicinity, and the Manchester and Rochdale canal—which communicates with the Yorkshire canals—affords great facilities for commercial intercourse. A grant has been obtained for a weekly market on Friday, and for fairs the first Tuesday after the 11th of March, the first Tuesday after the 15th of April, and the second Tuesday after the 29th of September. Manorial courts leet and baron are held in April and October. There are in the parish three chapels-of-ease, and places of worship for the Independents, for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, those of Lady Huntingdon's connexion, and the Swedenborgians and Unitarians. Here is a grammar school with a small endowment and a bequest of £100, the interest to be applied to the education of the poor. Distance from London, 191½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town 3265, of the entire parish 7951; in 1831, of the former 6903, of the latter 14,379. A. P. of the town £5,457; of the entire parish £20,190.

MIDDLETON. See HOUGHTON.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, T. Wood, Esq. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, the seat of the Lords Scales, who were for many ages the proprietors of the parish. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 681. A. P., £3,667.

MIDDLETON, a township in the parish of Cottingham, co. of Northampton. Distance

from Rockingham, 2 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 433. A. P., £1,120.

MIDDLETON, a township in the parish of Belford, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Belford, 1½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 87. A. P., £1,578.

MIDDLETON WITH FORDLEY, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, Mr Harrison. Distance from Yoxford, 2½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1831, 580. A. P., £2,183.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £5 10s. 10d., returned at £130. Patron, the crown. Distance from Arundel, 8 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 43. A. P., £545.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Lord Middleton. Here are several small bequests for educating the poor. Distance from Tamworth, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 550. A. P., £3,800.

MIDDLETON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £8, returned at £120. Chapel ded. to the Holy Ghost. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 286. A. P., £4,159.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £15 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Blanchard. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Beverley, 8½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 527. A. P., £3,714.

MIDDLETON, a parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Pickeringlythe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 11s. 8d., returned at £90. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. F. Wrangham, and others. Distance from Pickering, 1½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township 110, of the entire parish 1819; in 1831, of the former 266, of the latter 1742. A. P. of the township, £1,626; of the entire parish, £8,948.

MIDDLETON, a township in the parish of Rothwell, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Wakefield, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 881; in 1831, 976. A. P., £4,774.

MIDDLETON WITH STOCKHILL, a township in the parish of Ilkley, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Otley, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 166. A. P., £2,522.

MIDDLETON, a township in the parish of Alberbury, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 100. A. P. with Uppington, £1,019.

MIDDLETON-CHENEY, a parish in the hundred of King-Sutton, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £31 11s. 3d. The church—having a porch with a very singularly constructed stone-roof—is ded. to All Saints. Distance from Banbury, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1153; in 1831, 1415. A. P., £5,088.

MIDDLETON-ST-GEORGE, a parish in the south-west division of Stockton warl. co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £4, returned at £140. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, Wm. Pemberton, Esq. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Darlington, 6½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 299. A. P., £2,626.

MIDDLETON-HALL, a township in the parish of Ilderton, co. of Northumberland, 2 m. S. of Wooler. It is the property of Greenwich-hospital. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 56. Property with the parish.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 3s. 4d., returned at £32 6s. 2d. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Distance from Leominster, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 413. A. P., £2,639.

MIDDLETON-UPON-LEVEN, a chapelry in the parish of Rudby, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £4 9s. 8d., returned at £43 13s. 6d. Chapel ded. to St Cuthbert. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Amherst. Distance from Yarm, 3½ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 89. A. P., £1,679.

MIDDLETON (NORTH), a township in the parish of Ilderton, co. of Northumberland, 2 m. S. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 156. A. P. with the parish.

MIDDLETON (NORTH), a township in the parish of Hartburn, co. of Northumberland. Here is a congregation belonging to the Secession church of Scotland. Distance from Morpeth, 11 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 108. A. P. with the parish.

MIDDLETON (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Ilderton, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Wooler, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 69. A. P. with the parish.

MIDDLETON (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Hartburn, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Wooler, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 33. A. P., with the parish.

MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN, a parish in the hundred of Stottesden, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 6s. 8d., returned at £113 3s. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, T. Rowley, Esq. Distance from Bridgenorth, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,759.

MIDDLETON-STONEY, a chapelry in the parish of Hathersage, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Hathersage, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £2 6s. 8d. Chapel ded. to St Martin. Patron, the vicar of Hathersage. Distance from Bakewell, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 404; in 1831, 479. A. P., £1,438.

MIDDLETON-STONEY, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £12 16s. 0½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Bicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 307. A. P., £2,311.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEASDALE, a market-town and parish in the south-west division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £25 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. The town is irregularly built and singularly situated, being scattered around the sides of hills inclosing an oval valley, or green, at their bases. The market day is Saturday, and there are fairs the third Thursday in April, July 7th, and the second Thursday in September. This is one of the polling places for the members for the southern division of the county. Lead mines are extensively wrought in the parish, which abounds in the varied scenery of hills, fertile valleys, deep dells, rugged rocks, and stupendous waterfalls. There are places of worship here for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. There is also a free school with a small endowment, and a national school, supported chiefly by the proprietors of the lead mines for the benefit of the children of their workmen. Distance from Barnard-Castle, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 796; of the entire parish, 1383; in 1831, of the former, 1824; of the latter, 3714. A. P., of the town, £2,446; of the entire parish, £5,441.

MIDDLETON-TYAS, a parish and township in the east division of the wapentake of Gilling, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £15 10s. Patron, the crown. Distance from Richmond, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township with Kneeton, 526; of the entire parish, 700; in 1831, of the former, 621; of the latter, 811. A. P., of the township, £4,867; of the entire parish, £7,597.

MIDDLETON-QUERNHOW, a chapelry in the parish of Wath, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Rippon, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,840.

MIDDLEWICH, a parish and township in the hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £14, returned at £130. Church ded. to St Michael. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Wood. The town—which is divided by the Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey canal—is neat, well-built, and extends into the townships of Kinderton and Newton. Its trade is chiefly in salt, obtained from the brine springs in the neighbourhood. It has also manufactures of silk and cotton. The market day is Tuesday,

and fairs are held on Holy Thursday, August 25th, and October 29th. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school endowed with £160 per annum. Distance from London, 167 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 1190; of the entire parish, 3779; in 1831, of the former, 1325; of the latter, 4785. A. P., of the township, £1,569; of the entire parish, £24,004.

MIDDLEWOOD, a township in the parish of Clifford, co. of Hereford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Hay. Pop. with the parish.

MIDDLEZOY, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Distance from Langport, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W.N. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 679. A. P., £3,583.

MIDDOP, a township in the parish of Gisburn, W. R. of the co. of York. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Colne, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 62.

MIDGHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Thatcham, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Thatcham, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. Chapel ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the vicar of Thatcham. Distance from Speedhamland, 6 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 349. A. P. with the parish.

MIDGLEY, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R. of the co. of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. N.W. from Halifax. Pop., in 1801, 1209; in 1831, 2409. A. P., £2,287.

MIDHOPE, a chapelry in the parish of Ecclesfield, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Ecclesfield and Penniston, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £7 12s., returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, Major-general Barville. Distance from Penniston, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Returns with the parish.

MIDHURST, a market town, borough, and parish, in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, certified at £20, returned at £150. Church ded. to St Denis. Patron, in 1829, W. S. Poyntz, Esq. The town is most agreeably situated on a gentle eminence on the banks of the Rother, surrounded by hills. The houses are well built, the streets clean, and the inhabitants remarkable for longevity, which is attributed to the great salubrity of the atmosphere. The market day is Thursday, and there are fairs April 8th and October 27th. The borough sent two members to parliament since the 4th of Edward II.; by the new reform bill it sends only one. The number of electors is about 320. The bailiff is the returning officer. A little to the east of the town are the picturesque ruins of Cowdry-house, formerly the magnificent seat of the Montagues, which was destroyed by fire in the month of September, 1793, and about the same time its noble proprietor was drowned in a rash attempt to sail down the cataracts of Schaffhausen, on the Rhine. Here is a free grammar school for

12 boys, endowed with £32 per annum. A national school is supported by subscription. Distance from London, 50 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1073; in 1831, 1478. A. P., £2,716.

MID-LAVANT, a parish in the hundred of West Bourne Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, certified at £20. Patron, in 1829, G. Dorian, Esq. Distance from Chichester, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 278. A. P., £1,227.

MIDLEY, a parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £30. Patron, in 1829, Charles Eve, Esq. Distance from New Romney, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 52. A. P., £3,850.

MIDLOE, an extra parochial liberty in the hundred of Toseland, co. of Huntingdon. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 36. A. P., £826.

MIDRIDGE, a township in the parish of Hoighington, co.-palatine of Durham. Here of late a curacy has been established in a school house, and endowed by the bishop of the diocese (Durham) with £27 6s. per annum, who at the same time endowed the school with £10 per annum. Distance from Bishop Auckland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 307. A. P., £1,378.

MIDRIDGE-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Auckland St Andrew, co.-palatine of Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Bishop-Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 55. A. P., £1,106.

MID-VILLE, an extra-parochial ville in the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, constituted by act of parliament, 1812, on accession of a large drainage of fen lands. Pop., in 1821, 139; in 1831, 162. A. P., £4,111.

MILBORNE-PORT, a borough and parish in the hundred of Horethorne, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 1s. 3d. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. The town, which consists principally of detached houses, is situated at the bottom of a hill near the river Ivel, on the high-road from Yeovil to Shaftsbury. It has a guild-hall and a market-house, though the market has been of a long time discontinued, and it formerly sent two members to parliament, but is by the new reform bill disfranchised. The principal manufactures are leather-dressing and glove-making. Fairs for cattle and pedlery are held June 5th and October 8th. There is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Sherborne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 953; in 1831, 2072. A. P., £2,391.

MILBOURN, a tything in the parish of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts, 1 m. E.N.E. from Malmesbury. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 163. A. P. with the parish.

MILBOURNE-CHURCHSTONE AND ST ANDREW, a parish in the liberty of Dewlish-Blandford, N. division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Dewlish, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, T.

Gundry, Esq. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 8 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 240. A. P., £2,911.

MILBOURNE-STYLEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Beer-Regis, S. division of the co. of Dorset, adjacent to Milbourn-St-Andrews. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 313. A. P., £429.

MILBROOK, a chapelry in the parish of Maker, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter. Patron, the vicar of Maker. The inhabitants of this place are mostly fishermen. Fairs are held annually May 1st and September 29th. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Saltash, 5 m. S. Returns with the parish.

MILBURN, a township in the parish of Ponteland, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 101. A. P., with the parish.

MILBURN-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Ponteland, co. of Northumberland, 10½ m. N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 44. A. P. with the parish.

MILBURN AND MILBURN-GRANGE, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Thore, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £94. Chapel ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Thanet. Here is a small bequest for the education of the poor. Distance from Appleby, 7 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 325. A. P., £1,707.

MILBY. See **HUMBERTON**.

MELCOMBE, a chapelry in the parish of Bloxham, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bloxham. Chapel ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, the vicar of Bloxham. Distance from Deddington, 4 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 230. A. P., £2,199.

MILCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of Weston-upon-Avon, co. of Warwick, 2½ m. S.W. from Stratford-upon-Avon. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 15. A. P. with the parish.

MILDEN, a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs H. Hallword. There is a small rent charge here for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Bildeston, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 177. A. P., £1,473.

MILDENHALL (St) ANDREW, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Larkford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £22 8s. 1½d. Church—with a tower 120 feet in height—ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. W. Bunbury, Bart. The town is large and well built, having a market on Friday which is well supplied with all manner of eatables, and it has a fair for toys, pedlery, &c., on the 10th of October. The Baptists, the Wesleyan, and the Lady Huntingdon Methodists

have here places of worship. A national school is supported by subscription. This is one of the polling places for the members for the western division. Distance from London, 70 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2283; in 1831, 3267. A. P., £12,200.

MILDENHALL, a parish in the hundred of Selkley, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £19 8s. 9d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late Rev. Richard Paoceck. Here are a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for the children of the poor. Distance from Marlborough, 1½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 427. A. P., £3,316.

MILE-END (St) MICHAEL, co. of Essex, a parish within the liberty of the borough of Colchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £7 10s. Patroness, in 1829, Countess de Grey. Distance from Colchester, 1 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 477. A. P., £3,293.

MILE-END-MIDDLESEX. See **STEFNEY**.

MILEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. B. Burnwell. There is here a small bequest for educating and clothing poor children. Distance from East-Dereham, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 566. A. P., £2,373.

MILFORD, a parish in the hundred of Christ-Church, New-Forest, east division, co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 13s. 1½d. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. Distance from Lymington, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1012; in 1831, 1533. A. P., £6,936.

MILFORD, a tything in the parish of Laverstoke, co. of Wilts, ½ m. E. from Salisbury. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 523. A. P. with the parish.

MILFORD, a village in the parish of Duffield, co. of Derby. Here are extensive cotton works, places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a school supported by the proprietors of the works for the benefit of the children of the workmen. Distance from Belper, 1 m. S. Returns with those of the parish.

MILFORD. See **KIRKEY-WHARF**.

MILFORD (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Sherburn, W. R. of the co. of York, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Ferry-Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 719. A. P., £2,218.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a sea-port in the parish of Steynton, hundred of Rhos, co. of Pembroke, S.W. The town, of recent origin, being founded by act of parliament in 1790, is elegantly and uniformly built on the north side of the haven of the same name, formed by an advance of the sea inland, for about the extent of 20 miles from its mouth to Pembroke, having the appearance of an immense lake, and forming the most commodious harbour in Great Britain. Here the whole British navy might

ride together with perfect safety, and from the extraordinary height to which the tides rise, might proceed to sea with almost any wind. The town, which consists of three streets, running parallel to each other, has a custom-house, a town-hall, a market-house, an astronomical observatory, furnished with a complete set of astronomical instruments, and a handsome church, built and endowed by the founder of the town, the Hon. Fulk Greville. The trade of the place consists principally in the exporting of stone coal for drying malt. A company of Quakers from Nantucket, in North America, who settled here upon the invitation of Mr Greville, have successfully prosecuted the whale fishing. Steam packets sail with the mail for Waterford, in regular rotation, daily, Tuesday excepted. Distance from London, 257 m. W. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1291; in 1831, 2984. A. P., £6,253.

MILKHOUSE-STREET, a hamlet in the parish of Cranbrook, co. of Kent, containing the remains of a chapel, ded. to the Holy Trinity, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Cranbrook. Returns with the parish.

MILLAND, a chapelry in the parish of Trotton, co. of Sussex, 6 m. N.W. from Midhurst. Pop. with the parish.

MILLAND-VILLE, an extra-parochial liberty within the liberty of the soke of Winchester, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 149. A. P., £1,215.

MILLBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division, co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £10 6s. 3d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. In this parish there is an iron-foundry, an extensive manufactory of agricultural implements, and another for spades, shovels, and edge-tools. Ship-building is also carried on to some extent. There is a school upon the national system, supported by subscriptions. Distance from Southampton, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1304; in 1831, 2735. A. P., £8,308.

MILLBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Redborne-Stoke, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Holland. Here was a cell of Benedictines subordinate to the abbey of St Alban's, removed afterwards to Maddry. Distance from Ampt-hill, 1 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 602. A. P., £2,097.

MILLFIELD, a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton, co. of Northumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 262. A. P., £1,690.

MILLINGTON, a township in the parish of Rosthern, co.-palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 330. A. P., £1,487.

MILLINGTON, a parish partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

Living, a discharged curacy to the vicarage of Great Gwendale, a peculiar, certified at £8 8s., returned at £17 11s. Patron, the dean of York. There are here bequests for educating 14 children. Distance from Pocklington, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 225. A. P., £1,751.

MILLO, a hamlet in the parish of Dunton, co. of Bedford, 3 m. E.S.E. from Biggleswade. Returns with the parish.

MILLOM, a parish in Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £8 5s. 8d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The Irish sea washes this parish on the west and south, and the Duddon bounds it on the east, forming as it enters the sea a bay celebrated for the number and the excellence of its cockles, muscles, salmon, and sand eels. Here is a charity school with a small endowment. Distance from Ravenglass, 12 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, of Upper and Lower Milloom townships 589, of the entire parish 1497; in 1831, of the former 915, of the latter 2037. A. P. of the townships £6,445; of the entire parish £8,669.

MILLSHIELD. See ESPERSHIELDS.

MILNHOUSE, a hamlet in the parish of Burton, co. of Westmorland, 6 m. N.W. of Lonsdale. Returns with Preston-Patrik.

MILNROW, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified £13 13s. 6d., returned at £109 8s. Patron, the vicar of Rochdale. John Collier, better known by his assumed name of Tim Bobbin, author of poems in the Lancashire dialect, was schoolmaster of this village for 57 years. Distance from Rochdale, 2 m. E.S.E. Returns with the parish.

MILNTHORP, or **MILTHORP** with **HEVERSHAM**, a township in the parish of Heversham, co. of Westmorland. The town consists principally of one long and well-built street. It has several extensive flax mills with manufactories of sheetings, bed-ticks, sacking, sailcloth, &c. Here is also a workhouse for sixteen incorporated townships, built at an expense of nearly £5,000. There is a place of worship for the Independents, to which is attached a small school. Here is also a national school attended by about 100 children. Petty-sessions are held every second Wednesday. Here is a market on Friday, and there are fairs May 12th, and October 17th. Distance from London, 253 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 968; in 1831, 1509. A. P., £5,348.

MILSON, a parish in the hundred of Overs, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Neen-Sollars in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, not in charge. Church ded. to St George. Patron, the rector of Neen-Sollars. Distance from Tenbury, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 156. A. P., £1,341.

MILSTED, a parish in the hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a

discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 15s., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Mary and St Cross. Here are almshouses for five poor persons, and a bequest of land yielding £20 per annum for educating eight poor children. Distance from Sittingbourne, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 214. A. P., £841.

MILSTON AND BRIGMIS, a parish in the hundred of Amesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 15s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, P. Templeman, Esq. Joseph Addison, the prince of essayists, was born in the parsonage house here, 1672, his father being rector of the parish. Distance from Amesbury, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 107. A. P., £1,019.

MILTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Aslackby, co. of Lincoln. Returns with the parish.

MILTON, a parish in the hundred of Ock, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Blaise. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. Jackson, D.D. Here is an endowed free school. Distance from Abingdon, 3½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 413. A. P., £2,281.

MILTON, a parish in the hundred of North Stow, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory, a sinecure, and a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated, the former at £4 7s. 1d., the latter at £4 16s. 0½d., returned at £100. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. Distance from Cambridge, 3½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 377. A. P., £2,793.

MILTON, a parish in the hundred of Westgate, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £4 14s. 4d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, W. P. Honeywood, Esq. This parish contains only 200 acres of land, with one house upon it. It is 2½ m. from Canterbury, S.W. by W. The returns are included with those of Thanington.

MILTON. See WEAVERHAM.

MILTON. See PRITTLEWELL.

MILTON, a hamlet in the parish of Adderbury-East, co. of Oxford, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Deddington. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 205. A. P., £1,702.

MILTON, a chapelry in the parish of Shepton under Whichwood, co. of Oxford, 3½ m. N.E. from Burford. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 568. A. P., £1,986.

MILTON, a parish in the hundred of Christ-Church, New Forest, east division, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Milford, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, returned at £36. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalen. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Christ-Church, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 522; in 1831, 956. A. P., £4,875.

MILTON NEXT GRAVESEND, a parish in the hundred of Toltingtough, lathe of Ayles-

ford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £16 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the crown and the bishop of Rochester, the former twice, the latter once. The parish is incorporated with the town of Gravesend, the corporation being styled, 'The mayor, jurats, and inhabitants of the parishes of Gravesend and Milton.' Here is a fair commencing on the festival of the conversion of St Paul, and continuing a week. Pop., in 1801, 2056; in 1831, 4348. A. P., £8,052. See GRAVESEND.

MILTON NEXT SITTINGBOURNE, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13 2s. 6d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The town—which is of great antiquity, probably deriving its origin from a castelated mansion founded by the successors of Hengist, king of Kent—is situated at the head of a creek which opens into the channel between the isle of Sheppey and the coast of Kent. The port admits barges, and as well as the town is under the government of a portreeve, whose authority as supervisor of weights and measures extends over the hundred. This officer is elected annually by the suffrages of all who pay poor-rates. The trade of the town consists chiefly in shipping for the London market the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood, and bringing goods in return. A great number of the inhabitants find employment in the oyster fishery on the Swale, which is held in lease from the lords of the manors by the Company of Free Dredgers, about 140 in number. The bods are under peculiar management and special regulations, in consequence of which the oysters known by the name of Milton natives, are in high request. The Rutupian oysters, recorded by Juvenal as of so much consequence to the gastronomists of ancient Rome, are supposed to have been no other than Milton natives. Here are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a free school with a small endowment, upon which ten children are educated. Here are also national schools supported by subscription. Distance from London, 39 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1622; in 1831, 2233. A. P., £6,193.

MILTON (GREAT), a parish partly in the hundred of Bullington, but chiefly in the hundred of Thame, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar, in the dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. O. Manning. The prebend of Milton manor is rated at £24. The prebend of Milton-Ecclesia is rated at £33 18s. 6½d. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln.

MILTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Thame, co. of Oxford. The chapel, ded. to St John, has been demolished. Distance from Tetworth, 5 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 473. A. P., £2,617.

MILTON (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Stanborough, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of West Allington, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exe-

ter. Distance from Kingsbridge, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 415. A. P., £2,800.

MILTON-UPON-STOUR, a hamlet in the parish of Gillingham, co. of Dorset, formerly the site of a free chapel, 5½ m. N.W. from Shaftsbury. Returns with the parish.

MILTON (WEST), a chapelry in the parish of Poorstock, co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Poorstock, a peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Distance from Bridport, 4 m. N.E. Returns with the parish.

MILTON-ABBAS, a parish in the hundred of Whiteaway, Cerne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar, rated at £10, returned at £150. "King Athelstan, to expiate the murder of his brother Edwin, about the year of Christ 933, built here an abbey to the honour of St Mary, St Michael, St Sampson, and St Branwalader." The monks were of the Benedictine order, and their revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £720 4s. 1d. The site of this monastery is now occupied by Milton, a magnificent pile of buildings designed by the late Sir Wm. Chambers. Here is a free school with a considerable endowment, and almshouses for six poor persons who receive a weekly allowance and some articles of clothing annually on St Thomas' day. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 7 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 846. A. P., £3,739.

MILTON-ABBOTT, a parish in the hundred of Tavistock, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 13s. 6½d. Church ded. to St Constantine. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Distance from Tavistock, 5½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 862; in 1831, 1205. A. P., £7,511.

MILTON-BRYANT, a parish in the hundred of Manshead, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Distance from Woburn, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 373. A. P., £1,763.

MILTON-CLEVEDON. See **CLEVEDON-MILTON**.

MILTON-DAMERELL, a parish in the hundred of Black-Torrington, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Cookbury, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £26 13s. 6½d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, Lord Courtenay. Distance from Holsworthy, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 761. A. P., £2,084.

MILTON-ERNEST, a parish in the hundred of Stodden, co. of Bedford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, E. Turner, Esq. Here is an almshouse for six poor persons endowed with lands worth £40 per annum. Distance from Bedford, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,468.

MILTON-KEYNES, a parish in the hundred

of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the earl of Winchelsea. This was the birth-place of Dr Atterbury, and the celebrated Dr Wm. Wotton was rector here from 1693 till his death 1726. Distance from Newport-Pagnell, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 334. A. P., £4,386.

MILTON-LILBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Kinwardstone, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 13s. 6d., returned at £70. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, P. Pulse, Esq. Distance from Pewsey, 1½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 573; in 1831, 660. A. P., £4,536.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON-MALZOR, a parish in the hundred of Wymersley, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £16 15s. 10d. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. C. Miller. This parish is crossed by the Northampton canal. Distance from Northampton, 3½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 541. A. P., £2,811.

MILTON-PODIMORE, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 6s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, T. S. Horner, Esq. Distance from Ilchester, 2 m. N.E.N. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 175. A. P., £1,712.

MILVERTON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Milverton, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Langford-Budville, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £21 19s. 2d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the archd. of Taunton. The town is pleasantly situated upon an eminence above the western extremity of the vale of Taunton-Dean, over the whole of which it commands an uninterrupted prospect. It is small, consisting of three irregular streets neither paved nor lighted. Serges, druggets, and flannels are manufactured here, though they have been of late years in some degree superseded by the throwing of silk. The market is on Friday, and there is a fair on the 10th of October. Distance from London, 151 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1667; in 1831, 2233. A. P., £11,113.

MILVERTON WITH EDMENSCOTT, a parish in Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £58. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Warwick. This parish lies in the centre of an extensive and graceful sweep of the Avon, commanding one of the most luxuriant midland prospects in the kingdom. Distance from Warwick, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 537. A. P., £3,009.

MILWICH, a parish in the S. division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford

and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 3s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lewis G. Dyre, Esq. There is here a bequest of £5, upon which 10 children are instructed. Distance from Stone, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 551. A. P., £3,019.

MIMMS (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. The church—built of flint, with a square tower surmounted by a lofty spire—is ded. to St Mary. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Gausson. Distance from Bishop's Hatfield, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 838; in 1831, 1068. A. P., £8,599.

MIMMS (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Edmonton, co. of Middlesex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, W. P. Hammond, Esq. Distance from Chipping-Barnet, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1698; in 1831, 2010. A. P., £15,025.

MINCARLO, one of the smaller of the Scilly islands, containing about 12 acres of ground, and lying 4 m. W. of St Mary's isle.

MINCINHAMPTON, a town and parish in the hundred of Langtree, co. of Gloucester, now included within the boundaries of the borough of Stroud. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £41 13s. 4d. Church—a large cruciform structure—ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Cockip. The town consists of one long irregular street, extending from N. to S., in the line of the high-road to Chippenham, and this crossed by another leading to the parish church, near which stands the market-house. The right of holding a free market every Tuesday, and two annual fairs, Trinity-Monday and October 10th, was obtained by the abbess of Caen—the manor having been gifted to the nunnery there—from Henry III., and renewed in 1545, in favour of the then lord of the manor, Andrew, Lord Windsor. The manufacture of woollen cloth was at one time very extensively carried on here, clothing mills having been erected on the numerous streams by which the surrounding valleys are intersected, but it has for some time been on the decline. There is here a very extensive intrenchment, extending nearly 3 miles, from the hamlet of Littleworth to a valley on the opposite side of the town called Woeful Danes Bottom, supposed to be Danish. From the epithet applied to the vale, it has been conjectured to have been the scene of a great overthrow to the Danes, perhaps the much disputed site of the battle of Ethandun, in which Alfred, in 879, defeated them with immense slaughter. There are here a place of worship for the Baptists, a free school, and a national school, supported by subscription. At Sinckley, a hamlet in the parish, there is a school for writing and arithmetic, liberally endowed. Distance from London, 99 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 5077; in 1831, 7255. A. P., £14,232.

MINCINTON, a tything in the parish of

Handley, co. of Dorset, 7 m. W.N.W. from Cranborne.

MINDTOWN, a parish in the hundred of Purslow, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £60. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Powis. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 36. A. P., £626.

MINEHEAD, a borough and parish in the hundred of Carhampton, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £18 9s. 7d., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the lord of the manor. The town is situated on the Bristol channel, having a harbour, safe, commodious, and of easy access, which circumstance, with its vicinity to Wales and Ireland, rendered it at a very early period a place of some importance. The town consists of three divisions, or distinct assemblages of houses, arranged in the form of a triangle, each side of which extends about two-thirds of a mile. The upper town comprises some irregular streets, the houses of which are very mean, on the eastern declivity of a steep and rugged hill called Minehead-point. The middle part, about half a mile from the sea, is the principal part, having many good houses, and some very respectable inns. The third division is the quay-town, or part close on the water-side. Here there is a custom-house, with a collector and comptroller. There is also a harbour master. About the beginning of last century, in consequence of the quay being rebuilt, and the harbour cleared out, so as to admit vessels of great burden, the trade of this port rose rapidly, and it had numerous vessels trading to Ireland, America, and the Mediterranean. Since that period it has declined. At present its commerce is chiefly carried on coastwise; its exports being corn, malt, flour, and timber; its imports, groceries from Bristol, coal and culm from Swansea, Neath, and Newport, limestone from Wales, and live stock from Ireland. The market is on Wednesday; and there is a fair the Wednesday in Whitsunweek. Possessing a fine sandy beach, with a neighbourhood remarkable for the variety and the beauty of its scenery, with great salubrity of climate, Minehead has become a favourite watering-place, and a general resort of fashionable vacationers during the summer months. Formerly it sent two members to parliament, but in the new reform bill is included among the disfranchised boroughs. Here is a free school for 20 boys, supported by the lord of the manor, and there are a number of benefactions for distribution among the poor. Distance from London, 160 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1168; in 1831, 1481. A. P., £4,256.

MINETY, a parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, co. of Gloucester, though partly in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, the archdeacon of Wilts. Distance from Malmesbury, 5½

m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 585. A. P., £4,934.

MINEWITHEN, one of the Scilly islands. It is situated a little to the N.E. of St Mary's, and contains about 16 acres of land.

MININGSBY, a parish in the W. division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 8s. 6½d., returned at £132 1s. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Distance from Spilsby, 6 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 354. A. P., £1,360.

MINLEY, a tything in the parish of Yatley, co. of Southampton, 3 m. from Hartford-Bridge, E.N.E.

MINSHULL-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £23 12s. 6d., returned at £135. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, T. Brook, Esq. Here are a place of worship for the Independents, and a school with a small endowment. Distance from Nantwich, 5½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 468. A. P., £3,500.

MINSHULL-VERNON, a township in the parish of Middlewich, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Middlewich, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 385. A. P., £3,146.

MINSKIP, a township in the parish of Aldborough, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Boroughbridge, 1½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 267. A. P., £2,227.

MINESTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Now-Forrest, East, co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 12s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, H. C. Compton, Esq. A triangular stone in this parish marks the site of the tree from which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus. Distance from Lyndhurst, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 764; in 1831, 1074. A. P., £2,146.

MINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Lesnewth, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £23 17s. 11d. Church ded. to St Motherian. Patrons, T. J. Phillips, Esq. Distance from Bassiney, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,039.

MINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Kingslow or Isle of Thanet, latho of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £33 3s. 4d. Church—having a lofty spire, and in the choir 14 stalls—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. A market, formerly kept here, has gone into desuetude, but the fair on Good Friday for pedlery and toys is still observed. Here was a nunnery to the honour of the Virgin Mary, founded, and with the assistance of her uncle, King Egbert, endowed by Domneva about the year 970, who placed in it her daughter St Mildred, abbess over 70 nuns. This house had the misfortune to be several times sacked by the Danes, particularly in 1011, after which it never had any more nuns. The monks of Canterbury having

shortly after obtained a grant of the church and lands from Canute, translated the body of St Mildred also to their own church. A little to the E. of the church is Ebbsfleet, remarkable as the landing-place, in 449, of Hengist and Horsa, on their first visit to Britain,—of St Austral, the apostle of the English in 596,—and of St Mildred, to take charge of the nuns of St Mary's*some time after 670. Distance from Ramsgate, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 707; in 1831, 911. A. P., £8,949.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPY, a parish in the liberty of the isle of Sheppy, latho of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, returned at £120. Church—a very ancient structure—ded. to St Mary and St Sexburga. Patron, in 1829, R. Mitchell, Esq. Here was a monastery, founded by Sexburga in 675, and endowed with lands obtained by grant from her son, King Egbert, for the maintenance of 77 nuns. The nuns having been slain, and the house totally destroyed by the Danes, it was in 1130 rebuilt by William, archbishop of Canterbury, ded. to St Mary and St Sexburga, and replenished with Benedictine nuns. At the dissolution it had a prioress and 10 nuns, whose annual revenues were estimated at £122 14s. 6d. The parish church was that which belonged to this convent. The port of Sheerness, at the western extremity of the parish, was formerly within its limits, but is now a separate vill, possessing independent jurisdiction. Distance from London, 45 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 4139; in 1831, 7922. A. P., £17,754.

MINSTER-SOUTH, or **SOUTH-MINSTER**, a parish in the hundred of Dengey, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £21. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patrons, the governors of the Charter-house, London. Here are a place of worship for the Independents, and a national school. Distance from Burnham, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1128; in 1831, 1422. A. P., £9,959.

MINSTER-LOVEL, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Kenelm. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. Here was a priory of Benedictines, a cell to the monastery of Ivery in Normandy, granted on the suppression of foreign houses to Eton college. Distance from Witney, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 355. A. P., £2,597.

MINSTERLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Westbury, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Westbury, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, returned at £62 10s. Patron, the rector of Westbury. Distance from Shrewsbury, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1811, 705; in 1831, 809. A. P., £7,436.

MINSTERWORTH, a parish in the hundred of the duchy of Lancaster, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10 13s. 4d., returned at £83 3s. 2d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. Here

is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 496. A. P., £2,621.

MINTERN-MAGNA, a parish in the liberty of Piddletrenthide, Cerne division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £12 14s. 2d., returned at £117 14s. 11d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Sturt, &c. Distance from Dorchester, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,755.

MINTERN-PARVA, a tything in the parish of Buckland-Newton, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Dorchester. Pop., in 1811, including Duntish, 341; in 1831, 369. A. P. with the parish.

MINTING, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 7s. 11d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the masters and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Here was an alien priory of Benedictines, granted on the suppression of foreign houses to the Carthusians at Mount-Grove, afterwards by exchange to the dean and chapter of Westminster. Distance from Horncastle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 301. A. P., £2,556.

MINTLYN, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a donative, not in charge. The church—which was ded. to St Michael—demolished. Distance from Lynn-Regis, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 31. A. P., £1,125.

MINVER (SR), a parish in the hundred of Trigg, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 10s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, W. Sandys, Esq. This parish is divided into lowlands and highlands, the former of which has a chapel. There is also in the parish a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a meeting-house, with a cemetery, belonging to the society of Friends. The meeting-house is not frequented. Distance from Padstow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., in 1801, 788; in 1831, 1110. A. P., £8,354.

MINWORTH, a township in the parish of Curdworth, co. of Warwick, 4 m. N.W. from Coleshill. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 324. A. P., £2,067.

MIRFIELD, a parish in the wapentake of Morley, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Armytage, Bart. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to a great extent. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship in the parish, and there is a free school for educating 20 children, endowed with houses and lands worth upwards of £50 per annum. Distance from Dewsbury, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3724; in 1831, 6496. A. P., £7,405.

MIRMOUND, in the parish of Upwell, co. of Cambridge, the site of a small priory of Gilbertines, ded. to the blessed Virgin Mary, a cell to Sempringham, to which it was given by Ralph de Ilanvill in the reign of Richard I. Its revenues at the dissolution were valued at £13 6s. 1d. per annum.

MISERDEN, a parish in the hundred of Bisle, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £8 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, Sir Edwin Sandys, Bart. Distance from Painswick, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 441. A. P., £2,167.

MISSENDEN (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £41 3s. 6d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, in 1829, William Astle, &c. Here was an abbey for Black canons, founded 1133 to the honour of the Virgin Mary, by Sir William de Messenden. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £285 15s. 9d. The Baptists have here a place of worship, and there is a free school attended by about 150 scholars. Distance from Amersham, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1411; in 1831, 1827. A. P., £5,538.

MISSENDEN (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 3s. 9d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Earl Howe. Distance from Amersham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 625; in 1831, 937. A. P., £1,787.

MISSON, a parish in Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the king. This parish is situated in a plain, one of those extensive tracts from which the sea in a course of ages has retired. It extends many miles in every direction, and seems to melt into the azure distance of Yorkshire. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school endowed with £65 per annum. Distance from Bawtry, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 841. A. P., £6,870.

MISTERTON, a parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Walcot, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, Henry Jacob Franks, Esq. There is a trifling bequest for purchasing books for poor children. Distance from Lutterworth, 1 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 567. A. P., £6,041.

MISTERTON, a parish in North-Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of West Stockworth, a peculiar of the dean of York, rated at £10 5s., returned at £57. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. Here are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and a chapel for Roman Catholics. The Chesterfield and Trent canal passes through the parish. Distance from Gainsborough, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1142; in 1831, 1579. A. P., £4,472.

MISTERTON, a parish in the hundred of

Crewkerne, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £29 11s., returned at £111. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, the dean and chapter of Winchester. Distance from Crewkerne, 1½ m. S.E.S. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 460. A. P., £2,882.

MISTLEY, a parish in the hundred of Tendring, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory with the curacy of Manningtree, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, F. H. Rigby, Esq. The village is situated on the Stour, on which there are good quays, and commodious warehouses for corn, malt, and coal, in which articles there is here much business carried on. The quay, port, and warehouses, are the property of the proprietor of Mistley-hall. The potty sessions for the division of Tendring are held here on the Mondays alternately with Thorpe, Manningtree, and Great Bromley. Distance from Manningtree, ½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 876. A. P., £4,710.

MITCHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wallington, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £10 0s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Simpson. The situation of this place, in the centre of extensive grounds appropriated to the culture of aromatic and medicinal plants, with the Wandle abounding with excellent trout and remarkable for the transparency of its waters winding through them, is in the highest degree delightful. The village is irregularly built, but the houses are in general respectable, and the environs abound with elegant villas inhabited by opulent individuals, who, from the retirement and beauty of its situation, and its proximity to the metropolis, have been induced to select it as a place of residence. The business principally carried on is calico printing, for which there are extensive and excellent grounds; and on the Wandle are numerous mills for corn, logwood, tobacco, &c. The rail-road from Croydon passes through the parish. There is an annual fair on the 12th of August, which continues three days. It is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the hundred of Blackheath. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, and there is a Sabbath school endowed with £62 per annum. Distance from London, 9 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3466; in 1831, 4387. A. P., £13,549.

MITCHELDEVER, a parish in the hundred of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £26 13s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. Baring, Bart. Distance from Winchester, 6½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 936. A. P., £8,934.

MITCHELMARSH, a parish in the hundred of Biddlegate, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £26 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop

of Winchester. Distance from Romsey, 8½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 664; in 1831, 962. A. P., £3,554.

MITCHEL-TROY, a parish in the upper division of the parish of Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £12 18s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the duke of Beaufort. Distance from Monmouth, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,964.

MITTFORD, a hundred in the co. of Norfolk. It lies in the centre of the county, being bounded on the south and south-east by the Yare, and on the north and north-east by the Wensum. It comprises eighteen parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 11,495 souls.

MITTFORD, a parish and township partly in the west division of Morpeth ward and partly in the west division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland, and dio. of Durham, rated at £10 6s. 8d., returned at £65. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Distance from Morpeth, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township 199, of the entire parish 376; in 1831, of the former 117, of the latter 701. A. P. of the township, £9,704; of the entire parish £11,034.

MITTON, a parish partly in the hundred of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster and partly in the west division of the wapentake of Staithcliffe and Ewercross, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £14 7s. 8½d., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, John Aspinall, Esq. Here is a free school for 20 children with a handsome endowment. Distance from Clitheroe, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3507; in 1831, 5277. A. P., £21,224.

MITTON, a township in the parish of Penkridge, co. of Stafford, 2½ m. W.N.W. from Penkridge.

MITTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. S.W. from Clitheroe. Pop., in 1801, including Henthorn and Coldcoats 76; in 1831, 70. A. P., £1,028.

MITTON (LOWER), a chapelry in the parish of Kidderminster, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Patron, the vicar of Kidderminster. Here are an iron foundry, a manufactory of worsted yarn, a tannery, and a vinegar work. This place is now included within the boundaries of Bewdley. Distance from Kidderminster, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1603; in 1831, 2952. A. P., £5,779.

MITTON (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of Hartlebury, co. of Worcester, ½ m. N.E. from Stourport. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 202. A. P., £494.

MITTONS, a chapelry in the parish of Bredon, co. of Worcester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Bredon. Distance from Tewksbury, 4 m. N.E. Returns with the parish.

MIXBURY, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £15 9s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. Distance from Bicester, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 387. A. P., £1,790.

MOAT, a township in the parish of Kirk-Andrew's, co. of Cumberland. Here are the ruins of Liddel Strength, a square tower of excellent masonry, surrounded with a double ditch, the scene of many a desperate contest during the border wars. Distance from Longtown, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,050.

MOBBERLY, a parish in the east division of the hundred of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £23 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. Patron, in 1829, J. H. Mallory. The cotton manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent. The Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship, and there is a grammar school with a small endowment. Distance from Nether Knutsford, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1271. A. P., £8,373.

MOCCAS, a parish in the hundred of Webtree, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6 4s. 4d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Cornwall, Bart. Distance from Hereford, 9½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,043.

MOCHTREF, or MOUGHTREY with ESKIR-GILOG, a parish in the hundred of Montgomery, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's. Distance from Newton, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 544. A. P., £1,425.

MODBURY, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Ermington, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 11s. 0½d. Church ded. to St George. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. The town is situated in a valley in which meet the great roads leading to Plymouth, King's-bridge, and Dartmouth. It consists of four streets which meet at right angles, the point of junction being in the lowest part of the town. A creek bounds the parish on the west, extending from the river Erun to within two miles of the town, to which, being navigable for barges, it proves extremely servicable. The market day is Thursday, Saturday for butcher meat, and there is a great cattle market on the second Thursday of every month. An annual fair is held on St George's day. The principal manufacture here is that of 'Long Ells,' for the East India Company, and the trade in corn and malt is considerable. The government is vested in a portreeve, constables, &c., who are annually appointed at a court-leet, the mayor being returned by a jury of twelve householders. There are places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Independents, Methodists, and Presbyterians. Here is a free school

with an endowment for twelve poor boys. Here was a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of St Peter in Normandy, founded at an early period and dedicated to St Gregory. Its revenues were latterly bestowed upon Eton college. Distance from London, 208 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1813; in 1831, 2116. A. P., £12,616.

MODRYDD, a hamlet in the parish of Llan-saintfraed, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 2 m. W. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 160. A. P., £912.

MOEL-FAMMA, the principal of the Clwydian hills in Denbighshire, North Wales. Its elevation is 1845 feet above the level of the sea, and it commands a very fine prospect over England and Wales. The first stone of an obelisk, commemorative of the 50th year of the reign of George III., was laid on the summit of this hill, by the Right Hon. George, lord Kenyon, in the presence of 3000 spectators, October 25th, 1810.

MOEL-Y-MWNT, or MOUNT, a parish in the hundred of Froedyrar, co. of Cardigan. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, certified at £3, returned at £55 14s. Patron, the impropiator. Distance from Cardigan, 3½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 131. A. P., £578.

MOGGERHANGER, a hamlet in the parish of Blunham, co. of Bedford. Distance from Biggleswade, 4½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,792.

MOLD, a town and parish in the hundred of Mold, co. of Flint, North Wales. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £10. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Mold, the capital of the county, is situated in a fertile plain on the banks of the Allen, and in the centre of a rich mineral district. It consists of one long and spacious street, having many fine houses. The church, having a tower at the west end, is particularly graceful. The chief trade of the place depends upon the lead and coal mines which are very extensively and profitably worked. Cotton spinning has also been introduced and some woollens are manufactured in the vicinity. This township unites with the Flint district in returning a member to parliament. On the Maes-y-Garmon, adjacent to the town, is an obelisk commemorative of a signal victory obtained over the Picts and Saxons, by the ancient Britons, led on by the pious St German. Distance from London, 200 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 5413; in 1831, 9385. A. P., £18,488.

MOLDASH, a parish in the hundred of Felborough, lathe of Seray, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Chilham in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the vicar of Chilham. Distance from Charing, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 391. A. P., £1,660.

MOLESDEN, a township in the parish of Mitford, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Morpeth, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 36. A. P., £350.

MOLESWORTH, a parish in the hundred

of Leightonstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the archbishop of York. Distance from Thrapston, 4½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 222. A. P., £1,846.

MOLLAND, a parish in the hundred of South Molton, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage, united to that of Knowstone, in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Mary. There is here a small endowment for educating 4 poor children. Distance from South Molton, 7 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 531. A. P., £2,071.

MOLLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Cropredy, co. of Oxford and co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Cropredy, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Patron, the vicar of Cropredy. Distance from Banbury, 4½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 360. A. P., £2,869.

MOLLINGTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Backford, co. palatine of Chester. Distance from Chester, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 118. A. P., £1,266.

MOLLINGTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of St Mary, co. palatine of Chester. Distance from Chester, 2 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 24. A. P., £650.

MOLSCROFT, a township in the parish of St John, town of Beverley, E. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Beverley, 1½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 124. A. P., £3,529.

MOLTON (SOUTH), a hundred in the co. of Devon. It lies in the northern part of the county, comprises fourteen parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 13,825 souls.

MOLTON (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of South-Molton, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Twitcheu, annexed to the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 16s. 1d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Morley. Distance from South-Molton, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1541; in 1831, 1937. A. P., £8,528.

MOLTON (SOUTH), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of South-Molton. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, certified at £30. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. The town is situated on the west bank of the river Mole, over which there is here a bridge of three arches. It is well built, and the streets are paved and lighted. The inhabitants are principally employed in the making of serges, shalloons, and felts. The market is Saturday, and through the year there are many markets on the Tuesdays, the Wednesdays, and the Thursdays. The landholders here being all breeders, there may be said to be a constant sale of cattle. The government is lodged in a mayor, 18 capital burgoesses, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two ser-

geants-at-mace. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, and this is the principal place of election for the members for the northern division of the county. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, an excellent free school, and a charity school, in which upwards of 60 children are clothed and educated. At the former of these schools the late Judge Buller received the rudiments of his education. The Rev. Samuel Badcock, the antagonist of Priestly, was a native of this parish. Distance from London, 178 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2753; in 1831, 3826. A. P., £9,906.

MONEWIDEN, a parish in the hundred of Loes, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, C. Arcedeckno, Esq. Distance from Wickham-Market, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 207. A. P., £1,571.

MONGEHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £18 5s. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. A fair is held here October 9th. Distance from Deal, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,453.

MONGEHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Cornilo hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 15s. Church in ruins. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Deal, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 96. A. P., £1,559.

MONGEWELL, a parish in Longtree hundred, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Uvedale Price, Esq. Distance from Wallingford, 1½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 162. A. P., £1,925.

MONINGTON, or EYLWYS-WYTHUR, a parish in Cemaes hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a vicarage, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of St David's, certified at £3, returned at £12 2s. Patron, the king. The name of this parish signifies the church of eight men, supposed to have been the number of freeholders at one time it contained. Distance from Cardigan, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 102. A. P., £811.

MONINGTON-UPON-WYE, a parish in Grimsthorpe hundred, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 12s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Cornewall, Bart. Distance from Hereford, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 104. A. P., £1,176.

MONINGTON, a township in Vow church parish, co. of Hereford, from which it is 10 m. W.S.W.

MONKHILL, a township in Pontefract parish, W. R. of the co. of York. Pop., in 1821, 40; in 1831, 39. A. P. not returned separately.

MONKLAND, a parish in Stretford hundred, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £11 0s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Distance from Leominster, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 180. A. P., £1,893.

MONKLEIGH, a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Saltern. Distance from Great-Torrington, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 562. A. P., £1,629.

MONK-NASH, a parish in Agmore hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £15, returned at £48. Patrons, the Greys. Distance from Cowbridge, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 121. A. P., £494.

MONKBRIDGE-WARD, a township in Elsdon parish, co. of Northumberland. Distance from Bellingham, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 106. A. P. with the parish.

MONKSEATON, a township in Tynemouth parish, co. of Northumberland. On a farm here are the remains of an old cross, with this inscription—'O horror, to kill a man for a pig's head!' Tradition says, that a monk of Tynemouth having gone into the castle of Seaton-Delaval, cut the head from a pig that was set to roast before the fire, with which he made for home, but was pursued by the proprietor, overtaken, and severely whipped by him. The monk dying some time after, his death was attributed to this circumstance, and the perpetrator was compelled to compound for his offence, by bestowing upon the monastery the manor of Elswick, and erecting this cross upon the spot where he committed the offence. Distance from North Shields, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 489. A. P., £2,867.

MONKSILVER, a parish in Williton and Freemanners hundred, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Distance from Wiveliscombe, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 322. A. P., £1,801.

MONKS-ELEIGH, a parish in Babergh hundred, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory, a peculiar, in the jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £14 18s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Bildeston, 2½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,520.

MONKSTON, a parish in Andover hundred, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 12s. 11d. Patrons, the master and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Distance from Andover, 3½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 276. A. P., £1,433.

MONKSWOOD, an extra-parochial chapelry in Usk hundred, co. of Monmouth. Living, a

curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £5. Patron, the duke of Beaufort. Distance from Usk, 3 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 193. A. P., £709.

MONKTON, a parish in Colyton hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Colyton, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, returned at £60. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, the vicar of Colyton. Distance from Honiton, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 120. A. P., £1,757.

MONKTON-WITH-JARROW, a township in Jarro parish, co.-palatine of Durham, said to be the birth-place of the venerable Bede. Distance from Gateshead, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, including Headworth and Haleburn, 1566; in 1831, 3598. A. P. not returned separately.

MONKTON, a parish in Kingslow hundred, isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Birchington and Wood, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are fairs, July 22d and October 11th. Distance from Ramsgate, 7 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 376. A. P., £4,452.

MONKTON-FARLEY, a parish in Bradford hundred, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 15s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Distance from Bradford, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 396. A. P., £2,161.

MONKTON-MOOR, a parish and township in the upper division of the ainstey of the city of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £16 19s. 7d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king. Here is a free school for 12 poor children. Distance from York, 7½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 484. A. P., £3,945.

MONKTON-NUN, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £48. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Tuffnell, Esq. There are a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and two endowed schools, one for 12 boys and one for 12 girls. Distance from York, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 398. A. P., £2,580.

MONKTON-TARRANT, a parish in the hundred of Monkton-up-Wimborne, Shaston division, co. of Dorset. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Tarrant-Launceston, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £17 16s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Farrington, Esq. Distance from Blandford-Fore, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 220. A. P., £966.

MONKTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £26. Church ded. to St Augustine. Patron, in 1829, C. Maddi-

ton, Esq. The Tom, here navigable, and the Taunton and Bridgewater canal, pass through this parish. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Spital almshouse, endowed with lands to the value of nearly £50 per annum, affords an asylum to 11 poor widows. Distance from Taunton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 794; in 1831, 1155. A. P., £8,386.

MONMOUTHSHIRE,

A maritime county, bounded on the north by Herefordshire, on the east by Gloucestershire, on the west by Glamorgan and Breconshire, and on the south-east and south by the Severn and the Bristol channel. Its extreme length is about 24 and its extreme breadth about 20 miles, comprising about 318,720 acres, of which 100,000 are considered arable, 200,000 pasture, the remainder, including woodlands, being wild and perhaps unreclaimable.

Features.—The general aspect of the county is finely diversified. The mountain ridges are sterile and afford but a scanty subsistence to the flocks which feed upon them, but the valleys and the slopes of the hills are richly chequered with thriving woods, abundant pastures, and cultivated spots of exuberant fertility. In the hundreds of Wentloog and Caldicott, sea-walls have been raised at an immense expense to keep out the sea at high tides, and in stormy weather. Some of these walls are from 12 to 14 feet in height, falling back from the sea with a gradual slope, the stone work in front being supported by a large embankment of earth. In the level of Wentloog, where they are not required to be so high, they are constructed solely of earth. Those of Caldicott extend from that village nearly the whole length to Godeliff, and those of Wentloog extend nearly six miles. These extensive embankments are kept in repair by assessments upon the several proprietors in the respective levels, according to the value of the properties they possess, the whole being under the control of a court of sewers and subject to the same laws and regulations as Romney Marsh in Kent. In these levels the land is divided by parallel ditches, in some of which the water is stagnant, while in others it runs off at ebb-tide through flood-gates into the sea. The general humidity of the western districts of the kingdom is particularly felt in this county, the great estuary of the Severn attracting the clouds that rise from the western ocean; the rains along its shores on both sides are frequently heavy and of long continuance. Of the general salubrity of the atmosphere, however, the longevity of the inhabitants affords ample demonstration. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Usk, the Rumney, the Munnow, and the Elbow. The Severn by the time it touches this county—which it does at the angle where it receives the Wye—is a river of great magnitude, and in its progress, which is south-westerly, rapidly widens into the Bristol channel. The Wye enters this county a little to the north-east of Monmouth, at which place

it receives the Munnow, and by a peculiarly winding course forming the boundary between Monmouth and Gloucestershire, falls into the Severn below Chepstow. The Usk, whose scattered sources lie among the mountains of Brecon, enters this county at Llansrann, and flowing in a southerly direction nearly through the centre of the county, falls by a broad estuary into the Bristol channel. The valley through which this river flows is remarkable for its beauty, and the river itself, especially in floods, for its extreme impetuosity. The Rumney has its rise in the lower part of Breconshire, and forming the boundary between this county and Glamorganshire, falls into the Bristol channel below the village of Rumney. The Munnow, rising also in the mountains of Brecon, forms the boundary between this county and Herefordshire, till it falls, as we have said, into the Wye at the town of Monmouth. The Elbow, rising in Brecon and flowing through a wildly romantic valley, to which it gives name, falls into the estuary of the Usk below Newport. Besides these rivers the long and narrow valleys of this county are enlivened and fertilized by numerous streams which it would be almost endless to particularize. All of them abound with fish, and on the Wye and the Usk are salmon fisheries of very considerable value.

Agriculture.—In an agricultural point of view the county may be divided into three districts. The first, comprising the southern part of the county, consists partly of large tracts of moor and marsh land, having in some parts a loamy soil of considerable depth, in others a great depth of black peaty matter. In some places the soil is light loam producing timber of excellent quality, in some a mixture of clay and loam forming fertile meadows, and in a few places a reddish soil well-adapted to the culture of turnips and potatoes. In the second division—which includes the eastern part of the county, and extends along the banks of the Usk—the soil is of a light red colour, and such is its fertility that the whole country has the appearance of a garden. The third division comprises the western part of the county, the soil of which, especially upon the hills, is thin and peaty, lying over strata of stone covering beds of coal or iron-ore. The crops are wheat, barley, and oats, with a few pease and beans. The common artificial grasses are also cultivated. Lime forms the principal manure, and the summer fallowing is very general. The produce is considerably greater than is required by the inhabitants, the surplus goes to the supplying of the Bristol market. The oxen are generally bred in the north part of the county and fed in the south. They are mostly of a deep red brindled colour, short in the leg and compact in the body, growing to a large size and weighing when fattened from 7 to 9 hundred weight. The sheep are in general small, having wool of a coarse and rather short staple, but the flesh fine in the grain and of delicate flavour. The horses are of a very inferior kind, neither adapted for the road nor the labours of the field. Mules are bred in the county to a great extent and of superior quality. They are generally

strong in bone, of excellent symmetry, and sell at high prices.

Manufactures.—The most important mineral productions of the county are ironstone, coal, and limestone. The smelting of the iron-ore and working it into bars forms the principal branch of manufacture. Some lead is also found, and there are tin-works at Caerleon and Rogerstone. The manufacture of flannel has been long established, but it is of limited extent. Coarse cloths, woollen stockings and caps are made by the inhabitants among the mountains, and brought for sale to the fairs, but they are in small quantities. Hats are manufactured in a few places, and there are several paper-mills in the vicinity of Monmouth. The commerce of the county is carried on chiefly through Newport and Chepstow, which places see. With the exception of the parishes of Welch-Bichnor, Newton-Dixon, St Mary's, Old Castle, Llantony, and Cwmyoy, which are the three first in the dio. of Hereford, and the three last in the dio. of St David's. The county of Monmouth is in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, province of Canterbury, and is divided into the deaneries of Aborgavenny, Netherwent, Newport, and Usk, comprising 123 parishes, of which 44 are rectories, 39 vicarages, and 40 curacies. It is divided for civil purposes into the six hundreds of Aborgavenny, Caldicott, Ragland, Skenfret, Usk, and Wentlloog. It contains 7 market-town, 3 of which, Monmouth, Newport, and Usk, are boroughs and return jointly one member to parliament. It sends two members to parliament. The assizes are held at Monmouth, the quarter-sessions at Usk. Pop., in 1801, 45,582; in 1831, 98,200. A. P., £295,097.

MONMOUTH, a county town, borough, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Skenfret, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 2s. 2d., returned at £145. The church—having an elegant and finely proportioned spire 210 feet in height—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. The town is situated in a beautiful valley, surrounded with hills of various elevation, most of them richly wooded, on the river Munnow at its junction with the Wye, over which, as well as over the Munnow, it has an excellent stone bridge. Like most other towns of Roman origin, it consists of four principal streets, diverging at nearly right angles from a common centre, the greatest extension from this point being towards the north. There are here many old and curious looking buildings, yet the greater part of the houses are handsome, not a few elegant, and in the principal streets many of them have gardens and orchards attached. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, 15 common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, 3 sergeants-at-mace, &c. By an ancient charter the burgesses are exempted from paying toll, tonnage, pickage, or frontage, throughout England. It sends one member to parliament in conjunction with Newport and Usk. In the neighbourhood of the town are extensive iron-foundries, and on the numerous streams in the environs several extensive paper and corn mills.

III.

By means of the Monmouth railway coal is plentifully supplied from the forest of Dean, and by the Wye an extensive commerce is carried on with Bristol. The market day is Saturday, and there is a cattle market the first Wednesday of every month. Fairs are held for toys on Whit-Tuesday, on the Wednesday before the 20th of June for wool and cheese, and on the 4th of September and the 22d of November for cattle, hops, and cheese. There are here places of worship for the Baptists, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics. There is a free grammar school liberally endowed, and a national school supported by subscription. This school is kept in a large room having a fine oriel window, part of the Benedictine priory, said to have been the study of the celebrated Geoffrey of Monmouth, who was a native of this town, and resided many years in that convent. There is an almshouse containing 20 separate tenements with a garden to each, for twenty aged men and women, who have a weekly allowance of 6s. each, besides coal and clothing. Henry V. was born here, and his cradle, with the sword he wore at Agincourt, are still preserved in Troy-house, belonging to the duke of Beaufort. Distance from London, 130 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 3345; in 1831, 4916. A. P., £12,963.

MONNINGTON-UPON-WYE, a parish in the hundred of Grimsworth, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 12s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, Sir G. Cornwall. Distance from Hereford, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 104. A. P., £1,156.

MONTACUTE, a parish in the hundred of Tintinhull, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 10s., returned at £127 2s. 7d. Church ded. to St Catherine. Patron, in 1829, John Phelps, Esq. A priory to the honour of St Peter and St Paul, founded here by William the Conqueror, was, by the earl of Moreton, in the reign of Henry I., amply endowed and bestowed on the monks of Cluny; its revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £524 11s. 8d. Distance from Yeovil, 44 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 1028. A. P., £4,735.

MONTFORD, a parish in Pimhill hundred, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 18s. 6d. Church ded. to St Chad. Patron, in 1829, Earl Powis. Distance from Shrewsbury, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 456; in 1831, 566. A. P., £3,462.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

One of the six counties of North Wales, bounded on the north by Denbigh; on the north-east and east by Salop; on the south and south-east by Radnor; on the west and south-west by Cardigan; and on the west by Merioneth. Its extreme length is about 35, and its extreme breadth about 30 miles. It is supposed to contain 500,000 acres, of which 240,000 are sup-

posed to be in a course of cultivation, 60,000 being annually under tillage. The surface and soil of this county is considerably diversified, but upon the whole bleak and mountainous. In a general view of the eastern part of the co. the Buddin hills form a striking feature; towards the west and north the Berwyn range rises upwards of 2000 feet; and towards the south-west, bordering with Cardiganshire, Plinlimmon rises 2463 feet, while the table land occupying the centre generally averages 1000 feet above the level of the sea. It has at the same time, perhaps, a greater proportion of fertile plains and rich vales than almost any other of the Welsh counties, and the hills, though less picturesque than those of some of the other counties, are more valuable, being for the most part clothed with verdure to their summits. The more favoured and fertile spots lie chiefly in the southern and eastern parts of the county, which are intersected by the Severn and its numerous tributary streams. The principal river of the county is the Severn, which, rising on Plinlimmon in the south-west corner of the co., holds a winding course towards the north-east, receiving numerous accessions in its progress, and watering the towns of Llanidloes, Newton, and Pool, enters Salop near Melverley. The Fyrnwy is another very considerable river, that, having its sources in the west of the county, with its numerous tributaries adorns and fertilizes many a delightfully sequestered vale. It receives, a little below Llanisaintffraid, the Tanat from the north, and shortly after falls into the Severn. On the west side of the county numerous rivulets take a westerly direction, and falling into the river Dyfi, which forms the boundary between Montgomery and Merioneth, are along with it poured into the Irish sea at Aberdovey. Salmon and trout are abundant in all these rivers and rivulets, especially in the Fyrnwy, which is accounted the best trout-stream in North Wales. Agriculture is here in a state of great forwardness. Clean farming is highly appreciated, and to the crops common in the other counties belonging to the principality are added very generally peas, vetches, turnips, and hemp. Few cattle are fattened in the county, stonors being supposed to pay better. The native breed of cattle are brindled, short-legged, and deep in the carcass. The Devonshire breed has been introduced, and of late the Herefordshire, which is preferred to all others. There are two kinds of sheep common to the county, the one in request for its wool, and the other, which is black-faced, for the excellence of its mutton. The Welsh pony, celebrated for its hardihood, strength, and sureness of foot, is found here in its unsophisticated condition. The sheep, however, form the principal riches of the county, the mountains being wholly occupied by sheep-walks. The flocks during the summer months, like those of Spain, are driven to feed at a great distance, and the farms in the valleys are mostly held as appendages for winter habitations, and for raising provisions and fodder. From the native wool flannels and coarse cloths are manufactured. The greater part of the flannels in the English market are supplied

by this county. Cattle, butter, and cheese, are also exported in considerable quantities. The oak of the county is in high repute for ship-building, and it yields very considerable quantities, vast plantations of oak being formed by the landed proprietors to meet the increasing demand. The county is also rich in minerals, especially lead and copper. Excellent slates are dug near the confluence of the Fyrnwy and the Severn, immense quantities being regularly shipped for Bristol. The county is in the dioceses of St Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford, province of Canterbury, containing 47 parishes. It is divided into 9 hundreds, and has 7 market towns, one of them being a borough. It sends one member to parliament. The assizes are held at Welshpool, the quarter sessions at Montgomery. Pop., in 1801, 49,978; in 1831, 65,700. A. P., £207,286.

MONTGOMERY, a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of Montgomery, co. of Montgomery. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £17 4s. 4½d. Patron, the king. The town is situated on the east bank of the Severn, on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the vale of Montgomery. The streets are steep, and the houses generally built of brick. Having neither trade, manufactures, nor any thoroughfare, few country towns can be found more inanimate or more perfectly retired. It is governed by a high steward, two bailiffs, and 12 burgesses, and with Llanidloes, Welshpool, Machynllaeth, Llanfyllin, and Newton, sends one member to parliament. The market day is Thursday. The fairs are March 3d, June 20th, September 4th, and November 11th. The castle of Montgomery, once a place of great strength, is now a mass of ruins. Here is a dissenting chapel, and a charity school with a handsome endowment. Distance from London, 168 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 972; in 1831, 1188. A. P., £5,235.

MONYASH, a chapelry in Bakewell parish, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bakewell, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield and Coventry. Chapel ded. to St Loonard. A court of miners for the hundred of High Peak, is held here every six months. The township is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster. Here are a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends, and a free school for 16 children. Distance from Bakewell, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 409. A. P., £2,368.

MOOR-WITH-BACHCOTT, a joint-township in West Dawlish parish, co. of Somerset.

MOOR AND HILL. See HILL AND MOOR. MOOR-TOWN, a township in Brandsburton parish, E. R. of the co. of York, 10 m. E. from Beverley. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 26. A. P., £419.

MOORBY, a parish in the soke of Horn-castle, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 11s. 8d., returned at £132 1s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Distance from Horn-castle, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 154. A. P., £819.

MOORE, a township in Runcorn parish, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Warrington, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,589.

MOORESBARROW WITH PARME, a township in Middlewich parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. of Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 25. A. P., £527.

MOORHOUSE, a township in Burgh-upon-the-Sands parish, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Carlisle, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 277. A. P. with the parish.

MOORHOUSE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Durham, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 30. A. P., £176.

MOORHOUSE. See LAXTON, or LEXINGTON.

MOORLINCH, a parish in Whitley hundred, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacies of Sutton-Mallet and Chilton-upon-Polden, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, H. Bradridge, Esq. Distance from Bridgewater, 7 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1514; in 1831, 2192. A. P., £13,904.

MOORSHAM (GREAT), a township in Skelton parish, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Gullborough, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 338. A. P., £3,239.

MOORSLEY, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co.-palatine of Durham. Distance from Durham, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 748. A. P., £324.

MOORTHWAITE AND NORTHSCEUGH, a township in Cumwhitton parish, co. of Cumberland. Distance from Carlisle, 10 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 255. A. P., £1,357.

MOORTON. See FALFIELD.

MOORWINSTOW, a parish in Stratton hundred, co. of Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Morvenna. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Distance from Stratton, 7½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 874; in 1831, 1102. A. P., £4,201.

MORBORN, a parish in Normancross hundred, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 6s. 10½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, R. E. Duncombe, Esq. Distance from Stilton, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 94. A. P., £1,111.

MORCHARD-BISHOPS, a parish in the hundred of Crediton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory, a peculiar in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, R. H. Tuckfield, Esq. Distance from Crediton, 6½ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1811, 1846; in 1831, 2003. A. P., £1,698.

MORCOTT, a parish in Wrangdike hundred, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 19s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the Rev. E. Thorold. Here is an hospital for 6 poor unmarried men or women,

with an allowance of £6 per annum each. Distance from Uppingham, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 460. A. P., £1,779.

MORDEN, a parish in Loosebarrow hundred, Shaston east division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8 4s. 7d., returned at £121 3s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, D. Grosvenor, Esq. There is here a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Wareham, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 587; in 1831, 819. A. P., £1,190.

MORDEN-GUILDEN, a parish in Armingford hundred, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £7 3s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Jesus college, Cambridge. Distance from Biggleswade, 5½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 675. A. P., £2,614.

MORDEN-STEEPLE, a parish in Armingford hundred, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 18s. 6d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Distance from Royston, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 645. A. P., £3,251.

MORDIFORD, a parish in the hundred of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £10 6s. 5½d. Church ded. to the Holy Rood. Patron, in 1829, E. T. Foley, Esq. There is a school here with a small endowment. Distance from Hereford, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 635. A. P., £1,341.

MORDON, a township in Sedgefield parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 8½ m. S.E. from Bishop-Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 174. A. P., £2,169.

MORDON, a parish in Wallington hundred, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 12s. 11d. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Lowndes Stone. Here is a school endowed with £30 per annum. The Wandle runs through this parish. Distance from London, 10 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 512; in 1831, 655. A. P., £4,663.

MORE, a parish in Purslow hundred, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 6s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, R. Moore, Esq. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 3 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 272. A. P., £2,146.

MOREBATH, a parish in Bampton hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 8s. 9d., returned at £102 16s. 5d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, Thomas E. Clarke, Esq. Here are an almshouse for two poor persons, and a charity school with a small endowment. Distance from Bampton, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 436. A. P., £3,248.

MOREBY. See STILLINGFLEET.

MORELEIGH, a parish in Standborough hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged

rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 8s. 1d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Morley. Distance from Totness, 5½ m. S.W.S. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,248.

MORESBY, a parish and township in Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 2s. 3½d., returned at £107 4s. 8d. Church ded. to St Bridget. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Lonsdale. Here are an iron foundry and an endowed school. Distance from Whitehaven, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 371, of the entire parish 731; in 1831, of the former 424, of the latter 983. A. P. of the township, £2,529, of the entire parish, £2,872.

MORESTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6, returned at £122 10s. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Morestead is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney court of Winchester, from which it is 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 90. A. P., £724.

MORETON, a hundred in the co. of Berks. It lies in the east part of the county along the Thames which separates it from Oxfordshire, comprises fifteen parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 5930 souls.

MORETON, a liberty in Dinton parish, co. of Buckingham, 3 m. S.S.W. from Aylesbury. Pop., in 1821, 14. A. P. not returned separately.

MORETON, a township in Bidston parish, co.-palatine of Chester. Distance from Great Newton, 9½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 247. A. P., £1,388.

MORETON WITH ALCUMLOW, a township in Astbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.S.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 141. A. P., £1,705.

MORETON, a parish in Winfrith hundred, Blandford division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £9 19s. 2d. Church ded. to St Magnus. Patron, in 1829, James Framp-ton, Esq. Distance from Dorchester, 8 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 304. A. P., £1,460.

MORETON, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £20. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 304. A. P., £1,717.

MORETON, or MORTON, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of Southwell, certified at £19 7s., returned at £60. Chapel ded. to St Denis. Patron, the prebendary of Durham in Southwell college church. Here is a small endowment for teaching 8 poor children. Distance from Southwell, 2½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 156. A. P., £608.

MORETON, a chapelry in Llanyblodwell parish, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Llanyblodwell, in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, certified at £10 6s. 8d. Patron, the rector of Llanyblodwell. Distance from Oswestry, 3 m. S. Returns with the parish.

MORETON, a hamlet in Gnosall parish, co. of Stafford, 3 m. E.S.E. from Newport. Pop., in 1801, 658; in 1831, 754. A. P. with the parish.

MORETON-MAIDS, or MAIDSMORTON, a parish in Buckingham hundred, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18 2s. 11d. The church—having a curiously constructed tower at the west end—is ded. to St Edmund. This parish is watered by the Ouse. A branch of the Grand Junction canal also passes through it. Distance from Buckingham, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 474. A. P., £1,824.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a market-town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Westminster, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bourton-on-the Hill, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Church ded. to St David. Patron, the rector of Bourton. The town—an inconsiderable collection of houses, the streets neither paved nor lighted—is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, on the high road from London to Worcester. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on the 25th of March, and 1st of November. There is here a place of worship for the Independents, a national school with an endowment of £140 per annum, in which are educated about a hundred children. There is besides a free school for children of dissenters, having thirty boys on the foundation. Distance from London, 83 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 829; in 1831, 1331. A. P., £2,321.

MORETON-CORBETT, a parish in Whit-church division of Bradford-North hundred, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 3s. 6d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, Sir A. Corbett, Bart. Distance from Wem, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 247. A. P., £1,043.

MORETON-SEA, or SAY, a parish in Drayton division of Bradford-North hundred, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Hodnet, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £115. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the rector of Hodnet. Distance from Drayton-in-Hales, 3½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 683; in 1831, 679. A. P., £6,497.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a market-town and parish in Teignbridge hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £49 19s. 7d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Lord Courtenay. The town is situated on a gentle eminence near the verge of Dartmoor, and is nearly surrounded by lofty hills whose barren heights form a striking contrast with the

richly cultivated slopes, by which its immediate vicinity is distinguished. The woollen trade, at one time extensively prosecuted here, is now confined to the making of a few blankets and stockings, besides which there are some tanneries and a rope work. The market day is Saturday, and Whitsun-Eve and the first Saturday in October are great cattle-markets. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held the 3d Thursday in July and the last Thursday in November. A portreeve is elected annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. There are places of worship for the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Unitarians. Here is a small bequest for educating ten poor children. Distance from Exeter, 11 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1768; in 1831, 1864. A. P., £6,446.

MORETON-VALENCE, a parish in Whitchester hundred, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Stephen. Patron, — Pitt, Esq. Iron works are carried on in this parish to a considerable extent, and it has the advantage of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal passing through it. Distance from Stroud, 7½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 324. A. P., £2,405.

MORFIL, or **MORVIL**, a parish in Cemaes hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £2. Patron, Lord Milford. Distance from Fishguard, 7 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 201. A. P., £468.

MORISTOWN. See **CLAREMOUNT**.

MORLAND, a parish and township in West ward, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £11 18s., returned at £133 14s. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Here is a large manufactory of coarse linen goods, and one of tape and other small wares. The Society of Friends have here a meeting-house, with a cemetery attached, and the Wesleyan Methodists a place of worship. Distance from Appleby, 7 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 273; of the entire parish, 1511; in 1831, of the former, 415; of the latter, 1940. A. P., of the township, £2,066; of the entire parish, £15,465.

MORLESTON AND LITCHURCH, a hundred in the co. of Derby. It lies in the southern part of the county, comprises 29 parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 38,152 souls.

MORLEY, a parish and township in Morleston and Litchurch hundred, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Matthew. Patron, in 1829, earl of Morley. There are here an almshouse for six poor men, who receive each £5 per annum, a rent charge of £40 per annum for assisting 14 infirm colliers, and a school for 28 boys. Distance from Derby, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 256; of the entire parish, 874; in 1831, of the former, 272; of the latter,

1064. A. P., of the township, £2,138; of the entire parish, £4,141.

MORLEY, a wapentake in the W. R. of the co. of York. It lies in the south-western extremity of the co., bordering with Lancashire, comprises 6 parishes, including 4 market towns, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 232,255 souls.

MORLEY, a chapelry in Batley parish, W. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Batley, in the archd. and dio. of York. The chapel is of recent erection. Previous to the conquest, Morley had a parochial church, which subsequently became dependent on that of Batley. In the reign of Charles I. it was by the earl of Sussex conveyed into the hands of trustees for the presbyterian church, and has never been restored to the establishment. It retains much of its original appearance, and is now a place of worship for the Independents, who have here another place of worship of recent erection. The Wesleyan Methodists have also a place of worship here. Distance from Leeds, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2108; in 1831, 3819. A. P., £5,964.

MORLEY ST BOTOLPH, a parish in Forehoe hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Morley-St-Peter, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 11s. 5½d. There is here a small bequest for the educating of poor children. Distance from Wymondham, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 339. A. P., £995.

MORLEY ST PETER, a parish in Forehoe hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Morley-St-Peter, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. There is here a small bequest for educating poor children. Distance from Wymondham, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 172. A. P., £1,171.

MORNING-THORPE, a parish in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,210.

MORPETH, a market-town, borough, and parish, in the west division of Morpeth ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a rectory with Ulgham, annexed in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £32 16s. 8d. Church—a plain structure—ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, earl of Carlisle. The town of Morpeth is pleasantly situated in the centre of a richly cultivated district on the north bank of the Wansbeck, over which it has two bridges; one ancient, having two arches, and one modern, having three. It consists principally of one long street, in the line of the great road leading to Edinburgh, in the centre of which is the market-place, conveniently situated, but scarcely large enough for the immense droves of cattle which are driven here for sale. The market-day is Wednesday. Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and Wednesday before the 22d of July, are fairs; and there is a statute fair the Wednesday before Martin-

masday for hiring servants. Races are held on Cotingwood, to the north of the town, annually in the month of September. There is an extensive colliery in the neighbourhood, and there are in the town manufactories for flannel and carpets, large tan-yards, and extensive breweries. Morpeth is a borough by prescription, and, since the reign of Queen Mary, sent two members to parliament, until the reform bill reduced the representation to one. The number of electors is about 450. The officers of the corporation are two bailiffs, a sergeant-at-mace, two ale-tasters and bread-weighers, two fish and flesh lookers, four constables, and free burgesses, sometimes more and sometimes less numerous. The county magistrates hold a petty session for the borough the first Wednesday of every month. The town-hall is a plain structure of hewn stone, with a piazza and turrets erected by the Howards in 1714. It is appropriated to meetings upon public business, and the under part is used occasionally as a theatre. A commodious gaol for the county, with sessions-house and offices, at the estimated expense of £80,000. Besides the established church, there is here a chapel-of-ease, with places of worship for the Independents, the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, the Presbyterians, and the Roman Catholics. The free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has an endowment of £240 per annum, and an English free school is supported by the corporation. William Turner, M.D., the earliest English writer upon botany, who died in 1568, was a native of this place, as is Dr R. Morrison the Chinese linguist and missionary. Distance from London, 289 m. N. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 2951; of the entire parish, 3707; in 1831, of the former, 3890; of the latter, 4797. A. P., of the town, £7,365; that of the parish has not been returned separately.

MORRAGE-WITH-FOXT, a township in Ipstones parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. from Cheadle. Pop., in 1811, 341; in 1831, 403. A. P., £1,553.

MORRICK, a township in Warkworth parish co. of Northumberland, 9 m. S.S.E. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 64. A. P. with the parish.

MORROWE, a hamlet in Wisbeach parish, co. of Cambridge, 6 m. W.S.W. from Wisbeach. Returns with the parish.

MORSTON, a parish in Holt hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Stiffekey, St John, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the rector of Stiffekey. Distance from Clay, 3½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 171. A. P., £852.

MORTHOE, a parish in Branton hundred, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 19s. 3d., returned at £60. Church ded. to St. Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here is a school, conducted on the Madras system. Distance from Ilfracombe, 4 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 398. A. P., £2,111.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a township in Ay-

mestry parish, co. of Hereford, watered by the Lugg. Here, on Candlemas eve, in 1461, was a severe conflict between the partizans of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, the issue of which was the settlement of Edward IV. on the throne of England. A Tuscan pillar of white stone, placed in an angle formed by the junction of two roads, marks the scene, and records the issue of this memorable battle. It is 8 m. N.W. of Leominster.

MORTIMER (WEST), a tything in Stratfield-Mortimer parish, co. of Southampton, 8 m. N. from Basingstoke. Pop., in 1811, 303; in 1831, 348. A. P., £1,274.

MORTLAKE, a parish in Brixton hundred, co. of Surrey. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Wimbledon, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. In the church are interred Dr John Dee, magician and astrologer, distinguished by the personal friendship of Queen Elizabeth; and in the church-yard is the tomb of John Partridge, astrologer and almanac compiler, who was bred a shoemaker, and became sworn physician to Charles II. There is an ancient house here, said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell. It was occupied part of the last century by Edward Colston, Esq., who, during his life-time, expended upwards of £70,000 in supporting charitable institutions. Distance from London, 6½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, including East-Sheen, 1748; in 1831, 2698. A. P., £14,210.

MORTON, a parish in Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 10s. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patrons, the Turbutt family and St John's college, Cambridge, alternately. Distance from Alfreton, 3¼ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, including Brockinfield, 501. A. P., £2,675.

MORTON, a parish in Aveland wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Haconby in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a small endowment for educating poor children. Distance from Bourne, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 603; in 1831, 842. A. P., £3,578.

MORTON, an extra-parochial liberty in Boothby-Graffo wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 5; in 1821, 9. A. P. not returned.

MORTON, a hamlet in Gainsborough parish, co. of Lincoln. Distance from Gainsborough, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 543. A. P., £2,280.

MORTON, a township in Ainderby-Steeple parish, N. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Northallerton, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 258. A. P., £1,988.

MORTON, a township in Ormsby parish, N. R. of the co. of York, 4½ m. N.E. from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 26. A. P., £868.

MORTON-ABBOTS, or **ABBOTS-MORTON**, a parish in the lower division of Blackenhurst hundred, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory

in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Distance from Alcester, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 233. A. P., £1,563.

MORTON-BAGGOTT, a parish in Alcester division, hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £6. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, J. Horseley, Esq. Distance from Henley-in-Arden, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,297.

MORTON (EAST), a township in Dalton-le-Dale parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $\frac{8}{10}$ m. E. N.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 98. A. P., £1,006.

MORTON (EAST AND WEST), two hamlets forming a township in Bingley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.E. from Keighley. Pop., in 1801, 838; in 1831, 1219. A. P., £3,831.

MORTON-FOLIAT. See CASTLE-MORTON.

MORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Eynesford hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 14s. 7d., returned at £123. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Le Grya. Distance from Recpham, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 169. A. P., £595.

MORTON-GRANGE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 6 m. N.N.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 295. A. P., £583.

MORTON-JEFFRIES, a parish in Radlow hundred, co. of Hereford, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, returned at £37. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Distance from Bromyard, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 46. A. P., £770.

MORTON-MORRELL, a parish in the Warwick division of Kington hundred, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, returned at £53. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, the king. Distance from Kington, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 298. A. P., £2,223.

MORTON (NORTH), a parish in Moreton hundred, co. of Berks, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 17s. 8d., returned at £70. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archdeacon of Berkshire. The rectory of this parish, rated at £16 13s. 4d., is annexed to the archdeaconry of Berkshire, which is rated at £54 18s. 6d., and in the patronage of the king. Distance from Wallingford, $\frac{4}{10}$ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 362. A. P., £1,960.

MORTON-PINKNEY, a parish in Greens-Norton hundred, co. of Northampton, a curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £40, returned at £130. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Oriel college, Oxford. Distance from Towcester, 8 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 581. A. P., £3,177.

MORTON (SOUTH), a parish in Moreton hundred, co. of Berks, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12

15s. 5d., returned at £139. Church ded. to St John. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Magdalene-hall, Oxford. Distance from Wallingford, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 410. A. P., £2,270.

MORTON-TYNEMOUTH, a township in Gainsford parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $\frac{6}{10}$ m. N.W.W. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 19. A. P., £597.

MORVAH, a parish in Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, a curacy to the vicarage of Madern, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, returned at £50. Patron, the vicar of Madern. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Penzance, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 377. A. P., £775.

MORVAL, a parish in West hundred, co. of Cornwall, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 14s. 9d. Church ded. to St Wenn. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from East Looe, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 644. A. P., £3,910.

MORVILL, a parish in Stottesden hundred, co. of Salop, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, returned at £60. Church ded. to St Gregory. Patron, in 1829, — Weaver, Esq. Distance from Bridgenorth, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 397. A. P., £6,588.

MORWICK WITH SCHOLES, a township in Barwick-in-Elmet parish, W.R. of the co. of York, $\frac{6}{10}$ m. N.E.E. from Leeds. Returns with the parish.

MOSBOROUGH, a township in Eckington parish, co. of Derby, 8 m. N.N.E. from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1821, 818. A. P. with the parish.

MOSELEY, a hamlet in Bushbury parish, co. of Stafford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. from Wolverhampton.

MOSELEY, a chapelry in Bromsgrove parish, co. of Worcester, a curacy to the vicarage of Bromsgrove, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, returned at £75 3s. 10d. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Bromsgrove. Distance from Birmingham, 2 m. S. Returns with the parish.

MOSELEY, a chapelry in Ashton-under-Lyne parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, a curacy to the rectory of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £75. Patron, the rector of Ashton-under-Lyne. This is a large manufacturing village, situated on the road to Huddersfield, $\frac{9}{10}$ m. E. from Manchester. Returns with those of the parish.

MOSS, a township in Campsall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N.W. from Thorne. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 269. A. P., £2,569.

MOSSER, a chapelry in Brigham parish, co. of Cumberland, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £54. Chapel ded. to St Philip. Patron, in 1829, earl of Lonsdale. Distance from Cockermouth, $\frac{4}{10}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 94. A. P., £746.

MOSS-SIDE, a township in Manchester parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. S. from Manchester. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,505.

MOSTERTON, a parish in Beaminster-Fo-

rum and Redhone hundred, Bridport division of the co. of Dorset, a curacy to the rectory of South Perrot, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Patron, the rector of South Perrot. Distance from Beaminster, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 303. A. P., £1,717.

MOSTON, a township in St Mary parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. N.W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 17. A. P., £673.

MOSTON, a township in Warmingham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. N.W. from Sandbach. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 184. A. P., £1,247.

MOSTYN, a township in Whiteford parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, situated on the estuary of the Dee, in a coal and mining district. It occupies about a fourth part of the parish, with which pop. and property is returned.

MOTCOMBE, a parish in Gillingham liberty, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Gillingham. Distance from Shaftsbury, 1½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1405. A. P., £8,078.

MOTHERBY WITH GILL, a township in Greystock parish, co. of Cumberland, 6½ m. W.S.W. from Penrith. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 115. A. P., not returned separately.

MOTTENDEN, or **MODINDEN**, in Headcorn parish, co. of Kent; the site of a priory of Trinitarian friars, founded 1224 by Sir Michael de Ponynges, Knt., ded. to the Holy Trinity. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £60 13s. per annum.

MOTTESTON, a parish in the hundred of West Medina liberty, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Shorewell, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patroness, in 1829, Lady St J. Mildmay. Distance from Yarmouth, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 142. A. P., £1,227.

MOTTINGHAM, a hamlet in Eltham parish, co. of Kent. Distance from St Paul's, London, 8½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,622.

MOTTISFONT, a parish in Thorngate hundred, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 18s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. O. D. St John. Distance from Romsey, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 505. A. P., £2,589.

MOTTRAM (St Andrew), a township in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. N.N.W. from Macclesfield. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 387. A. P., £2,652.

MOTTRAM IN LONGDEN-DALE, a parish and township in Macclesfield hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, an impropriated rectory and a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated, the former at £32 3s. 9d., the latter certified at £20. The church—of immemorial antiquity—is ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of Chester. Mottram stands on an eminence

in the Dale, a little to the N. of the Mersey, and from the steepness of the ascent is somewhat difficult of access. It consists of one long and well-paved street, the houses, built of a thick flag-stone and covered with heavy slates of nearly the same quality. Here are extensive manufactories for cotton and woollen goods, paper, and machinery for printing calico, and for smelting iron ore, which abounds in the western part of the parish; coal is also abundant. Fairs are held April 27th, and October 31st. Here are a place of worship for the Independents and another for the Wesleyan Methodists. Here are a free grammar school with an endowment, and a parochial school, in which are four hundred scholars, with a subscription library. Distance from Stockport, 7 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 948, of the entire parish 6234; in 1831, of the former 2144, of the latter 15,536. A. P., of the township, £2,349, of the entire parish, £17,170.

MOULDSWORTH, a township in Tarrin parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 9 m. N.E. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 180. A. P., £1,433.

MOULSFORD, a parish in Moreton hundred, co. of Berks, a curacy to the vicarage of Cholsey, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the vicar of Cholsey. Distance from Wallingford, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 169. A. P., £1,357.

MOULSOE, a parish in Newport hundred, co. of Buckingham, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Northampton. Here is a free school with a small endowment. Distance from Newport-Pagnel, 3 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 303. A. P., £2,014.

MOULSEY (EAST), a parish in Elmbridge hundred, co. of Surrey, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Patrons, the master and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Here is a school endowed for teaching 12 poor children, and three almshouses of unknown origin. Distance from Walton-upon-Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 462; in 1831, 546. A. P., £2,350.

MOULSEY (WEST), a parish in Elmbridge hundred, co. of Surrey, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Hibbert Binney, D.D. The Thames bounds this parish on the north, and the Mole on the east. Distance from Walton-upon-Thames, 2½ m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 441. A. P., £1,364.

MOULTON, a township in Davenham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. S. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 243. A. P., £901.

MOULTON, a parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln, a discharged vicarage with that of Moulton, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £26 13s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Mr Johnson. There is here a

place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school liberally endowed. Distance from Holbeach, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 1228; in 1831, 1850. A. P., £12,580.

MOULTON, a parish in Walsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, a discharged vicarage with that of Tunstall, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £115 18s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Anguish. Distance from Acle, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,748.

MOULTON, a parish in Spelhoe hundred, co. of Northampton, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £14 3s. 9d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Mostyn. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Northampton, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, including the liberty of Moulton-Park and part of Murcott, 843; in 1831, 1334. A. P., £4,742.

MOULTON, a parish in Risbridge hundred, co. of Suffolk, a rectory and vicarage, both peculiars in the dio. of Canterbury, the former rated at £13 6s. 8d., the latter at £4 7s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the master and fellows of Christ's college, Cambridge. Distance from Newmarket, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 366. A. P., £1,542.

MOULTON, a township in Middleton-Tyas parish, N. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. N.E. from Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 190. A. P., £3,730.

MOULTON-CHAPEL, a chapelry in Moulton parish, co. of Lincoln, a curacy to the vicarage of Moulton, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £46. Patron, the vicar of Moulton. Returns with the parish.

MOULTON ST MICHAEL, a parish in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, W. Chute, Esq. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 3 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, including Little Moulton, 354; in 1831, 447. A. P., £1,124.

MOULTON, a parish in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 3s. 1½d. The church—which was in ruins—was ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, S. Webster, Esq. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 3 m. W.S.W. Returns with Moulton-St-Michael.

MOULTON PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in Spelhoe hundred, co. of Northampton, from which it is distant 3 m. N.N.E. Returns with the parish of Moulton.

MOUNT-BUES, a parish in Lexden hundred, co. of Essex, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Distance from Halstead, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 262. A. P., £1,910.

MOUNTFIELD, a parish in Netherfield hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chester, rated at £5 13s. 4d., re-

turned at £143. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the duke of Dorset. Distance from Robert's Bridge, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 668. A. P., £2,102.

MOUNT-GRACE, in East-Harlesey parish, N. R. of the co. of York, the site of a Carthusian priory—founded and endowed about 1396, by Thomas de Holland, duke of Surrey—ded. to the blessed Virgin and St Nicholas. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £382 5s. 11d. Of the buildings, especially of the church, there are still considerable remains. Distance from North-Aillerton, 5½ m. N.E. by N.

MOUNTHEALY, a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 2½ m. E.S.E. from Rothbury. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 47. A. P., with that of the parish.

MOUNTNESSING, a parish in Chelmsford hundred, co. of Essex, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £11, returned at £77 6s. 4d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, F. B. Bramston, Esq. Here is a school endowed for teaching poor children. Distance from Ingatestone, 2 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 881; in 1831, 796. A. P., £7,066.

MOUNTON, a parish in Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £1, returned at £110. Patron, in 1829, Mr Lloyd. Distance from Chepstow, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 58. A. P., £376.

MOUNTON, a parish in Narbeth hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, a chapelry to the rectory of Narbeth. Distance from Narbeth, 2 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 41. A. P., £161.

MOUNT-SORRELL, a market-town and chapelry, partly in Rothley parish, but chiefly in that of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. of Leicester, a curacy to the vicarage of Barrow, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Patron, the vicar of Barrow. This small town is rather romantically situated amidst rocks of red granite, interspersed with cultivated fields. It consists principally of one street, paved with red granite, the houses being built of the same material, extending three quarters of a mile along the high-road. The principal manufactures are net lace and worsted hose. The quarrying of granite for the repairing of the public roads, affords employment to a number of the inhabitants. The market-day is Monday; and there is an annual fair on the 29th of July. In addition to the common manorial courts, a court of pleas is held here every three weeks for the recovery of small debts. A small market-house has been erected here by Sir John Danvers, who, to make room for it, removed a very curious ancient cross into his own ground. Here, too, there is an old and narrow stone-bridge over the Soar, and on the hill which overlooks both the town and the river, stood a castle of great strength, which was razed to the ground by Henry III. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Unitarians, a free school for 12 boys, and several charitable benefactions.

Distance from Leicester, 7½ m. N.; from London, 105 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1233; in 1831, 1602. A. P., £2,351.

MOUSON, a township in Bamboorough parish, co. of Northumberland, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 65. A. P. with the parish.

MOWSLEY, a chapelry in Knaptoft parish, co. of Leicester, a curacy to the rectory of Knaptoft, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Knaptoft. Distance from Market-Harborough, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,580.

MOXBY, a hamlet in Marton-in-the-Forest parish, N. R. of the co. of York. Here was a Benedictine nunnery.

MOXHALL, a hamlet in Whishaw parish, co. of Warwick, 4½ m. N.W. from Coleshill. Returns with those of the parish.

MOYE. See **BEAUMONT**, Essex.

MOYLGROVE, a parish in Cemaes hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's. Patron, the king. Distance from Cardigan, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 419. A. P., £1,053.

MUCHELNEY, a parish in Pitney hundred, co. of Somerset, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10, returned at £70. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, Henry Trip, Esq. Here was a monastery of Benedictines, founded in 939 by King Ethelstan to the honour of St Peter and St Paul. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £498 16s. 3d. Distance from Langport, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 310. A. P., £3,197.

MUCKING, a parish in Barstable hundred, co. of Essex, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £10. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St Paul's. Distance from Horn-don-on-the-Hill, 2 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 212. A. P., £2,275.

MUCKLEFORD. See **BRADFORD PEVEREL**.

MUCKLESTON, a parish, partly in Bradford North hundred, co. of Salop, and partly in the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £20 3s. 9d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, E. Mainwaring, Esq. Here are a number of bequests for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Drayton-in-Hales, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 928; in 1831, 1854. A. P., £10,122.

MUCKLEWICK, a township in Hyasington parish, co. of Salop. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 69. A. P. with the parish.

MUCKTON, a parish in the Wold division of Louth-Eske hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 8s. 6½d., returned at £124. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patron, in 1829, M. B. Lister, Esq. Distance from Louth, 6½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 81½; in 1831, 118. A. P., £1,386.

MUDFORD, a parish in Stone hundred,

co. of Somerset, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 4s. 9½d., returned at £142 7s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Wells. Distance from Yeovil, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 422. A. P., £4,398.

MUGGINTON, a parish in Appletree hundred, co. of Derby, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, S. Chandos Pole, Esq. Here is a free school for 21 children. Distance from Derby, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 491. A. P., £4,696.

MUGGLESWICK, a parochial chapelry in the west division of Chester ward, co. palatine of Durham, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, certified at £15 8s. 8d., returned at £67. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the rector of Edmondbyers. The Derwent bounds this parish on the N., along the bank of which lies a range of hills in which are some rich veins of lead, containing silver in considerable quantity. Distance from Walsingham, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,745.

MUKER, a chapelry in Grinton parish, N. R. of the co. of York, a curacy to the vicarage of Grinton in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £8 6s. 8d., returned at £96 6s. 8d. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Grinton. The town is irregularly built, and by custom has a small market on Wednesday, with a fair the Wednesday before old Christmas day. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Askrigg, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 1119; in 1831, 1247. A. P., £4,634.

MULBARTON, a parish in Humbleyard hundred, co. of Norfolk, a rectory with that of Kenningham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, in 1829, John Steward, Esq. Distance from Norwich, 5½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 523. A. P. not returned separately.

MULLION, a parish in Kerrier hundred, co. of Cornwall, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 4s. 4d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Melan. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. In this parish is Kynan's Cove, formed by overhanging rocks of an immense height and so disposed as to open a fine natural arch into a kind of grotto. The rocks are composed of serpentine, varying in colour internally, but externally of a dark green with veins of light green, white, and scarlet. Distance from Helstone, 6½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 529; in 1831, 793. A. P., £2,478.

MULWITH. See **NEWAY**.

MUMBY, a parish in the Marsh division of Calceworth hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 12s. 3d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Alford, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 619. A. P., £4,418.

MUNCASTER WITH BIRKBY, a parochial

chapelry in Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £10, returned at £40 14s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Muncaster. Here is a school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 657. A. P., £2,576. See RAVENGLASS.

MUNDEN (GREAT), a parish in Broadwater hundred, co. of Hertford, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £21 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the king. Distance from Puckeridge, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 550. A. P., £2,893.

MUNDEN (LITTLE), a parish in Broadwater hundred, co. of Hertford, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, F. R. Reynolds. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school on the national plan supported by subscription. Distance from Puckeridge, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 521. A. P., £2,292.

MUNDESLEY, a parish in North Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 9s. 9d., returned at £149 1s. 3d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Distance from North Walsham, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 436. A. P., £900.

MUNDFORD, a parish in Grimshoe hundred, co. of Norfolk, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 17s. 6d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patroness, Mrs Newcome. Distance from Brandon-Ferry, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 414. A. P., £1,088.

MUNDHAM, a parish, comprising the united parishes of St Ethelbert and St Peter, in Loddon hundred, co. of Norfolk, two curacies in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the corporation of Norwich. Distance from Bungay, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 314. A. P., £2,759.

MUNDHAM (NORTH), a parish in Box and Stockbridge hundred, rape of Chichester, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 0s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, W. Brereton, Esq. Distance from Chichester, 2½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 467. A. P., £3,670.

MUNDON, a parish in Dengie hundred, co. of Essex, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Distance from Maldon, 4 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 273. A. P., £4,301.

MUNGRIS-DALE, a chapelry in Greystock parish, co. of Cumberland, a curacy to the rectory of Greystock, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £5 14s. 11d., returned at £70. Patron, the rector of Greystock. Distance from Keswick, 8½ m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,406.

MUNSLEY, a parish in Radlow hundred, co. of Hereford, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patrons, in 1829, Thomas L. Jones, &c. Distance from Ledbury, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 178. A. P., £1,494.

MUNSLow, a hundred in the southern division of the co. of Salop, bordering upon Herefordshire, comprises 27 parishes, and in 1831 contained a population of 10,347 souls.

MUNSLow, a parish in Munslow hundred, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £21 15s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1831, the Rev. R. Powell. Distance from Ludlow, 11 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 610; in 1831, 680. A. P., £3,625.

MUNWORTH. See CUDWORTH.

MURCAT. See FENCOAT.

MURCOTT, a hamlet in Long Buskby parish, co. of Oxford, 5 m. N.N.E. from Daventry.

MURSLEY WITH SALDEN, a parish in Cottesloe hundred, co. of Buckingham, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Say. Distance from Winslow, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 495. A. P., £3,663.

MURRAH. See BERRIER.

MURSTON, a parish in Milton hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10 14s. 2d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Distance from Milton, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,705.

MURTON, or MOOR-TOWN, a township in Lamplugh parish, co. of Cumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. from Whitehaven.

MURTON, a township in Bongate or St Michael parish, co. of Westmoreland. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Appleby, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 193. A. P., with that of the parish.

MURTON, or MOORTOWN, a township in Tynemouth parish, co. of Northumberland. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from North Shields, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 451. A. P., £3,260.

MURTON, a township in Osbaldwick parish, N. R. of the co. of York, 3 m. N.E. from York. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 156. A. P., £2,928.

MUSBURY, a parish in Axminster hundred, co. of Devon, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 11s. 6d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Tucker. Distance from Colyton, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 418. A. P., £4,706.

MUSBURY, a township in Bury parish, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S.W. from Haslingden. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 1231. A. P., £1,299.

MUSCOATES WITH EAST NESS, a town

ship in Kirkdale parish, N. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. E.S.E. from Helmsley. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 100. A. P., £828.

MUSCOTT, a hamlet in Norton parish, co. of Northampton, 5 m. N.E. from Daventry. Returns with the parish.

MUSGRAVE (GREAT), a parish in East ward, co. of Westmoreland, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £16 1s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Theobald. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Distance from Brough, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,547.

MUSGRAVE (LITTLE), a township in Crosby-Garret parish, co. of Westmoreland, 3 m. W.S.W. from Brough. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 75. A. P., £678.

MUSKHAM (NORTH), a parish in the N. division of Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham, a discharged vicarage in two mediocities, the first a peculiar of Southwell, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, the prebendary of North Muskham, in the collegiate church of Southwell.—The second, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £8 19s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Portland. The prebend of North Muskham is rated at £32 5s. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. There died here, in 1805, a singular character of the name of Waas, who, 30 years previous to his decease, made a vow never to step out of his own house on any account, which, notwithstanding the often-repeated entreaties of his friends, he religiously observed. Distance from Newark, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 681. A. P., £3,694.

MUSKHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the N. division of Thurgarton wapentake, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of Southwell, rated at £4, returned at £57. The prebend of South Muskham is rated at £13 4s. 7d. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. Patron, the prebendary of South Muskham, in the college church of Southwell. Distance from Newark, 2½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 261. A. P., £4,083.

MUSTON, a parish in Framland hundred, co. of Leicester, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 13s. 1½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the king. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Grantham, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,893.

MUSTON, a parish in Diekering wapentake, E. R. of the co. of York, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, H. Osbaldeston, Esq. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Scarborough, 6½ m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 382. A. P., £3,840.

MUSSWELL HILL, a hamlet in St James's parish, Clerkenwell, co. of Middlesex. It stands on a considerable eminence about a mile to the N. of Highgate. There are numerous

villas surrounded with gardens and pleasure grounds. Returns with the parish.

MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND, a hundred in the co. of Suffolk. It lies in the northern part of the county, comprises 25 parishes, and, in 1831, contained a resident population of 15,255 souls.

MUTFORD, a parish in Mutford and Lothingland hundred, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Bamby, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Distance from Beccles, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 373.

MUXBEAR, a chapelry in Halberton parish, co. of Devon, a curacy to the vicarage of Halberton, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Halberton. Returns with the parish.

MYDRIM, a parish in Derllys hundred, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 10s., returned at £73 10s. Distance from Llancharn, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 605; in 1831, 983. A. P., £3,151.

MYERSCOUGH, a township in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Distance from Garstang, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 510. A. P., £5,016.

MYLOR, a parish in the east division of Kerrier hundred, a vicarage with that of Mabe, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 15s. Church ded. to St Melor. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Distance from Penryn, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1665; in 1831, 2647. A. P., £6,724.

MYNACHTY, a hamlet in Llan-y-Crwyys parish, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 m. E. from Lampeter. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 148. A. P., £439.

MYNYDDMAEN, a hamlet in Mynyddswyn parish, co. of Monmouth. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 942. A. P. with that of the parish.

MYNYDDSWYN, a parish in Wentloog hundred, co. of Monmouth, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £15. Church ded. to St Tyder. Patron, the bishop of Llandaff. Distance from Newport, 9½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1542; in 1831, 5035. A. P., £8,774.

MYTHE, an extra-parochial district in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester. Pop., in 1811, 15; in 1821, 14.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE, a parish in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of the co. of York, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £6. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the archbishop of York. This place is remarkable as the scene, in 1319, of a battle between the Scots, and the English headed by Melton archbishop of York, in which the latter were defeated with immense slaughter. Distance from Borough-bridge, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 147. A. P., £4,430.

N

NABURN, a township and chapelry in Acastir-Malbis parish, E. R. of Yorkshire. Living, a perpetual curacy with the rectory of St Dennis at York, in the archd. and dio. of York. Patron, in 1829, the lord-chancellor, and another alternately. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 425. A. P., £3414.

NACKINGTON, a parish in Bridge and Pitham hundred, lathe of St Augustine, Kent, 2 m. S. from Canterbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £62 18s. 10d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1858.

NACTON, a parish in Colneis hundred, Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. from Ipswich. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Levington, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 7s. 1d. Patron, E. Vernon, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 555. A. P., £2065.

NAFFERTON, a parish in Dickerling wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. E.N.E. from Great Driffield, comprising the townships of Wansford and Nafferton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £13 15s. 4d., returned at £97 19s. 8d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 1099; in 1831, 1184. A. P., £7456.

NAFFERTON, a township in Ovingham parish, Northumberlandshire, said to have been occupied by banditti in the reign of Henry VI. Here is an extensive colliery. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 60.

NAFFORD, reckoned as part of Eckington parish, Worcestershire.

NAILSBOURNE, in the parish of Kingston, Somersetshire.

NAILSEA, a parish in Portbury hundred, Somersetshire, 9½ m. W.S.W. from Bristol. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Wraxall, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells. Patron, in 1829, J. Vaughan, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The manufacture of crown-glass is carried on here upon a large scale, and there are extensive coal-works. Pop., in 1801, 1093; in 1831, 2114. A. P., £4972.

NAILSTON, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, Leicestershire, 3 m. N.N.E. from Market-Bosworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £24 9s. 9½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. This parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, for the recovery of debts under £2. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelry of Normanton-le-heath, 692; in 1831, 637. A. P., £2661.

NAILSWORTH, a hamlet partly in Minchinhampton parish, but chiefly in that of Avening, Gloucestershire.

NANERY, a hamlet in Market-Bosworth parish, Leicestershire.

NANNERCH, a parish and hamlet in Rhudellan hundred, Flintshire, North Wales. Living, a discharged rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £9 8s. 1½d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 384. A. P., £1048.

NANTCYNLLO, a parish in Penarth hundred, Cardiganshire, South Wales, 8 m. N.W. from Lampeter. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 13s. 4d., returned at £71 19s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of St David's.

NANTDDU, a parish and hamlet in Pen-Celli hundred, Brecknockshire, South Wales, on the eastern bank of the river Taf-faur. Living, a chapelry in Cantref parish, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £2, and returned at £52 10s. Patron, the rector of Cantref. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 102. A. P., £396.

NANTFORD, a township in Castle-Caerinion parish, Montgomeryshire, North Wales.

NANTGLYN, a parish in Isaled hundred, Derbyshire, North Wales, 4 m. S.W. from Donbigh. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £4 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 345. A. P., £1161.

NANTMEL, a parish in Rhayadri hundred, Radnorshire, South Wales, 5 m. S.E. from Rhayadri, comprising the townships of Coidglassion, with Maesgwina, Gwastedinfawr, and Vainor. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £11 17s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 1221; in 1831, 1294. A. P., £5079.

NANTMOR, a hamlet in Bedd-gelert parish, Merionethshire, South Wales.

NANTON, a small hamlet near Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire.

NANTWICH, a hundred south of Cheshire, bordering on Shropshire, containing 13 parishes, 2 chapelries, and 58 townships.

NANTWICH, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and county, 21 m. S.E. by E. from Cheshire, and 164 m. N.W. from London, on the banks of the river Weaver. The town consists of three principal streets, and the houses are handsomely built. It is governed by constables, the lord of the manor holding a court-baron, with power of attaching the body or goods for debts under £10. The

Inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries out of the town. The chief trade of this town is in salt, cheese, shoes, and cotton goods. The salt springs are 30 miles from the sea, on the banks of the river. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 26th, 2d Tuesday in June, September 24th, and December 4th. The living is a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £37 3s. 4d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, Lord Crewe. The church, ded. to St Mary and St Nicholas, is an elegant cruciform edifice with a semicircular choir. The grammar school was endowed in 1611. There are likewise two schools and almshouses founded by Sir R. Wilbraham and different branches of his family. In 1458 and 1583, the town of Nantwich was nearly consumed by fire, and was rebuilt by subscription. In June 1604 the plague broke out, and raged till March 1605. It was the only town in Cheshire which uniformly adhered to the parliamentary party, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles II. The widow of Milton resided here for several years previous to her decease, which took place in 1726. Pop., in 1801, 3714; in 1831, 5357. A. P., £9,153.

NANT-Y-BAI, a denomination in the township of Rhaidir Abbot, Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn parish, Carmarthenshire, South Wales. Living, a perpetual curacy returned at £4 15s. per annum. Patron, the Hon. Lord Cawdor.

NAPPA, a township in Gisbourn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 43. A. P., £748.

NAPPA-SCAR, a hamlet in the township of Arkrigg, Aysgarth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Knightlow hundred, Warwickshire, 3 m. E. S.E. from Southam. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9 14s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 787; in 1831, 833. A. P., £7,429.

NARBERTH, a market-town and parish consisting of 2 townships, north and south, in Narberth hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 12 m. N. by E. from Pembroke, and 255 m. W. by N. from London. This town is governed by one of the constables of the hundred, assisted by constables elected at the manorial courts-leet. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, March 21st, June 4th, July 5th, Aug. 10th, Sept. 26th, and Dec. 11th. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £25 10s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 1531; in 1831, 2569. A. P., £4,466.

NARBOROUGH, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, Leicestershire, 5½ m. S.W. by S. from Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £26 14s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, T. Pares, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 541; in 1831, 792. A. P., £3,011.

NARBOROUGH, or **NARBURGH**, a parish in South Greenhoe hundred, Norfolk, 5½

m. N.W. by W. from Swaffham. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Narford, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 10s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Spelman. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 300. A. P., £2,453.

NARFORD, a parish in the above hundred and co., 5 m. N.W. from Swaffham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Narburgh, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Spelman. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,118.

NASEBY, or **NAVESBY**, a parish in Gullsborough hundred, Northamptonshire, 12 m. N.N.W. from Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8. Patron, the king, by lapse. Church ded. to All Saints. In 1645, a desperate battle was fought here betwixt the parliamentarians and the royalists, in which the latter were defeated. Pop., in 1801, 538; in 1831, 707. A. P., £1,699.

NASH, a township in Burford parish, Shropshire. Pop. returned with Tilsop and Weston.

NASH, a hamlet in Whaddon parish, Buckinghamshire. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 377. A. P., £1,369.

NASH, an extra-parochial in Cowbridge hundred, Glamorganshire, South Wales. Pop., in 1821, 8; in 1831, 9.

NASH, a parish in Castle-Martin hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 1½ m. N.E. from Pembroke. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 12s. 8½d., returned at £78 15s. 3d. per annum. Patron, — Evans, Esq. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Upton, 121; in 1831, 139. A. P., £767.

NASH, a joint township with Rodd and Little in Prestelgne parish, Herefordshire.

NASH, a parish in Caldicott hundred, Monmouthshire, 3½ m. S. by E. from Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9 15s., and returned at £75 14s. 8d. Patron, Eton college. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 213. A. P., £4,048.

NASH, a hamlet in Leeds parish, Kent.

NASH, a hamlet in Beaminster parish, Dorsetshire.

NASING, a parish in Waltham hundred, Essex, 4½ m. N.W. by N. from Epping. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14 5s. 5d., and returned at £34 15s. 2d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 658; in 1831, 757. A. P., £6,311.

NASPE, in Bishop's Tachbrook parish, Warwickshire.

NASSABURGH, or **PETERBOROUGH**, a hundred at the northern extremity of Northamptonshire, containing 19 parishes, 2 chapelries, and 13 hamlets.

NASSINGTON, a parish in Wilbybrook

hundred, Northamptonshire, 2½ m. S.S.W. from Wandsford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Lincoln, exempt from visitation, rated at £7 13s. 4d., returned at £143 9s. 3d. Patron, the prebendary of Nassington in Lincoln cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 601. A. P., £2,368.

NATEBY, a township in Kirby-Stephen parish, Westmorelandshire, 1½ m. S.W. from Kirby-Stephen. It is within two miles of a lofty fell called the Nine standards, from some stones being set up there to mark the boundaries of Westmorelandshire and Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 136. A. P., £968.

NATEBY, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 232. A. P., £2,142.

NATELY-SCURES, a parish in Basingstoke hundred, Southamptonshire, 4½ m. E. from Basingstoke. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £5 10s. 10d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dorchester. Church ded. to St Swithin. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 245. A. P., £1,029.

NATELY (UPPER), a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. W. by N. from Odham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Basingstoke vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Stephen. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 153. A. P., £1,244.

NATEWOOD, in Longbridge hundred, Sussex. Returned, upon inquisition, in 1579, as a borough within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

NATLAND, a township and chapelry in Kirby, in Kendal parish, Westmorelandshire, 2½ m. S.W. from Kendal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at 15s., returned at £114 8s. Patron, the vicar of Kendal. Here is a school endowed with £40 per annum. Numerous antiquities have been found, denoting this place to have been a Roman station. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,959.

NATTON, a joint township with Fiddington, in Ashchurch parish, Gloucestershire. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 172. A. P., £2,027.

NAUGHTON, a parish in Cosford hundred, Suffolk, 2 m. E. from Bildeston. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 15s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Edge. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 184. A. P., £854.

NAUNTON, a hamlet in Winchcombe parish, Gloucestershire.

NAUNTON, a hamlet in Cheltenham parish, Gloucestershire.

NAUNTON, a parish in the lower division of Slaughter hundred, Gloucestershire, 6 m. W.S.W. from Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of

Worcester. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 531. A. P., £2,637.

NAUNTON, a hamlet in Tewksbury parish, Gloucestershire.

NAUNTON-BEAUCHAMP*, a parish in the upper division of Pershore hundred, Worcestershire, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Pershore. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £15, and returned at £112 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 149. A. P., £1,092.

NAVENBY, a parish in Boothby-Graffo wapentake, Lincolnshire. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 10s. Patron, Christ's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter. Fairs for horses, Welsh sheep, and swine, are held here, Aug. 18th and Oct. 17th. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 778. A. P., £3,574.

NAVESTOCK, a parish in Ongar hundred, Essex, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of London, rated at £13 3s. 9d. Patron, Trinity college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Thomas the Apostle. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 852. A. P., £6,751.

NAVISFORD, a hundred, E. of Northamptonshire, containing 7 parishes.

NAWARD-CASTLE, or NAWORTH, a township in Brampton parish, Cumberlandshire, 13 m. E. from Carlisle. The castle stands in a fine park, and is a spacious quadrangular edifice. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 405.

NAWTON, a township in Kirkdale parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 337. A. P., £1,235.

NAYLAND, or NEYLAND, a small market-town and parish in Babergh hundred, Suffolk, 16 m. W.S.W. from Ipswich; 57 m. N.E. from London. The principal trade of the town is in flour. The market is on Friday, and a fair for horses and cattle on Oct. 2d. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Stoke vicarage, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, returned at £110. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Rowley, Bart. Here are a national and Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 881; in 1831, 1047. A. P., £2,134.

NEAL-HOUSE, in Thursby parish, Cumberlandshire.

NEAGH (THE), a river in Denbighshire, falling into the Conway 6 m. below Llanrwst.

NEANTHEAD, a hamlet in Aldstone Moor parish, Cumberlandshire, principally inhabited by miners who work in the lead-mines here.

NEASHAM, or NYSUM, a township in Hurworth parish, Durham, on the northern bank of the Tees, over which, at this spot, are a ferry and a ford. An ancient custom takes place here on the bishop of Durham's first entering the county, when the river is fordable, the lord of Sockburn meets the bishop and presents him with a sword, as an emblem of his temporal power; the bishop accepts the

sword and immediately returns it, expressing his hope that the lord of Sockburn may long enjoy his privileges as lord of the manor. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,789.

NEATH, a market-town, borough, and parish, in Neath hundred, Glamorganshire, South Wales, on the eastern banks of the Neath, 32 m. W.N.W. from Llandaff, and 198 m. W. from London. The corporation consists of a portreeve, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and capital burgesses. The quarter-sessions are held here once in each year, a court of pleas monthly, and courts leet in May and at Michaelmas. The town is in a flourishing state of trade, and great improvements are making in the navigation of the river without imposing a tax upon shipping. A canal from Abernaut to Briton-Ferry, giving access to the shipping states from the collieries, has been completed at an expense of £40,000, defrayed by G. Tenant, Esq. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses but indifferently built. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Trinity Thursday, July 31st, and September 12th. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £16 2s. 3½d. Patron, the marquess of Bute. Pop., in 1801, 2502; in 1831, 4043. A. P., £8,779.

NEATH (THE), a river in Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, falling into the Bristol channel near Coydfrank forest.

NEATHAM, an extra-parochial in Alton hundred, Southamptonshire. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 107. A. P., £1,236.

NEATISHEAD, or **NERESHEAD**, a parish in Tunstead hundred, Norfolkshire, 5½ m. E. by S. from Coltishall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 13s. 1½d., returned at £132 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 646. A. P., £1,827.

NECTON, a parish in the S. division of Greenhoe hundred, Norfolkshire, 3½ m. E. from Swaffham. The livings are a rectory and a vicarage, consolidated and annexed to Holme-Hale rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, the former rated at £8 6s. 8d., the latter at £8 1s. 8d. Patronage with Holmdale rectory. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 663; in 1831, 996. A. P., £4,190.

NEDGING, a parish in Cosford hundred, Suffolk, 1 m. S.S.E. from Bildeston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 12s. 1½d. Patron, the Rev. W. Edge. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 214. A. P., £867.

NEEDHAM, a parish in Earsham hundred, Norfolkshire. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £15, returned at £45 9s. Patron, in 1829, — Freston, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 341. A. P., £1,600.

NEEDHAM-MARKET, a market-town and chapelry in Barking parish, Suffolk, 7 m.

N.N.W. from Ipswich, and 74 m. N.E. from London. This town stands on low ground, near the river Stour; it is well-built, and contains several handsome houses. The market is on Wednesday. A fair on 28th of October. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Barking vicarage, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10, returned at £110. Patron, the rector of Barking. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1632. Here are almshouses for eight persons, founded by some unknown benefactor. Pop., in 1801, 1348; in 1831, 1466. A. P., £2,134.

NEEDINGWORTH, a hamlet in Holywell parish, Huntingdonshire.

NEEDLES, a cluster of rocks, 18 m. from Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

NEEDWOOD-FOREST, a district in the N. division of Offlow hundred, Staffordshire, formerly divided into five portions, and was extra-parochial; now it is included in the parishes to which it was allotted for inclosure, namely, Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, and Yoxhall. A considerable portion of it is still crown land, kept for the preservation of deer and game. It is superintended by a lieutenant, chief ranger, and other officers, who attend the wardmote for the forest, annually held here by the king's steward of the honour of Tutbury. A church, called Christ church in Needwood, was erected in 1809 by J. Hawkins, Esq. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed by George III. with 160 acres of the forest land. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop. returned with the several parishes to which it has been allotted.

NEEN-SAVAGE, a parish in Stottesden hundred, Shropshire, 13 m. S. by W. from Bridgenorth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £6. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a school endowed with £59 4s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 450. A. P., £2,504.

NEEN-SOLLARS, a parish in Overs hundred, Shropshire, 12 m. E. by S. from Ludlow. Living, a rectory with Milson curacy, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £13 9s. 9½d. Patron, Worcester college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 208. A. P., £1,917.

NEENTON, a parish in Stottesden hundred, Shropshire, 6½ m. S.W. by W. from Bridgenorth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 3s. 6½d., returned at £82 2s. 10d. Patrons, the inhabitants. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 120. A. P., £1,327.

NEVERN, or **NEVERN**, a parish in Cemase hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 2 m. E. from Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £8. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church is a fine old building, in the centre of a spacious cemetery. The area of this parish is

8000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 1283; in 1831, 1558. A. P., £4,992.

NEFYN, or **NEVIN**, a market-town and parish in Dinlleyn hundred, Carnarvonshire, North Wales. Edward, the Black Prince, constituted this place a free borough. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. of Llynn and dio. of Bangor, rated at £2 13s. 4d., and returned at £85 5s. It was on the plains of Nefyn that Edward I. commemorated his final conquest of Wales. Two miles from hence is the glen in which Vortigern and his family took refuge from their pursuers. The town, with that of Pwllheli, is contributory in returning a member to parliament. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, April 11th, Aug. 18th, and Oct. 20th. Pop., in 1801, 1028; in 1831, 1726. A. P., £1,279.

NEITHORPE, a hamlet in Banbury parish, Oxfordshire. Pop., in 1801, 1055; in 1831, 2069. A. P., £9,669.

NEN (**THE**), a river in Northamptonshire, falling into the Lincolnshire Washes.

NEMPNET, or **NEMENET-THRUWELL**, a parish in Keynsham hundred, Somersetshire, 8 m. N.E. from Axbridge. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Compton-Martin, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 225. A. P., £1,982.

NEOPARDY, a hamlet in Crediton parish, Devonshire.

NEOT'S (**STR**), a market-town and parish in Toseland hundred, Huntingdonshire, 9 m. S.S.W. from Huntingdon, and 56 m. N.N.W. from London. It is well-built, and consists of three principal streets, with a spacious market-place. The market, chiefly for corn, is on Thursday. Fairs, Saturday before the 3d Tuesday in January, old style, Holy Thursday, Corpus Christi, and Dec. 17th. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £147 10s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St Mary, is remarkable as a specimen of the most elegant architecture. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 1752; in 1831, 2617. A. P., £10,593.

NEOTT (**STR**), a parish in West hundred, Cornwall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Liskeard. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. G. Grylls. Pop., in 1801, 906; in 1831, 1424. A. P., £4,635.

NEPHOUSE, a hamlet in West Halton parish, Lincolnshire.

NEPICAR, or **NEPIKER**, a township in Wrotham parish, Kent.

NERCWYS, or **NERQUIS**, a chapelry in Mold parish, Flintshire, North Wales, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Mold. Living, a chapelry to the parish of Mold, not in charge, returned at £85 10s. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 470. A. P., £1,766.

NESBIT, a township in Monk-Heslton parish, Durham. Pop., in 1801, 5; in 1831, 10. A. P., £250.

NESBIT, a township in Doddington parish, 111.

Northumberlandshire. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 47. A. P., £630.

NESBIT, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberlandshire. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 39.

NESDEN, a hamlet in Wilsdon parish, Middlesex.

NESFIELD, a joint township with Langbar, in Ilkley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 206. A. P., £1,356.

NESS, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire, containing 13 parishes.

NESS, a township in Great Neston parish, Cheshire. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 480. A. P., £1,399.

NESS-CLIFF, or **NESS-LITTLE**, a chapelry in Great Ness parish, Shropshire. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Great Ness, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 242. A. P., £1,449.

NESS (**EAST**), a township in Stonegrave parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, returned with the parish of Kirkdale.

NESS (**GREAT**), a parish in Pimhill hundred, Shropshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Shrewsbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £9. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 531; in 1831, 608. A. P., £4,341.

NESS (**WEST**), a township in Stonegrave parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 59.

NESTON (**GREAT**), a market-town and parish in Wirral hundred, Cheshire, 11 m. N.W. from Chester, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from London, comprising the townships of Ledham, Leighton, Ness, Little Neston, Raby, Thornton-Mayow, and Willaston. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Feb. 2d, May 29th, and Sept. 29th, for cattle. A court leet and baron is held annually; petty-sessions, and a court for recovery of debt every month. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £11 5s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester. Church ded. to St Mary and St Helen. Here is a national school, and a savings' bank. Pop., in 1801, 3939; in 1831, 3518. A. P., £14,344.

NESTON (**LITTLE**), a township in the above parish. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 412. A. P., £1,520.

NEWICK, a township in Bainton parish, E. R. of Yorkshire.

NETHER-AVON, or **NETHERHAVEN**, a parish in Elstub and Everley hundred, Wiltshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Amesbury. Living, a discharged vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the prebendary of Nether-Avon, in Salisbury cathedral. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Chisenbury, 479; in 1831, 508. A. P., £2,739.

NETHERBURY, a parish in Beaminster

ster hundred, Dorsetshire, 2 m. S.S.W. from Beaminster, comprising the tythings of Atish, Bowood, Melpash, and Netherbury. Living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Beaminster and Mangerton; it is a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, and rated at £41 15s. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 1505; in 1831, 1942. A. P., £14,482.

NETHERBY, a township in Arthuret parish, Cumberlandshire. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 326. A. P., £2,456.

NETHERBY, a joint township with Kirby, in Kirby-Overblows parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,081.

NETHERCOT, a hamlet in Bourton-on-the-Water parish, Gloucestershire.

NETHERCOTE, a hamlet in Warkworth parish, Northamptonshire.

NETHERDALE, a hamlet in Bakewell parish, Derbyshire.

NETHER-EXE, a parish in Hayridge hundred, Devonshire, 5 m. N. by E. from Exeter. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Thorverton vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 10s., returned at £85. Patrons, in 1829, Sir T. D. Ackland and others. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,131.

NETHERFIELD, a hundred in the rape of Hastings, Sussex, containing 4 parishes.

NETHER-GRAVESHIP, a township in Kirby, in Kendal parish, Westmorelandshire. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 312. A. P., £1,953.

NETHER-HALL, a township in Cross-Canonby parish, Cumberlandshire. Pop. returned with that of Mary-Port.

NETHERMORE, a tything in Chippenham parish, Wiltshire.

NETHER-STAVELY, a township in Kirby-Kendal parish, Westmorelandshire. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,507.

NETHER-STOKE, a hamlet in Halstock parish, Dorsetshire.

NETHER-THORPE, a hamlet in Stavely parish, Derbyshire.

NETHER-THORPE, a hamlet in Benefield parish, Northamptonshire.

NETHERTON, a township in Bedlington parish, Durham. Pop., in 1801, 98.

NETHERTON, a township in Sephton parish, Lancashire. Pop., in 1821, 186; in 1831, 273.

NETHERTON, a township of Cropthorne parish, Worcestershire. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 129. A. P., £1,434.

NETHERTON-NORTH-SIDE, a township in Allenton parish, Northumberlandshire. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 53.

NETHERTON-SOUTH-SIDE, a township in the above parish and county. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 62.

NETLEY, a tything in Hound parish, Southamptonshire.

NETTLEBED, a parish in Ewelme hundred, Oxfordshire, 5 m. N.W. by W. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a perpetual

curacy with that of Pishill, and a peculiar of Dorchester, returned at £35. Patron, in 1829, — Stoner, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholemew. Pop., in 1801, 501; in 1831, 618. A. P., £2,516.

NETTLECOMBE, a parish in Williton and Fremmanors hundred, Somersetshire, 7 m. N. by W. from Wiveliscombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £16 16s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 325. A. P., £5,160.

NETTLECOMBE, a tything in Poorstock parish, Dorsetshire.

NETTLECOMBE, a township partly in Banchurch, Godshill, St Lawrence, and Whitwell parishes, Southamptonshire.

NETTLEDEN, a chapelry in Fighthelthorne parish, Buckinghamshire. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £30. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late earl of Bridgewater. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Pop., with the hamlet of Friesden, in 1801, 85; in 1831, 142. A. P., £1,050.

NETTLEHAM, a parish in the E. division of Lawres wapentake, parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, 3 m. N.E. by N. from Lincoln. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20, and returned at £40. Patron, the chancellor of Lincoln cathedral. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a charity school. A court-leet and a court-baron are held annually. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 714. A. P., £5,766.

NETTLESTED, a parish in Twyford hundred, lathe of Aylesford, Kentshire, 5 m. W.S.W. from Maidstone. Living, a rectory with that of West Barming, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £12 10s. 10d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Bouverie. The church, ded. to St Mary, is adorned with windows of beautifully stained glass. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 344. A. P., £1,731.

NETTLESTED, a parish in Bosmere and Claydon hundred, Suffolk, 3½ m. S. from Needham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 11s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, L. H. Moore, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 74. A. P., £1,049.

NETTLESWELL, or **NETSWELL**, a parish in Harlow hundred, Essex, 3 m. S.W. from Harlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, the king, by reason of lunacy. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 316. A. P., £2,511.

NETTLETON, a parish in the S. division of Yarbrough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, 3 m. S.W. from Calster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Jackson. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 385. A. P., £2,804.

NETTLETON, a parish in South Damerham hundred, Wiltshire, 8 m. N.W. by

W. from Chippenham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 12s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 385. A. P., £2804.

NETTLEWORTH, a hamlet in Mansfield parish, Nottinghamshire, 3 m. N.E. from Mansfield.

NEUBO, or **NEWBOTH**, a hamlet in Barrowby parish, Lincolnshire, 4 m. W. from Grantham.

NEVENDON, or **NEWENDON**, a parish in Barstable hundred, Essex, 5 m. S. by E. from Billericay. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £11 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. V. Edwards. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 181. A. P., £1,190.

NEWARK, a hundred east of Lincolnshire, containing 21 parishes.

NEWARK, a hamlet in St John the Baptist parish, Northamptonshire, 1½ m. N.E. by N. from Peterborough.

NEWARK, in Woking hundred, Surrey. **NEWARK-UPON-TRENT**, a borough, market-town, and parish, with separate jurisdiction, but located in the southern division of Newark wapentake, Nottinghamshire, 19½ m. N.E. from Nottingham, and 12¼ N.N.W. from London. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, and other officers. Two members have been returned to parliament for this borough since the 24th of Charles II. The number of new electors is 510. Sessions for the borough are held quarterly, before the mayor and recorder. Quarter sessions for the county are held here, and a court of requests for recovery of small debts. The town of Newark consists of several streets well paved and lighted; the houses are neat, and many of them handsomely built. The principal trade is in malt and flour. There are extensive weaving and bleaching establishments; also iron and brass foundries, rope-walks, and a large brewery. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs for cattle and sheep, Friday in Midlent, May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, August 2d, and every other Wednesday for horses, cattle, woollen cloth, &c., Nov. 1st, and the Monday before Dec. 11th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £21 5s. 2½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St Mary Magdalen, is considered one of the most elegant and spacious churches in the kingdom. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Independents and other Dissenters. The free grammar school was founded in 1530 by T. Magnus, D.D., who bequeathed to it the lordship of Everton and other lands. Its present income is about £2,400. A national school was erected in 1829, and there are several almshouses and other charities. A magnificent castle was erected here by one of the bishops of Lincoln. It was the last retreat of King John, and a principal garrison of the royalists in the reign of Charles I.; it was besieged by the parlia-

mentarians, and ultimately surrendered by order of the king. The remains of some of its walls may still be seen. Pop. of Newark, in 1801, was 6730; in 1831, 9557. A. P., £26,418.

NEWBALD, a parish in the liberty of St Peter of York, but located in Hunsley Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. N.E. by N. from North Cave. It comprises the townships of North and South Newbald. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £4, and returned at £78 12s. Patron, the prebendary of North Newbald in York cathedral. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 661; in 1831, 769. A. P., £5,974.

NEWBALL, a hamlet in Stainton parish, Lincolnshire, 2½ m. W. S. W. from Wragby.

NEWBARYS, in the parish of Dalton in Furness, Lancashire, 9 m. S. W. from Ulverston.

NEWBIGGIN, a village constituting part of the chapelry of Wreny, with the liberties of Carlisle, Cumberlandshire.

NEWBIGGIN, in Cumrew parish, Cumberlandshire, 14½ m. N. by E. from Penrith.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Dacre parish, Cumberlandshire, 3½ m. W. by S. from Penrith. Pop., in 1801, 291.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Middleton in Teesdale parish, co. of Durham, 13 m. N. W. by N. from Barnard-castle. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 507. A. P., £981.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Newburn parish, Northumberlandshire, 3½ m. N. W. from Newcastle. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 64.

NEWBIGGIN, a township and chapelry in Woodhorn parish, Northumberlandshire, 8 m. E. N. E. from Morpeth. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Woodhorn vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 519.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Shotley parish, Northumberlandshire, 9½ m. S. by W. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 60.

NEWBIGGIN, a parish in East ward, Westmorelandshire, 7 m. N. W. by N. from Appleby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £4 14s. 2d., and returned at £103. Patron, in 1829, W. Crackenthorpe, Esq. Church ded. to St Edmund. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 140. A. P., £946.

NEWBIGGIN, a hamlet in Kirby-Lonsdale parish, Westmorelandshire.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Aysgarth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 9½ m. W. by S. from Middleham. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 122.

NEWBIGGIN (East and West), a township in Bishopthorpe parish, Durham, 7 m. N. W. by N. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 35.

NEWBOLD, a township in Chesterfield parish, Derbyshire, 1½ m. N. from Chester-

field. Pop., including that of Dunstan, in 1801, 781; in 1831, 1140. A. P., £4,668.

NEWBOLD, a township in St Oswald parish, Cheshire.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet in Auston parish, Leicestershire, 8 m. S. by E. from Melton-Mowbray.

NEWBOLD, a liberty in Breedon-on-the-hill parish, Leicestershire, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

NEWBOLD, in Catesby parish, Northamptonshire, 5 m. W.S.W. from Daventry.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet in Tredington parish, Worcestershire, 4 m. N.W. from Shipston-upon-Stour. Pop., in 1811, 219; in 1831, 300.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet in Kinolton parish, Nottinghamshire.

NEWBOLD-ASTBURY, a township in Astbury parish, Cheshire, 3 m. S. by E. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 575; in 1831, 598. A. P., £4,229.

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, a parish in Rugby division of Knightlow hundred, Warwickshire, 2½ m. N.W. by N. from Rugby, comprising the hamlets of Cosford, Little Lawford and Long Lawford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £14 12s. 1d. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Leigh. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 718; in 1831, 1063. A. P., £6,799.

NEWBOLD-COMYN, in Leamington Prior's parish, Warwickshire, 4 m. E. by N. from Warwick.

NEWBOLD-PACY, a parish in Warwick division of Kington hundred, Warwickshire, 6 m. N.N.W. from Kineton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8 3s. 9d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Ashorn, 349; in 1831, 341. A. P., £2,732.

NEWBOLD-REVEL, or **FENNY-NEWBOLD**, a hamlet in Monks-Kirby parish, Warwickshire, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Rugby. Pop., including Stretton-under-Foss, in 1801, 229; in 1831, 304. A. P., £2,110.

NEWBOLD-VERDON, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, Leicestershire, 3 m. E. by N. from Market-Bosworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 8s. 11½d. Patron, in 1829, G. Greenaway, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 590. A. P., £3,068.

NEWBOROUGH, an ancient market-town and parish in Menai hundred, Anglesea, North Wales, 6 m. W.N.W. from Carnarvon, and 260 m. N.W. from London. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, 12th of May, 10th of August, and 12th of November. This town is supposed to have been incorporated by Edward I., and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 599; in 1831, 804. A. P., £1,018.

NEWBOROUGH, a township and chapelry in Hanbury parish, Staffordshire, 5½ m. S.E. by S. from Uttoxeter. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Hanbury vicarage, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5, and returned at £65. Patron, the vicar of Hanbury. Chapel ded. to All Saints. This place lies within the honour of Tutbury, and the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held every third Tuesday at Tutbury, for recovery of debts under £2. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 910. A. P., £11,213.

NEWBOROUGH, a recently constituted parish in the liberty of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, 5 m. N.E. from Peterborough.

NEWBOTTLE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co. of Durham, 8 m. N.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 970; in 1831, 2198. A. P., £4,905.

NEWBOTTLE, a parish in King's-Sutton hundred, Northamptonshire, 4½ m. W. from Brackley. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Charlton in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 0s. 10d., and returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, R. W. Cartwright, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 366. A. P., £3,795.

NEWBOTTLE, in Harrington parish, Northamptonshire, 7 m. N.W. from Kettering.

NEWBOURN, a parish in Carlisle hundred, Suffolk, 4 m. S. by W. from Woodbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 4s. 2d., and returned at £126 12s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Rowley, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1811, 153; in 1831, 171. A. P., £892.

NEW-BRIDGE, in Kingston Bagpuze parish, Berkshire, 7½ m. N.W. by W. from Abingdon.

NEWBROUGH, a parochial chapelry in the N. W. division of Tindale ward, Northumberlandshire, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Hexham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Warden vicarage, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham. Patronage with that of the vicarage. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 494. A. P., £5,495.

NEW-BUILDINGS, in Sandford parish, Devonshire, 5 m. N.W. from Crediton.

NEWBURGH, or **NEWBROUGH**, a township in Coxwold parish, N. B. of Yorkshire, 8 m. S.W. from Helmsley. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 104. A. P., £3,187.

NEWBURN, a parish in the west division of Castle ward, Northumberlandshire, 5½ m. W.N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It comprises the chapelry of Newbiggin, and the townships of Black Callerton, Butterlaw, Dalton, East Denton with Sugley, West Denton, North and South Dissington, Newburn, Newburn-Hall, Throckley, Walbottle, East and West Wholton, and Woolkington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £16. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St Michael. A school was erected here in

1822 by the duke of Northumberland, who endowed it with £15 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 4209; in 1831, 4639. A. P., £21,596.

NEWBURN-HALL, a township in the above parish and county, 3½ m. S.E. from Rippon. Pop., in 1801, 624; in 1831, 636.

NEWBURY, a market and borough-town, and parish in Faircross hundred, Berkshire, 17½ m. W. by S. from Reading, and 56 m. W. by S. from London. According to charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, the government of this town is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 24 burgesses, who hold quarterly courts of session and a court of record. The town-hall is a substantial modern building, supported on piers and arches, the lower part is used for the market, which is held on Thursday. The fairs are on Holy Thursday, July 5th, Sept. 4th, and Nov. 8th. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £38 16s. 10½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. There is also a chapel-of-ease, and several places of worship for Dissenters. A blue-coat school was founded in 1706, a national school in 1811, and other charity schools have been recently established. Here are about 60 almshouses for poor men and women, besides other charities. Pop., in 1801, 4293; in 1831, 5977. A. P., £13,288.

NEWBY, a township in Irthington parish, Cumberlandshire, 5½ m. E.N.E. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 110.

NEWBY, a township in Topcliffe parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N. by W. from Boroughbridge.

NEWBY, a township in Stokesley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.N.W. from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,226.

NEWBY, a township in Scalby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Scarborough. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 55.

NEWBY, a township in Clapham parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. N.W. from Settle.

NEWBY, in Leathley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Otley.

NEWBY, a hamlet in Gisbourn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. S. from Glaborn.

NEWBY, a joint township with Mulwith in Rippon parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S.E. from Rippon. Here is Newby-hall, the seat of Lord Grantham, built from a design by Sir C. Wren. Pop. of this township, in 1811, 45; in 1831, 30. A. P., £851.

NEWBY, or **NEWBY-STONES**, a township in Morland parish, Westmorelandshire, 6½ m. W. by N. from Appleby. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 300. A. P., £3,291.

NEWBY-WISK, a township in Kirby-Wisk parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 254. A. P., £1,193.

NEWCASTLE, a parish in Newcastle hundred, Glamorganshire, S.W. near Bridgend, containing the hamlets of Upper and Lower Newcastle. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 7s. 3½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor.

Pop., in 1801, 611; in 1831, 890. A. P., £2,657.

NEWCASTLE, a township in Old Radnor parish, Radnorshire, S.W.

NEWCASTLE, a township in Clun parish, Shropshire. Pop., in 1811, 296; in 1831, 321.

NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, a market-town in Cernarth parish, Carmarthenshire, S.W., 10 m. S.E. from Cardigan, and 229 m. W. from London. The market is on Friday. Fairs, June 22d, July 18th, Sept. 20th, 2d Thursday after Oct. 10th, and Nov. 22d. Living, a chapelry to Cernarth, rated at £53 5s. per annum. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Here is an ancient castle which was garrisoned for the royalists during the civil war. The earl of Cawdor derives the inferior title of baron from this place.

NEWCASTLE (LITTLE), a parish in Cemaes hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 8 m. N. from Haverford-West. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5, returned at £37. Patron, — Williams, Esq. This parish comprises 1300 acres. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 330. A. P., £912.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, or **LYME**, a borough, market-town, and parish, with separate jurisdiction, but located in the N. division of Pirchill hundred, Staffordshire, 16 m. N.N.W. from Stafford, and 149 m. N.W. by N. from London. It was originally incorporated by Henry I., and is at present governed according to charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, and confirmed by Charles II.—by a mayor, two justices, two bailiffs, and 24 common-councilmen. It has sent two members to parliament since the 27th Edward III. The mayor is returning officer. The freedom of the borough is obtained by birth, by apprenticeship within the borough, by gift of the common-council, and by purchase. This town consists of two principal streets and several smaller ones, well paved and lighted. The houses are mostly of ancient appearance. The manufactures of hats, paper, white lead, and copperas, are carried on here. The trade in corn is considerable, and large quantities of stoneware are made. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Shrove-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday before July 15th, Monday after Sept. 11th, and Nov. 6th.—Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Stoke-upon-Trent vicarage, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £25 9s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. C. Simeon and the society for purchasing livings. Church ded. to St Saviour. Here are a free grammar school with an income of £90, a national school, likewise a school founded in 1704 by the Rev. E. Orme, its present income is £160. Twenty almshouses were erected and endowed by the marquess of Stafford and Lord Grenville. Goodwin, the celebrated nonconformist divine, and E. Fenton, the coadjutor of Pope in his translation of Homer's Odyssey, were natives of this town. Newcastle confers the title of duke on the noble family of Clinton. Pop.,

in 1801, 4604; in 1831, 8192. A. P., £12,609.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

The county-town of Northumberland, 273 m. N.N.W. from London, and 117 m. S.E. of Edinburgh, on the northern bank of the Tyne, 8½ m. W. from the confluence of that river with the ocean. Its geographical position is in 54° 58' 30" N. lat., and 1° 17' 30" W. long. Pop., in 1801, 28,366; in 1831, 42,760. A. P., £91,640.

Description, Trade, &c.—The town of Newcastle extends 2 m. along the banks of the Tyne, and 1 m. from the river side, in the direction of N. and N.W. Most of the ancient streets are narrow and irregular, but great improvements have been made, particularly in the N. and N.W. districts. The mansion-house, in which the mayor resides, was erected in 1691. The trinity-house, guild-hall, common gaol, town-court, and exchange, are all substantial and commodious edifices. The barracks occupy a space of 11 acres. The quay is a spacious area, S.E. of the exchange, forming a line of wharfage 541 yards in length; it is accessible for vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden. The chief exports are coal, lead, glass, earthenware, &c. The coal trade gives employment to about 75,000 persons; its weekly produce has been estimated at £60,000, and the duty at £600,000 per ann. Newcastle trades with the south of Europe, with Norway and the Baltic, and with Davis' Straits. In 1827, the number of ships registered at the Newcastle custom-house was 862, and their aggregate burthen 186,500 tons. The amount of customs received at the port average about £356,000 annually; but of this a large proportion consists of the excise on imported spirits. The port-dues, paid to the corporation as conservators of the Tyne, amounted, in 1826, to £7,105 18s. 7d. The manufactories are numerous and extensive, including beer, earthenware, ropes, paper, glass, soap, glue, lead, &c. About two-fifths of the English glass is made in the district of the Tyne. The markets are on Monday and Tuesday. Fairs, Aug. 12th and following 9 days, Oct 29th and 9 days, and Nov. 22d.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The whole of the town and county of Newcastle is situated in St Nicholas parish; but part of the parochial chapelries of All Saints, St Andrew's, and St John's, form the parochial diocese. The living of St Nicholas is a vicarage, rated at £50. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle.—All Saints is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £2,200.—St Andrew's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £2,800.—St John's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £2,400. These three are in the patronage of the vicar of St Nicholas. The churches—excepting All Saints—are very ancient structures. There are no fewer than 31 places of worship in this town, of which 24 belong to dissenters.

Schools, &c.—The free grammar school, founded in 1525 by T. Horsley, then mayor of

Newcastle, and chartered by Queen Elizabeth, is under the patronage of the corporation. There are nine public schools for children of both sexes, two exclusively for girls, two for infants, and twenty-one Sunday schools. This town is graced by numerous charities. There is also a Literary and Philosophical society, a Botanical society, a mechanics' institution, a public library, and several circulating libraries.

Government and Franchise.—Newcastle was first incorporated by Henry II. It was exempted from the jurisdiction of the sheriffs of Northumberland by Henry VI. Its present charter, granted by James I., invests the government of the town in a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 10 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, 24 electors, two coroners, a town-clerk, sword-bearer, clerk of the chamber, 8 chamberlains, a quaysmaster, and other officers. The corporation revenues, in 1829, amounted to £46,432. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are justices of the peace, and hold quarter-sessions for the borough and county of Newcastle. Mayors' courts are held every Monday for the trial of civil actions between freemen only. The under sheriff holds a county-court every fourth Wednesday. There is a court of requests for the recovery of small debts; and the county-assizes are holden here. The elective franchise was first exercised in the 23^d Edward I., since which time Newcastle has returned two members to parliament. The new electors are in number about 3500; the sheriff is the returning officer. The several townships of Byker, Heaton, Jesmond, Westgate, and Elswick, are now included within the boundaries of the borough.

History.—The ancient name of this place was *Pons-Ælii*, so called from a bridge erected by Adrian on his return from an expedition against the Picts, by whom this part of the island was frequently molested. It was subsequently called *Moncaster*, or *Monkchester*, and was one of the residences of the Northumbrian kings. It next fell into the hands of the Scots, from whom it was recovered by William, duke of Normandy, whose oldest son Robert built a fortress, which being called *Newcastle*, gave the town its present appellation. The castle still exists.

NEWCHAPEL, in Burstow parish, Surrey, 5½ m. S. by E. from Godstone.

NEWCHURCH, a hundred in the laith of Shepway, co. of Kent, containing 2 parishes.

NEWCHURCH, a parish within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, though located in the above hundred, 5 m. N. from Romney. Livings, a rectory and vicarage in the dio. of Canterbury, exempt from visitation, the former rated at £8 4s. 2d., the latter at £19 6s. 0½d., and returned at £85. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 241. A. P., £8,146.

NEWCHURCH, a township in Kinnerley parish, Herefordshire, 4½ m. W. by S. from Weobley. Pop., in 1801, 63.

NEWCHURCH, a chapelry in Winwick parish, Lancashire, 5 m. E. by S. from Newton-in-Makerfield. Living, a perpetual curacy

in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £2 10s. Patron, the rector of Winwick.

NEWCHURCH, a parish in the upper division of Caldicott hundred, Monmouthshire, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Chepstow, divided into East and West Newchurch. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £10, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 723. A. P., £1,453.

NEWCHURCH, a parish in the N.E. half hundred of East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Ryde, 2039; in 1831, 4928. A. P., £11,856.

NEWCHURCH (IN PENDLE FOREST), a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Colne. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £1 12s. Patron, Earl Howe. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Here is a free school.

NEWCHURCH (IN ROSSENDALE FOREST), a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire, 7 m. S.S.W. from Burnley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £23 10s. Patron, the vicar of Whalley. Chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a free school with an income of £60. Coal, freestone, and slate, are found here in great abundance; and cotton and woollen goods are manufactured. Fairs are held 29th April and 30th Sept. Deadwin, Clough, Tunstead, Wolfenden, and Bacup, are included in the returns made from this place. Pop., in 1801, 5056; in 1831, 9196. A. P., £8,636.

NEW-CHURCH, or **LLAN-NEWYDD**, a parish in Elfed hundred, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, 3 m. N.W. from Carmarthen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £6, returned at £41 14s. Patron, — Davies, Esq. This parish comprises 6000 acres. Here are some vestiges of a Roman encampment, also a stone with a Latin inscription. Pop., in 1801, 508; in 1831, 659. A. P., £2,621.

NEW-CHURCH, a parish in Pain's-Castle hundred, seated on the river Arro, Radnorshire, South Wales, 6 m. S.W. from Kington. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and returned at £112. Patron, the bishop of St David's. The parish comprises 2000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 164. A. P., £782.

NEW-CROSS, an extensive district in the parish of St Paul, Deptford, partly in Blackheath hundred, Kent, and partly in Brixton hundred, Surrey, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from London.

NEWDIGATE, a parish containing a hamlet of the same name, in Copthorne and Effingham hundred, Surrey, 6 m. S.E. from Dorking. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 18s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church

ded. to St Peter. Here is a school endowed with £20 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 519. A. P., £1,416.

NEWENDEN, a parish partly within Newenden liberty, and partly in Selbrihtenden hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Tenterden. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 13s. 4d., and returned at £116 16s. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered here. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,492.

NEW-ENGLAND-ISLAND, in Great Wakering parish, Essex, 7 m. E. by S. from Rochford.

NEWENHAM, a parish in Fawsley hundred, Northamptonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Daventry. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Badby vicarage, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Patronage with that of Badby. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 581. A. P., £3,185.

NEWENHAM, in Goldington parish, Bedfordshire, 1 m. E. from Bedford.

NEWENHAM-ABBEY, in Axminster parish, Devonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Axminster.

NEWENT, a market-town and parish in the Forest of Dean, Botloe hundred, Gloucestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Gloucester, and 108 m. W.N.W. from London. It comprises the tythings of Compton, Cugley, Malswick, and Bouldson with Killcot. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whitsunday, Aug. 12th, and Sept. 19th. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £23. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. E. Foley. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 2354; in 1831, 2859. A. P., £11,718.

NEWENTON (LONG), a parish in Malmesbury hundred, Wiltshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. from Malmesbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 5s. Patron, in 1829, T. Estcourt, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 307. A. P., £3,211.

NEWENTON (NORTH), a parish in Swanborough hundred, Wiltshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. by W. from Pewsey. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 1s. 3d., and returned at £56. Patron, the prebendary of Beaminster Secunda, in Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Hilcott, 221; in 1831, 317. A. P., £2,427.

NEWFIELD, a township in St Andrew-Auckland parish, co. of Durham, 3 m. N. from Bishop-Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 8.

NEW-FOREST, a hundred in Southamptonshire, containing 7 parishes, including the towns of Ringwood and Lyndhurst. This extensive tract of land was appropriated by William the Conqueror to the chase. The

accidental death of his son on this spot is well-known.

NEW-FOREST, a township in Kirby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. W.N.W. from Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 73. A. P., £650.

NEWHALL, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire, 5½ m. S.W. by S. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1011. A. P., £4,322.

NEWHALL, a hamlet in Prestbury parish, Cheshire.

NEWHALL, a township in Davenham parish, Cheshire, 2 m. S. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 22. A. P., £360.

NEWHALL, a township united to Stanton, in Stapenhill parish, Derbyshire, 2½ m. S. by E. from Burton-upon-Trent. Pop., in 1801, 798; in 1831, 1162. A. P., £2,464.

NEWHALL, a township united to Clifton, in Otley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, ¾ m. N.N.W. from Otley, celebrated as having been the residence of E. Fairfax, the translator of Tasso. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,965.

NEWHALL, in Dymchurch parish, Kent.

NEWHAM, a township in Bamborough parish, Northumberland, 6½ m. S.E. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 324.

NEWHAM, a township in Whalton parish, Northumberland, 7 m. S.W. by W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 83.

NEWHAM, a hamlet in Marton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire.

NEWHAVEN, or **MEECHING**, a parish and seaport in Holmstrough hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 42½ m. E. by S. from Chichester, and 56 m. S. by E. from London. The harbour, which is considered one of the best in the channel, is defended by a small fort; the bay is one of the finest roadsteads on the southern coast. A king's cutter is generally moored here to prevent smuggling. This town has been progressively thriving since the formation of a new turnpike road to Brighton, which has very materially augmented the interests of the town. A considerable traffic is carried on by the importation of foreign timber and exportation of English oak; the coasting trade is in flour, butter, corn, &c.—The living of Newhaven is a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8 3s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church—ded. to St Michael—is a modern building, with a very ancient tower. On the north side of the churchyard is an obelisk, commemorating the wreck of H. M. S. *Brazen*, Capt. Hanson, in Jan. 1800, from which only one individual out of 105 escaped. Pop., in 1801, 584; in 1831, 904. A. P., £2,479.

NEWHAVEN-INN, in Ashborne parish, Derbyshire, 9 m. N. by W. from Ashborne.

NEWHOLM, a township with Dunsley, in Whitby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W. from Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 347. A. P., £2,062.

NEWHOUSE & GRANGE, an extra-parochial district in Sparkenhoe hundred, Lei-

cestershire, 6 m. W. from Market-Bosworth. Pop. not specified.

NEW-HYTHER, a hamlet in East Malling parish, co. of Kent, 5 m. N.N.W. from Maidstone.

NEWICK, a parish in Barcombe hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 4½ m. W. from Uckfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 17s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, J. Powell, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a school for 12 children. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 724. A. P., £1,815.

NEWINGTON, a parish in Milton hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £14. Patron, Eton college. The church, ded. to St Mary, contains a very curious font. This village of Newington is built on the site of a town inhabited by the Britons, and subsequently by the Romans. Pop., in 1801, 507; in 1831, 730. A. P., £2,708.

NEWINGTON, a parish, partly in Romney-Marsh, and partly in Folkestone hundred, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage with Cheriton rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. D. Brockman. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 401. A. P., £3,216.

NEWINGTON, a parish in Ewelme hundred, Oxfordshire, 10 m. S.E. from Oxford, comprising the liberty of Berriek-Prior, the tythings of Brockhampton and Holconih, with the chapelry of Brightwell-Priors. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Brightwell-Priors, and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 478. A. P., £4,581.

NEWINGTON-BAGPATH, a parish in Berkeley hundred, Gloucestershire, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Tetbury. Living, a rectory with Owipen curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14. Patron, in 1829, R. Kingscote, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 258. A. P., £2,281.

NEWINGTON-BUTTS, or **NEWINGTON-ST-MARY**, a parish in the E. division of Brixton hundred, Surrey, 1½ m. S. from London. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £16. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Church ded. to St Mary. Two district churches were lately erected, the livings of which are perpetual curacies, in the rector's patronage. The parochial, national, and Sunday schools, were united in 1820, and a spacious building erected for their use; the number of children on the establishment is about 700; and there are several other schools for the education of the poor. The Drapers' and the Fishmongers' almshouses are built on a handsome and commodious plan. There are some ancient buildings, but the village has been much extended by ranges of modern houses. The Dover and the Brighton roads diverge from a point close to the Elephant and Castle, where the number

of coaches stopping and passing in a day has been estimated at 500. The adjunct *Butts* was given to the village at the time of butts, or marks, for the practice of archery, being set up by government previous to the general use of fire-arms. The Surrey asylum for the reception and support of discharged prisoners was instituted in 1824, and is fitted to accommodate 60 inmates. Here is an extensive manufactory for floor-cloth, and another for upholstery; and within the walls of the parish workhouse twine, rope, and door-mats are made. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Walworth, 14,847; in 1831, 44,526. A. P., £84,223.

NEWINGTON-GREEN, a village partly in Stoke-Newington and partly in Islington parish, Finsbury division of Ossulston hundred, co. of Middlesex, 2 m. north from London. It consists of irregularly built ranges of houses forming a square, in the centre of which is an area covered with green sward, from whence it may be supposed the name is derived. On the north side is a Unitarian chapel, in which the celebrated Dr Price and Dr Towers officiated for many years.

NEWINGTON (NORTH), a hamlet in Broughton parish, Oxfordshire, 2½ m. W. by S. from Banbury. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 318.

NEWINGTON (SOUTH), a parish in Wootton hundred, Oxfordshire, 4½ m. W.N. W. from Deddington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8, and returned at £109. Patron, Exeter college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 462. A. P., £2,631.

NEWINGTON (STOKE), a village and parish in Finsbury division of Ossulston hundred, Middlesex, 4 m. N. by E. from London, between Islington and Hornsey. Living, a rectory rated at £10, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of St Paul's, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Stoke-Newington. Church ded. to St Mary. The village, consisting of one long street, extends from Kingsland road to Stafford hill, and is the high road from London to Cambridge. There are several elegant detached houses, among which the ancient manorial residence is worthy of notice. The land about here is chiefly occupied by dairy-men, nursery-men, and market-gardeners. The trade of the place depends on the inhabitants, and its position as a great thoroughfare. On the eastern side of the village is a district church, also two places of worship for Dissenters. There are three extensive charity schools, an invalid asylum erected in 1826 for respectable females, a dispensary and a savings' bank. This place has been honoured by the residence of several eminent individuals, among whom we may mention Thomas Sutton, the founder of the charter-house; D. De Foe, author of Robinson Crusoe; Dr Isaac Watts, J. Howard the philanthropist; Dr Aikin, and the eccentric Thomas Day. Pop., in 1801, 1462; in 1831, 3480. A. P., in 1815, £12,429; in 1828, £19,200.

NEWKIRK, a hamlet in Greystock pa-

rish, Cumberlandshire, a short distance from Carlisle.

NEWLAND, a liberty in Thirsk parish, Berkshire, 3½ m. W. by S. from Wokingham. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 252.

NEWLAND, a tithing in Wootton Bassville parish, Dorsetshire, 6¼ m. S. by E. from Sherborne.

NEWLAND, in Exhall parish, in the co. and city of Coventry, 4½ m. N. by W. from Coventry.

NEWLAND, in Walsingham parish, co. of Durham, 4½ m. S.E. from Stanhope.

NEWLAND, a parish in St Briavell's hundred, Gloucestershire, 4 m. S.E. by S. from Monmouth, comprising the chapelrys of Bream and Coleford, with the tithings of Clearwell, Lee-Bailey, and Newland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 6s. 10½d. Patron, the bishop of Llandaff. Church ded. to All Saints. The free school and an almshouse for four persons of each sex, were founded and endowed by Edward Bell in 1651; by aid of subsequent donations, the united income of these charities has risen to £180, from which the alms-people receive 5s. per week. There are also schools on the national system. Iron and coal abound in this parish, and there is a large manufactory of tin-plates. Pop., in 1801, 2543; in 1831, 4046. A. P., £12,535.

NEWLAND, a township in Ulverston parish, Lancashire, 2½ m. N.N.E. from Ulverston. Pop., in 1811, 374; in 1831, 491.

NEWLAND, a hamlet and chapelry in Great Malvern parish, Worcestershire, 6½ m. S.W. from Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Great Malvern vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, returned at £70. Patron, the vicar of Malvern. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Courts leet and baron are sometimes held here. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 130. A. P., £1,068.

NEWLAND, a township in Drax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N.E. by N. from Snaith. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 282. A. P., £2,419.

NEWLAND, or **NOVA-TERRA**, an extra-parochial liberty in the lower division of Agbrigg wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.E. from Wakefield. Courts leet and baron are held here under the following styles:— 'The court leet of our sovereign lord the king,' and 'the great court-baron of manor of Newland cum Woodhouse moor.' Pop., in 1811, 42; in 1831, 46.

NEWLAND, a hamlet in Stoke parish, Kent, near the Isle of Grain.

NEWLAND, a hamlet in Cottingham parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. from Hull.

NEWLAND (EAST), a hamlet in Howden parish, E. R. of Yorkshire.

NEWLAND (WEST), a hamlet in East-riding parish, E. R. of Yorkshire.

NEWLANDS, a township and chapelry in Crosthwaite parish, Cumberland, 3 m. S. W. by W. from Keswick. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Crosthwaite, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, ra-

ted at £21, and returned at £35. Patron, the vicar of Crosthwaite. Here are copper-mines, a mine of lead, and a fine slate quarry. When the copper-mines were first discovered in Elizabeth's reign, in the lordship of the earl of Northumberland, so much gold and silver was extracted from them as entitled them to be considered royal property, and a lawsuit was accordingly instituted, which decided the claim in favour of the crown. The original works were destroyed in the parliamentary war, and the mines are now worked on a much smaller scale. Here is a mill for carding wool. Pop., in 1811, 118; in 1831, 113.

NEWLANDSIDE, a township in Stanhope parish, co. of Durham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 847.

NEWLYN, a parish in Pyder hundred, Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from St Michael. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here is a small endowed school. Several chalybeate springs have been discovered in this parish. Here is also a valuable lead-mine. Petty sessions are held in the village once a month, and fairs the first Tuesday in October and the 8th of November. Formerly the bishops of Exeter had a palace here. Pop., in 1801, 735; in 1831, 1218. A. P., £6,663.

NEWMARKET, a market-town consisting chiefly of one long street, the north side of which is in Lackford hundred, Suffolk; the south side in Cheveley hundred, Cambridge. The earliest record we have of this town is dated 1227, when a market, recently established at Exming, in this neighbourhood, was transferred hither in consequence of the plague raging at that place. Its trade and commerce are chiefly dependent on the sporting meetings held seven times a year. The race-course and training grounds are considered superior to any in the kingdom. James I. erected a hunting-seat here, which was rebuilt by Charles II., who was a great patronizer of the turf, and a constant visitor to the Newmarket races. In March 1683, when this monarch and several members of the royal family had assembled to witness the races, a tremendous fire broke out, which consumed a great part of the town. It has been supposed that the defeat of the Rye-house plot may be attributed to this accident, as it occasioned the company to depart at a different hour to that calculated upon by the conspirators. Newmarket comprises the parishes of St Mary and All Saints, both in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich. The living of St Mary's is a discharged rectory with Wood-Diton vicarage, rated at £4 15s. 2½d. Patron, the duke of Rutland. All Saints is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Here are two free schools endowed by Queen Anne; also a national school. The market, granted in 1227, is held on Tuesday. Fairs on Whit-Tuesday and November 8th. Petty sessions are held here every Tuesday, and a court-leet occasionally. Pop. of All Saints, in 1801, 485; in 1831, 714. A. P., £2,842.—Pop. of St

Mary, in 1801, 1307; in 1831, 2134. A. P., £3,836.

NEWMARKET, a parish in Presteigne hundred, Flintshire, N.W., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from St Asaph. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. A free school was founded here in 1726. A market is held on Saturday, and fairs last Saturday in April, 3d Saturday in July, 4th Saturday in October, and 2d Saturday in December. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 631. A. P., £1,289.

NEW-MILLS, a hamlet in Stroud parish, Gloucestershire.

NEW-MILLS, a manufacturing district in Glossop parish, Derbyshire, 10 m. N. from Chapel-en-le-Frith. It was anciently called Bowden-Middle-Cale, and comprised seven hamlets, at which time the chief manufactures were paper and cloth, but these have given place to calico-printing and bleaching-works. The calico engraving establishment of Messrs Potts & Co. is the most extensive one in the kingdom. The commissioners for building churches have granted £2,500 towards erecting a new church. The living will be a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Patron, the vicar of Glossop. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 1878; in 1831, 3238. A. P., £7,608.

NEWMINSTER-ABBEY, a township in Morpeth parish, Northumberland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Morpeth; the site of a magnificent monastery, the gate of which is still remaining. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 121.

NEW-MOAT, a parish in Dau-gleddau hundred, Pembroke, S.W. on the river Sefeynufey, 10 m. N.E. from Haverford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £2 4s. 7d. Patron, H. Scourfield, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,447.

NEWNHAM, a market-town and parish in Westbury hundred, Gloucestershire, on the western banks of the Severn, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Gloucester, consisting principally of one long street. The market is on Friday. The fairs 11th of June and 18th of October. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, returned at £100. Patron, the congregation of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 821; in 1831, 1074. A. P., £4,068.

NEWNHAM, or **NEWHAM**, a parish in Cashio hundred, Hertford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Baldock. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, rated at £5, and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, P. Yorke, Esq. Church ded. to St Vincent. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 167. A. P., £1,239.

NEWNHAM, a parish in Faversham hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. by W. from Faversham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 12s. 6d., and returned at £136. Patronesses, in 1829, Mrs Hill and Miss Thorncroft. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a small school. A fair

is held on the festival of St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 436. A. P., £1,196.

NEWNHAM, a parish in Basingstoke hundred and division, co. of Southampton, 5 m. E. by N. from Basingstoke. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Maplederswell, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £17 17s. 1d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 329. A. P., £1,431.

NEWNHAM, in Aston-Cantlow parish, Warwickshire, 4½ m. N.W. from Stratford-upon-Avon.

NEWNHAM, a hamlet in Lindridge parish, Worcestershire, 3½ m. E. from Tenbury.

NEWNHAM-COURTENAY, a parish in Bullington hundred, Oxfordshire, 5½ m. S.S.E. from Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £15 6s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harcourt. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a structure of the Ionic order. Pop., in 1801, 117.

NEWNHAM (King's, or Regis), a parish in Rugby division of Knightlow hundred, Warwickshire, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Rugby. Living, a vicarage with the rectory of Church-Lawford, in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5. Patronage with Lawford rectory. Here are several chalybeates. In 1815 some curious fossil remains were discovered at this place. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 139. A. P., £1,640.

NEWNHAM-MURREN, a parish in Langtree hundred, Oxfordshire, 12 m. N.W. by W. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to North-Stoke vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford. Patronage with that of North Stoke. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 249. A. P., £1,599.

NEWNHAM-PADOX, in Monk's-Kirby parish, Warwickshire, 6½ m. N. by W. from Rugby.

NEWPARK, or NEW HALL PARK, a liberty in Thurlaston parish, Leicestershire, 6½ m. S. by W. from Leicester. Pop., in 1801, 3; in 1831, 25. A. P., £3,242.

NEW-PASSAGE, a ferry over the river Severn, 9 m. from Bristol.

NEWPORT, a hundred at the northern extremity of Buckinghamshire, containing 46 parishes, including the towns of Newport-Pagnell and Olney.

NEWPORT, a small borough in St Stephen's parish, Cornwall, adjacent to Launceston, with which it was originally joined in parliamentary representation under the name of Dunheved, but by Edward VI. it was privileged to send two members for itself. The reform bill, by placing Newport in schedule A, has deprived it, or rather its lord, of this privilege. The duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and sole proprietor. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to St Stephen's vicarage, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter.

Church ded. to St Thomas. Pop., including that of the parish, in 1801, 739; in 1831, 1084. A. P., £3,467.

NEWPORT, a parish in Uttlesford hundred, Essex, 3½ m. S.S.W. from Saffron-Walden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £9 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free grammar-school founded in 1586: its income is nearly £200. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and November 17th. Pop., in 1801, 663; in 1831, 914. A. P., £2,603.

NEWPORT, a borough, market-town, and sea-port in Wentloog hundred, Monmouthshire, 2½ m. S.W. from Monmouth, and 147½ m. W. from London. A charter was granted by Edward II., and confirmed by succeeding monarchs, vesting the government of the town in a mayor, high steward, twelve aldermen, and a recorder,—the mayor and senior aldermen acting as magistrates. One member is returned to parliament from this town, in conjunction with Monmouth and Usk. Newport town is agreeably situated on the river Usk, about 4 m. above its entrance into the Bristol channel. The streets are well-paved and lighted with gas; most of the houses are modern, and there are several handsome buildings in progress. The market is on Saturday. Fairs on Holy Thursday, Whit-Thursdays, August 15th, and November 6th. Coal and iron and tin-plate are the principal articles of export; they are shipped hence for Bristol, Ireland, the Mediterranean, and America. The imports consist of provisions and other articles of consumption. The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1826, was 15 British and 12 foreign; of those cleared out, 52 British, and 22 foreign. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and besides iron-founderies, here are breweries, rope-walks, and potteries. Over the river Usk is a handsome stone-bridge of 5 arches, near to which are the remains of a fortress, supposed to have been erected by Robert, earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., who, in right of his wife, the heiress of a Norman baron, had extensive possessions in this part of the county. The living of St Woollos parish, in which Newport is situated, is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 3s. 11½d., and returned at £81. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Gualas or Woollos. A seaman's chapel has been erected in the vicinity. Here are several good free schools. Pop. with Newport, in 1801, 1423; in 1831, 7062. A. P., £11,990.

NEWPORT, a market-town and parish in Newport division of South Bradford hundred, Shropshire, 19 m. E.N.E. from Shrewsbury, and 139 m. N.W. by N. from London. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 1st Tuesday in Feb.; Saturday before Palm-Sunday; May 23th; July 27th; Sep. 25th, and Dec. 10th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry.

Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St Nicholas, was made collegiate by T. Draper, a citizen of London, in the reign of Henry VI. Here is a good free school built and endowed by W. Adams, who also founded almshouses for four persons, and made several charitable bequests to this parish. The inmates of the almshouses receive a weekly pension. Pop. of Newport, in 1801, 2307; in 1831, 2745. A. P., £4,396.

NEWPORT, a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the south-west half hundred of West Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, co. of Southampton, 17 m. S.S.E. from Southampton, and 91 m. S.W. from London. Its first charter was granted by James I., but that under which it is now governed was obtained from Charles II., and vests the government in a mayor, 11 aldermen, and 12 burgesses; the mayor and burgesses having power to hold a court of record every week. Since the 23^d of Edward I., this borough has enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to parliament; the right of election is enjoyed by 445 electors. The mayor is the returning officer.—The town consists of five parallel streets, crossed by three others at right angles, all well paved and lighted. There are several handsome shops, good inns, a theatre, and spacious town-hall, under which is the market-house. The manufacture of thread-lace gives employment to a considerable number of persons. Timber, iron, and malt, are the chief articles of commerce. Large quantities of wheat and flour are exported. The market for corn and provisions is on Saturday. A cattle market every alternate Wednesday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.—Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Carisbrooke vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patron, the vicar of Carisbrooke. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. The burial ground was appropriated to this church in Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the plague was raging at Carisbrooke. Here are places of worship for Dissenters, and a Roman Catholic chapel, a free grammar school, a national school, and several Sunday schools. An almshouse for five persons was founded in 1618, pursuant to the will of G. Kent; and another, by some unknown benefactor, for four families. About 1 m. southward, are the house of industry, the park-barracks, and military hospital, with accommodation for 3000 soldiers.—Pop. of Newport, in 1801, 3585; in 1831, 4081. A. P., £9,392.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a market-town and parish in Newport hundred, Buckinghamshire, 15 m. N.E. by E. from Buckingham, and 50½ m. N.W. from London. It stands on the banks of the Ouse, over which there is a fine stone bridge.—This town derives its adjunct from the Pagnell family, who became proprietors of the manor as descendants of W. Fitzanself, a Norman baron. It is one of the largest towns in the county, well built, but badly paved and lighted. Water is supplied to the houses by means of an hydraulic

machine. The chief support of the poorer inhabitants depends on the manufacture of lace, which is carried on to a great extent, and for which a market is held every Wednesday. The general market is on Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 22d, April 22d, June 22d, Aug. 28th, Oct. 22d, and Dec. 22d. The petty-sessions for the hundred are holden here.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £137 9s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here are several extensive charity schools, and an academy for dissenting students of divinity. Pop., in 1801, 2048; in 1831, 3385. A. P., £9,208.

NEWPORT, or TREFFBARTH, a corporate town and parish in Cemaes hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, two bailiffs, and six constables. A market is held here on Friday, and fairs on July 27th and Oct. 15th. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £15, returned at £93 14s. Patron, — Lloyd, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 1392; in 1831, 1798. A. P., £1,983.

NEWPORT, a hamlet in Linthorpe township, Acklam parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. from Stockton.

NEWPORT-WALLINGFEN, a township in Eastrington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. E. from South Cave. This place, until lately, was nothing but an uncultivated morass. The discovery of a bed of clay particularly suitable for the manufacture of bricks and coarse earthenware, has increased the value of the land, and it is becoming a considerable village. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 367. A. P., £694.

NEW-QUAY, a village in Llan-Arh parish, Cardiganshire, South Wales. Here is a good harbour protected by a small pier.

NEW-RIVER, an artificial stream, by which, through the indefatigable exertions of the late Sir Hugh Middleton, nearly the whole of London is supplied with water.

NEWSHAM, a township in Winston parish, co. of Durham, 2 m. S. from Staindrop. Pop., in 1801, 34.

NEWSHAM, a township in Kirkham parish, Lancashire, 9 m. N.N.E. from Preston.

NEWSHAM, in Brocklesby parish, Lincolnshire, the site of a monastery of Premonstratensians.

NEWSHAM, a township in Earsdon parish, Northumberlandshire, 8 m. S.E. by E. from Morpeth.

NEWSHAM, a joint township with Brackenbrough, in Kirby-Wisk parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W. by N. from Thirsk. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,824.

NEWSHAM, a township in Kirby-Ravenworth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Greta Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 546. A. P., £2,564.

NEWSHAM-GREEN, a hamlet in

Whitkirk parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. E.S.E. from Leeds.

NEWSHOLME with **BRIND**, a township in Wressell parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W.N.W. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 203.

NEWSHOLME, a township in Gisburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. S. by E. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 70. A. P., £1,218.

NEWSTEAD, a township in Bambrough parish, Northumberlandshire, 5 m. S.E. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 110.

NEWSTEAD, a liberty in Papplewick parish, Nottinghamshire, 5 m. S. from Mansfield. The abbey, founded by Henry II. as a priory of Black canons, was at the dissolution granted to Sir J. Byron, ancestor of the late Lord Byron, who fitted up a part of the edifice as a family mansion, taking care to preserve its venerable appearance as much as possible. The front of the abbey church remains. The interior is chiefly in the antique style. In the garden there is a marble pedestal with an inscription; it contains the body of a Newfoundland dog, which had saved the poet's life. Pop. of this liberty, in 1801, 143; in 1831, 159. A. P., £1,532.

NEWSTEAD-ON-ANCOLM, an extra-parochial in the S. division of Yarborough wapentake, Lincolnshire, 1½ m. S. from Glandford-Bridge.

NEWSTED, in Uffington parish, Lincolnshire. Here was a priory of the order of St. Austins, which at the dissolution was granted to R. Manours.

NEWTHORPE, a township in Greasley parish, Nottinghamshire, 7½ m. N.W. from Nottingham.

NEWTHORPE, a township in Sherburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N.N.W. from Ferry-Bridge.

NEW-TIMBER, a parish in Poynings hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 2½ m. S.S.W. from Hurst-Pierpoint. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, C. Gordon, Esq. Church ded. to St. John the Evangelist. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 606. A. P., £1,345.

NEWTON, a parish in Thriplow hundred, Cambridgeshire, 6½ m. S. from Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Hauxton, and a peculiar in the dio. of Ely, returned at £150. Patronage with Hauxton. Church ded. to St. Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 161. A. P., £823.

NEWTON, a township in West Kirby parish, Cheshire, 8½ m. N.N.W. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, including that of Larton, 49; in 1831, 56. A. P., £663.

NEWTON, a township in Middlewich parish, Cheshire, ¼ m. W. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 943; in 1831, 1649. A. P., £4,506.

NEWTON, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire, consisting only of one farm. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 17. A. P., £285.

NEWTON, a township in St Oswald

parish, Cheshire, 1½ m. N.N.E. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 213. A. P., £1,876.

NEWTON, a township in Runcorn parish, Cheshire, 4½ m. N.E. by E. from Frodsham. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 165. A. P., £866.

NEWTON, a township in Tattenhall parish, Cheshire, 4½ m. W.S.W. from Tarporley. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 67. A. P., £697.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Ponsonby parish, Cumberland, 7 m. S.S.E. from Egremont.

NEWTON, or **NEWTON-CASTLE**, in Sturminster parish, Dorsetshire, 9 m. S.W. from Shaftsbury.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Rockhampton parish, Gloucestershire.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Lydney parish, Gloucestershire.

NEWTON, a tything with Northway in Ashchurch parish, Gloucestershire. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 188. A. P., £2,851.

NEWTON, a township in Claudock parish, Herefordshire. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 253. A. P., £1,210.

NEWTON, a township in Leintwardine parish, Herefordshire, 11½ m. N.W. from Leominster.

NEWTON, a township in Croft parish, Herefordshire, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Leominster. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 96. A. P., £592.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Hope-under-Dunmore parish, Herefordshire, 4 m. S. by E. from Leominster.

NEWTON, a township with **SCALES**, in Kirkham parish, Lancashire, 2 m. S.E. from Kirkham. A Blue-coat school was instituted here in 1707 by J. Hornley, the income of which was augmented in 1809 by a bequest, from J. Boys, of £800. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,746.

NEWTON, a township with **HARDHORN**, in Poulton parish, Lancashire, 1½ m. E. from Blackpool. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 409. A. P., £5,970.

NEWTON, a township and chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire, 2 m. N.E. from Manchester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £1 15s., returned at £123. Patron, the collegiate church of Manchester. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Here is a school for 20 poor children. The manufactures of cotton and silk are carried on here. Pop., in 1801, 1295; in 1831, 4377. A. P., £5,866.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Trowse parish, Norfolk, 1½ m. S.E. by S. from Norwich.

NEWTON, a parish in Aveland wapentake, Lincolnshire, 4 m. N. by W. from Folkenham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. Church ded. to St. Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 176. A. P., £1,881.

NEWTON, a hamlet with **BIGGIN**, in the parish of Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, 3 m. N.E. from Rugby. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,612.

NEWTON, a parish in Corby hundred, Northamptonshire, 3½ m. N. by E. from Kettering. Living, a donative in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, returned at £40. Patronage with Geddington vicarage. Church ded. to St Faith. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,175.

NEWTON, a township in Bywell-St-Peter parish, Northumberlandshire, 8 m. E. S.E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 111.

NEWTON, a hamlet in Shelford parish, Nottinghamshire, 7½ m. E. from Nottingham.

NEWTON, a hamlet in the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury and parish of St Mary, co. of Salop.

NEWTON, or **NEWTON-SERMONVILLE**, a manor in Yeovil parish, Somersetshire.

NEWTON, a liberty in Blithfield parish, Somersetshire, 4½ m. N. by W. from Rudgeley.

NEWTON, a parish in Babergh hundred, Suffolk, 3 m. E. by S. from Sudbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £17 3s. 9d., returned at £143 10s. Patron, St Peter's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 432. A. P., £2,737.

NEWTON, a township in Burneston parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N.E. from Bedale.

NEWTON, a parish in Thingoe hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. from St Edmund's-bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 19s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Danvers, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 137. A. P., £1,683.

NEWTON, a parish in the W. division of Langbaurgh liberty, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S.W. by W. from Guilsborough. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Rudby vicarage, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £6 4s., returned at £46. Patronage with that of Rudby. This place is remarkable for a mountain called Rosberry-Tapping, which rises 1488 ft. above the level of the sea, having near its summit a spring of the purest water. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 149; in 1831, 148. A. P., £1,270.

NEWTON-ABBOT'S, a market-town and chapelry in Woolborough parish, Devonshire, 12 m. S.S.W. from Exeter. It is situated on the river Teign, and consists of two principal streets, and smaller ones branching off. The houses are but indifferently built. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, last Wednesday in Feb., June 24th, first Wednesday in Sep., and Nov. 6th. A court-leet is held annually, and a petty session monthly. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Woolborough, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Patronage with that of Woolborough. Chapel ded. to St Leonard. Here is a national school for children of both sexes. The widows' hospital was founded in 1638 by Lady Reynel, as an asylum for four clergymen's widows. The returns are included in those of Woolborough.

NEWTON-ARCHDEACON, a township in Darlington parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. N.W. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 50. A. P., £1,373.

NEWTON-ARLOSH, or **KIRBY-JOHAN**, in the parish of Holme-Cultram, Cumberlandshire, 7 m. N.W. from Wigton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Holme-Cultram vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £21 12s. 7d., and returned at £58. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle.

NEWTON-BANK, a township in Gargrave parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W. by N. from Skipton. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 125. A. P., £3,306.

NEWTON-BEWLEY, a township in Billingham parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 92. A. P., £1,700.

NEWTON, or **NEWINGTON-BLOSSOMVILLE**, a parish in Newport hundred, Buckinghamshire, 3 m. E. from Olney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 8s. 1½d., and returned at £118 4s. 1½d. Patron, in 1822, J. Wolfe, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 237. A. P., £1,400.

NEWTON-IN-BOWLAND, a township in Slaidburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Here is a school chiefly for quakers. Fairs are held March 14th, April 14th; and September 16th. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 544. A. P., £4,597.

NEWTON-BROMSWOLD, a parish in Higham-Ferrers hundred, Northamptonshire, 3 m. S.E. from Higham-Ferrers. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 3s. 4d., and returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. Tanqueray. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 122. A. P., £761.

NEWTON-BURGULAND, or **BOTTLER**, a hamlet in Swebston parish, Leicestershire, 5½ m. S. by E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

NEWTON-BURY, a hamlet in Duntun parish, Bedfordshire, 3 m. E. by S. from Biggleswade.

NEWTON-BUSHELL, a chapelry in High-week parish, Devon, 12 m. S.S.W. from Exeter, separated from Newton-Abbot's by the river Lemon. This town derived its adjunct from R. Russell or Bushell, the foster-child and relative of Theobald de English Ville, made lord of the manor by Henry III., and from whom the inhabitants obtained a charter for a market. A portreeve and two constables are chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Woolborough. Pop. returned with the parish.

NEWTON-CAP, a township in St Andrew-Auckland parish, co.-palatine of Durham, to the N. of the river Wear, ½ m. N.W. from Bishop-Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 156. A. P., £2,206.

NEWTON-COLD, or **BURDET**, a town-

ship in Lowesby parish, Leicestershire, 9 m. E. by N. from Leicester. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 120. A. P., £2,226.

NEWTON (St Cyres), a parish in Crediton hundred, Devonshire, 3 m. S. by E. from Crediton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 15s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, J. Quicke, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 867; in 1831, 1311. A. P., £6,395.

NEWTON-DALE, a township in Pickering parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N. E. from Pickering. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 211. A. P., £854.

NEWTON-UPON-DERWENT, a township in Wilberfoss parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W. from Pocklington. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 228. A. P., £1,619.

NEWTON (EAST), a township in Aldbrough parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 12½ m. N.E. by E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 29. A. P., £2,039.

NEWTON (EAST), a township in Stonegrave parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S.E. by S. from Helmesley. Pop. with Laysthorpe, in 1801, 69; in 1831, 79. A. P., £977.

NEWTON (St Faith's), a hamlet in Taversham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. N. by W. from Norwich.

NEWTON-FERRERS, a parish in Ermington hundred, Devonshire, 5½ m. S. from Earl's-Plympton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £45 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Yonge. Church ded. to Holy Cross. Pop., in 1801, 590; in 1831, 767. A. P., £4,414.

NEWTON-FLOTMAN, a parish in Humbleyard hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. from St Mary Stratton. Living, a rectory in two mediocities, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, Miss Long. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 382. A. P., £1,574.

NEWTON-GRANGE, a liberty in Ashborne parish, Derbyshire, 13 m. N.W. by W. from Derby. Pop., in 1801, 9; in 1831, 41. A. P., £1,410.

NEWTON-HARCOURT, a township in Wistowe parish, Leicestershire, 6½ m. S.E. by S. from Leicester. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wistowe, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £6 13s. 4d. Patronage with Wistowe vicarage. Chapel ded. to St Luke. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,716.

NEWTON-IN-THE-ISLE, a parish in Wisbeach hundred, Isle of Ely, Cambridge, 4 m. N.W. from Wisbeach. Living, a rectory with the curacy of St Mary-in-the-Marsh, in the dio. of Ely, exempt from visitation, rated at £18 14s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St James. Pop. in 1801, 283; in 1831, 431. A. P., £4,718.

NEWTON (King's), a hamlet in Melbourne parish, Derbyshire, 8½ m. S.S.E. from Derby.

NEWTON-KIRK, a township in Kirk-Newton parish, co. of Northumberland, 5 m. W.N.W. from Wooler.

NEWTON-KYNE, a parish in the upper division of Barkston-Ash wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N.W. by W. from Tadcaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £14. Patron, in 1829, T. L. Fairfax, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., including that of Toulston, in 1801, 149; in 1831, 221. A. P., £2,336.

NEWTON (LITTLE), in the parish of Long Preston, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. S. E. from Settle.

NEWTON (St) LOE, a parish in Wellow hundred, Somershire, 4½ m. W. from Bath. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £17 18s. 4d. Patron, W. G. Langton, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a school endowed by R. Josis in 1698, for the education of 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 471. A. P., £3,243.

NEWTON (LONG), a parish in the S.W. division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham, 4½ m. W.S.W. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £20. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 313. A. P., £6,067.

NEWTON, or **NEWINGTON-LONGUEVILLE**, a parish in the second division of the three hundreds of Newport, Buckinghamshire, 3 m. S.S.W. from Fenny-Stratford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £20 9s. 7d. Patron, New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Faith. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 473. A. P., £2,032.

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, a borough, market-town, and chapelry in Winwick parish, hundred of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 192½ m. N.W. by N. from London, and 47 m. S. by E. from Lancaster. It is a prescriptive borough, governed by a steward, bailiff, and burgesses, and formerly returned two members to parliament; but has been disfranchised by the reform act. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 12th of February, 17th of May, 15th of July. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £18 9s., and endowed with £1200. Patron, in 1829, T. Legh, Esq. Here are a free school and several Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1455; in 1831, 2139. A. P., £6,202.

NEWTON-MOOR, a township in the parish of Mottram in Longden-dale, Cheshire, 6 m. N.E. from Stockport. An abundance of good stone is found in this place. Here are manufactories of calicoes and hats, also salt, coal, and iron-works. Pop., in 1801, 1006; in 1831, 5997. A. P., £2,063.

NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a township in Shillbottle parish, Northumberland, 4½ m. S. by W. from Alnwick. Here is a school endowed by two ladies, for the benefit of two

children out of every poor family in this township. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 265.

NEWTON-MORRELL, a township in Barton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. N.E. by N. from Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 31. A. P., £1,106.

NEWTON-MULGRAVE, a township in Lythe parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. N.W. by W. from Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 123. A. P., £1,624.

NEWTON (NORTH), a chapelry in North Petherton parish, Somersetshire, 3½ m. S. from Bridgewater. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £10, and returned at £48. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. D. Ackland, Bart. Pop. returned with the parish.

NEWTON (NORTH), a parish in Narbeth hundred, Pembrokeshire, S.W. 2½ m. S.W. from Narbeth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St David's, returned at £57 7s. Patron, W. Deeds, Esq. The area of this parish comprises 1065 acres. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 42. A. P., £460.

NEWTON-NOTTAGE, a parish in Newcastle hundred, Glamorganshire, S.W. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £17 4s. 7d. There are curious springs at this place, ebbing and flowing at contrary periods to those of the sea. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 626. A. P., £1,658.

NEWTON (OLD), a parish in Stow hundred, Suffolk, 2½ m. N. by E. from Market-Stow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 15s. 5d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Torless. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Dagworth, 451; in 1831, 679. A. P., £3,242.

NEWTON-OUT, a township in Easington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. E. from Patrington. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 63. A. P., £887.

NEWTON-UPON-OUZE, a parish in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N.W. by N. from York, comprising the townships of Benningbrough, Linton-upon-Ouze, and Newton-upon-Ouze. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £43 6s., and returned at £90. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Earle. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 844. A. P., £7,762.

NEWTON-PARK, a township in Mitford parish, Northumberland, 2½ m. W. by N. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 16.

NEWTON-PARVA, or **UNTHANK**, a township with Botcheston in Rathby parish, Leicestershire, 6 m. E. by N. from Market-Bosworth. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 82. A. P., £1,168.

NEWTON (ST) PETROCK, a parish in Shebbear hundred, Devonshire, 8 m. S.W. from Great Torrington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 5s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, the

Rev. F. D. Lempriere. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 250. A. P., £971.

NEWTON-PEVEREL, a hamlet in Sturminster-Marshall parish, Dorsetshire.

NEWTON-POPPLEFORD, a tything and chapelry in Aylesbeare parish, Devonshire, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Sidmouth. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Aylesbeare vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, returned at £30 12s. Patronage with the vicarage of Aylesbeare. Chapel ded. to St Luke. Pop., in 1821, 481; in 1831, 688.

NEWTON-POTTER, a township in the parish of St Peter, Leeds, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N.N.E. from Leeds. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 863. A. P., £6,097.

NEWTON-PURCELL, a parish in Ploughley hundred, Oxfordshire, 6½ m. N.E. by N. from Bicester. Living, a rectory with that of Shelswell, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £3 15s. 5d. Patronage with Shelswell rectory. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 131. A. P., £840.

NEWTON-REGNY, a parish in Leath ward, Cumberland, 3 m. N.N.W. from Penrith. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Lonsdale. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 176. A. P., £2,273.

NEWTON-BY-SEA, a township in Embleton parish, Northumberland, 9 m. N.E. by N. from Alnwick. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 271. A. P., £1,376.

NEWTON-SOLNEY, a parish in Repton and Gresley hundred, Derbyshire, 9 m. S.W. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £20. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Every, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 338. A. P., £1,912.

NEWTON (SOUTH), a parish in Branch and Dole hundred, Wiltshire, 2½ m. N. by W. from Wilton, comprising the chapelries of Chilhampton and Ugford, and the tythings of Burden's-Ball, Stafford, and Wishford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 18s. 4d., and returned at £115. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Pembroke. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 541; in 1831, 565. A. P., £2,900.

NEWTON-STACEY, a tything in Barton-Stacey parish, Southampton, 6 m. S.W. by S. from Whitechurch.

NEWTON-IN-THE-THISTLES, a parish in Tamworth division of Hemlingford hundred, Warwickshire, 5½ m. N. by E. from Tamworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £14 1s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir F. Burdett, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 363. A. P., £2,051.

NEWTON-BY-TOFT, a parish in the W. division of Walshcroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. W. by S.

from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 10s. 10d., and returned at £55. Patrons, in 1829, Tyrwhit Smith, Esq., and others. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 82. A. P. included with that of Toft.

NEWTON-TONEY, a parish in Amesbury hundred, Wiltshire, 4½ m. E. by S. from Amesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £19 13s. 9d. Patron, Queen's college, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 268. A. P., £2,188.

NEWTON-TRACEY, a parish in Fremington hundred, Devonshire, 5 m. E. from Bideford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £5 8s. 1½d., and returned at £60. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 111. A. P., £330.

NEWTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the W. division of Wells wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 10 m. W.N.W. from Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4, and returned at £150. Patrons, in 1829, Miss Stowe and others. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 310. A. P., £2,539.

NEWTON-UNDERWOOD, a township in Mitford parish, Northumberland, 3 m. W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 85.

NEWTON-VALENCE, a parish in Selbourne hundred, North Alton division, Southamptonshire, 4½ m. S. from Alton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £13 10s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. White. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 269. A. P., £1,816.

NEWTON-WATER, a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, Huntingdonshire, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Stilton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 9s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, E. Knipe, Esq. Church ded. to St Remigius. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 108. A. P., £1,888.

NEWTON-WELCH, a parish in the lower division of Wormelow hundred, Herefordshire, 4 m. N.W. from Monmouth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 10s., and returned at £27. Patron, in 1829, Robert Berkeley, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 224. A. P., £1,043.

NEWTON (West), a township in Broomfield parish, Cumberland, 9½ m. N. from Cockermouth. Pop., in 1811, 223; in 1831, 22. A. P., £6,156.

NEWTON (West), a parish in Lynn division of Freebridge hundred, Norfolk, 3½ m. E. by E. from Caister-Rising. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter.

Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 232. A. P., £1,027.

NEWTON (West), a township in Kirk-Newton parish, Northumberland, 5½ m. W.N.W. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 86. A. P., £1,125.

NEWTON (West), a township in Aldborough parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. N.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 173. A. P., £3,042.

NEWTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS, a township in the parish of Patrick-Brompton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W.N.W. from Bedale. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 269. A. P., £2,493.

NEWTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in Bradley-Haverstoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincolnshire, 9½ m. S. from Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. 10d. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 158. A. P., £1,865.

NEWTON-WOOD, a parish in Willybrook hundred, Northampton, 4½ m. N. by W. from Oundle. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Nassington vicarage, in the dio. of Lincoln, and peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Nassington in Lincoln cathedral. It is endowed with £600. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1821, 362.

NEW-TOWN, a tything in Hungerford parish, Berkshire, 2½ m. N.N.E. from Hungerford.

NEWTOWN, a township in Irthington parish, Cumberland, 4½ m. N.N.W. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 215.

NEWTOWN, a township in Leominster parish, Herefordshire, 4 m. S. by E. from Leominster.

NEWTOWN, or **TRENEWYDD**, a flourishing market-town and parish in Newtown hundred, Montgomery, N.W., in a fertile vale on the banks of the Severn, 8 m. S.W. from Montgomery, and 175 m. W. by N. from London. The manufactures of flannel and earthenware are extensively carried on. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs, first Monday and Tuesday in February, last Monday and Tuesday in March, first Monday and Tuesday in May, June 23d and 24th, last Monday and Tuesday in August, October 23d and 24th, December 15th and 16th. The lord of the manor holds petty sessions here for the hundred, and courts-leet. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £8 15s. Patron, the bishop of the diocese. Pop., in 1801, 990; in 1831, 4550. A. P., £4,915.

NEWTOWN, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland, 7 m. W.S.W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 65.

NEWTOWN, a township in Chillingham parish, Northumberland, 3½ m. E.S.E. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 141. A. P., £1,450.

NEWTOWN, a chapelry in Wem parish, Shropshire, 10½ m. N.E. from Shrewsbury.

Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Wern rectory, in the archd. of Salop, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £54. Patrons, the inhabitants. Chapel ded. to King Charles the Martyr. Pop., in 1821, 72; in 1831, 78.

NETTOWN, a parish in Evingar hundred, Southampton, 12½ m. N. by E. from Whitechurch. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Burghclere, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to St Mary and St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 269. A. P., £605.

NETTOWN, a borough and chapelry in Calbourn parish, West Medina liberty, in the isle of Wight, Southamptshire, between Yarmouth and Cowes, 92 m. S.W. from London. The government is vested in a mayor and burgesses. From the reign of Queen Elizabeth, until disfranchised by the reform act, this place returned two members to parliament. It was anciently called Franchville, and was of much greater extent and importance than it is now. It was burned by the Danes in 1001, and subsequently by the French.—Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7 9s. 7d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. The chapel, now in ruins, was ded. to the Holy Ghost. A fair for horses and toys is held on the 22d of July. Pop. returned with the parish.

NEWTON-LINFORD, a parish in West Goscote hundred, Leicestershire, 5½ m. N.W. from Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy, subject to the jurisdiction of the lord of the manor of Groby. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 449. A. P., £1,826.

NEW-VILLAGE, or PORT, an extra-parochial district in Hunsley-Bencon division of Harthill wapentake, 2½ m. S.W. from Cave. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 140. A. P., £962.

NIBLEY, in Westerleigh parish, Gloucestershire, 2½ m. W. from Chipping-Sodbury.

NIBLEY (NORTH), a parish in the upper division of Berkeley hundred, Gloucestershire, 2½ m. N.W. from Wotton-under-Edge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucestershire, rated at £22 10s., returned at £90. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Martin. In 1763, a bequest of £300 was made by W. Purnell for the purchase of an annuity for teaching five of the parish boys. The same person bequeathed an estate for apprenticing the sons of parishioners, allotting to each a premium of £20. Here is also a bequest by Matthew Tyndall for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 1212; in 1831, 1562. A. P., £5,471.

NIBTHWAITE, a township in Coulton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8 m. N. from Ulverston.

NICHOL-FOREST, a chapelry in Kirk-Audrews parish, Cumberland, 10½ m. N.E. by N. from Langtown. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £130. Patron, the rector of Kirk-Audrews. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 907. A. P., £3,131.

NICHOLAS, a chapelry in Stanford-le-Hope parish, co. of Essex. Here are four almshouses, endowed with about £6 per ann.

NICHOLAS (Sr), a parish in Wonford hundred, Devonshire, 5½ m. E. by S. from Abbot's-Newton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8, returned at £105. Patron, the king by lapse. Pop., in 1801, 585; in 1831, 1178. A. P., £1,222.

NICHOLAS (Sr), a hamlet and parish in Dinas-Powis hundred, Glamorganshire, South Wales, 6 m. W. from Cardiff. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £11 10s. Patron, — Booth Grey, Esq. This parish comprises 2000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 351. A. P., £2,101.

NICHOLAS (Sr), a parish in Dewisland hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 4 m. N.W. from Fishguard. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, returned at £17 5s. 7½d. In the cathedral of St David's there is a prebendary of St Nicholas, rated at £5 4s. 6½d., the bishop being patron of both benefices. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 315. A. P., £881.

NICHOLAS (Sr), or CARISBROOK-CASTLE, a parish in the N.W. half hundred of West Medina liberty, isle of Wight, Southamptshire, adjacent to Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7. Patron, the governor of the island. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 317. A. P., £1,615.

NICHOLAS (Sr), SOUTH-ELMHAM, a parish in Wangford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. from Halesworth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6. Patron, in 1829, R. Adair, Esq. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 101. A. P., £1,548.

NICHOLAS (Sr), at WADE, a parish in the lower half hundred of Ringslow, isle of Thanet, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 6½ m. S.W. from Margate. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £15 19s. 7d., returned at £100. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is an endowment for the education of 40 children. Pop., in 1801, 520; in 1831, 726. A. P., £5,917.

NICHOLASTON, a parish in Swanses hundred, Glamorganshire, South Wales, 3 m. E. from Penrice. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £5 11s. 0½d., returned at £43 14s. 4d. Patron, — Talbot, Esq.

NICKLEBY, a township in Lythe parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. W. by N. from Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,300.

NIDD, a parish in Ripon liberty, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Knaresborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £3 6s. 10½d., returned at £110. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Part of the township of Killinghall is within the constab-

lary of Nidd. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,905.

NIDDERDALE, partly in Hampsthwaite parish, and partly in that of Kirk-Malzeard, W. R. of Yorkshire, 16 m. W. by N. from Ripon.

NIGER (THE), a river in Norfolk, falling into the German ocean at Clay.

NIGHTON, a chapelry in St Winnow parish, co. of Cornwall, 2 m. E. by N. from Lestwithiel.

NINEBANKS, a chapelry in Allendale parish, Northumberland, 6½ m. N.E. from Alton-Moor. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Allendale, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of York, endowed with £2000. The chapel was rebuilt in 1813. Pop. returned with the parish.

NINE-ELMS, in Lambeth parish, co. of Surrey, 3 m. S.W. by S. from London.

NINEHEAD, a parish in Taunton and Taunton-Dean hundred, Somersetshire, 1½ m. N. by W. from Wellington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 7s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. This place was formerly subjected to frequent inundations of the river Tone, but by the indefatigable exertions of W. A. Sandford, Esq., the bed of the river has been widened, and a bridge erected. A school on the national system is supported by E. A. Sandford, jun. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 311. A. P., £3,353.

NINEHEAD (EAST), or **MONK'S**, a hamlet in the above parish.

NINFIELD, a hundred in the rape of Hastings, at the eastern extremity of the co. of Sussex, containing three parishes.

NINFIELD, a parish in the above hundred and county, 5½ m. S.W. by W. from Battle. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ashburnham. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 606. A. P., £2,165.

NINGWOOD, in Shalfleet parish, Southamptonshire, 3 m. E.S.E. from Yarmouth.

NITON, or **CRAB-NITON**, a parish in the S.E. half hundred of East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire, 8 m. E. from Newport. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Godshill, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 7s. 1d. Patronage with the vicarage. The church—ded. to St John the Baptist—is of great antiquity; and on the S. side of the churchyard is a cross raised upon large hewn stones, in the manner of steps, with a basin at the top, supposed to have been used at baptisms previous to the introduction of fonts. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 573. A. P., £1,991.

NIXONS, a township in Bewcastle parish, co. of Cumberland, 13 m. N.E. by E. from Loughton, abounding with trout streams and wild fowl.

NOAH-HILL, a hamlet in Newton-Valence parish, Southampton.

NOBOTTLE-GROVE, a hundred,

nearly central in the co. of Northampton, containing 18 parishes.

NOBOTTLE, or **NEWBOTTLE**, in Brington parish, in the above hundred and county, 5½ m. W.N.W. from Northampton.

NOCKHOLT, a parish in Rooksley hundred, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, 5 m. N.W. from Seven-Oaks. Living, a perpetual curacy, with Orpington vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, returned at £65. Patron, the rector of Orpington. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 471. A. P., £1,566.

NOCTON, a parish in Langhoe wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 7 m. S.E. from Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 17s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 445. A. P., £5,946.

NOCTORUM, a township in Woodchurch parish, co. palatine of Chester, 7½ m. N. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1811, 17; in 1831, 28. A. P., £360.

NODDFA, a township in Dar-Owen parish, Montgomery, North Wales, 6 m. N.E. from Machynllaeth. Pop., in 1811, 383; in 1831, 486.

NOKE, a parish in Ploughley hundred, Oxfordshire, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Oxford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 19s. 7d., returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Marlborough. Church ded. to St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,497.

NOLTON, a denomination in Coyty parish, Glamorganshire, South Wales. A chapelry to the rectory of Coyty.

NOLTON, a village and parish in Rhôs hundred, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 6 m. N.W. from Haverford-West. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 2s. 11d., returned at £95 6s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is an endowed free school. An excellent kind of stone abounds on the shore, and large quantities of culm are exported annually. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 208. A. P., £806.

NONINGTON, a parish in Wingham hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 4½ m. S. from Wingham. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Womenswold, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £71 6s. 8d., returned at £141. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 562; in 1831, 832. A. P., £1,586.

NOOK, a township in Bellingham parish, Northumberland, ½ m. E. from Bellingham.

NOOK, a hamlet in Burton parish, Westmoreland, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Kirby-Lonsdale.

NOOK, a township in Kirby-Kendal parish, Westmoreland, 3½ m. W. from Kendal.

NORBRECK, a township in Blepham parish, co. palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. W. by N. from Poulton.

NORBURY, a township and chapelry in Stockport parish, co. palatine of Chester, 3½ m. S.E. by S. from Stockport. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of

Chester, returned at £66 15s. Patron, in 1829, T. Legh, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 592; in 1831, 671. A. P., £3,094.

NORBURY, a township in Narbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 7½ m. S.W. by W. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 408. A. P., £1,635.

NORBURY, a parish in Appletree hundred, co. of Derby, 5 m. S.W. by W. from Ashborne. Living, a rectory with Snelstone curacy, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £15 16s. 0½d. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late Mrs Debant. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school for 20 children. Pop. with the township of Roston, in 1801, 384; in 1831, 465. A. P., £4,248.

NORBURY, a parish in Purslow hundred, co. of Salop, 4 m. N.E. from Bishop's-Castle. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of North Lydbury, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 382. A. P., £2,449.

NORBURY, a parish in the W. division of Cuttlestone hundred, co. of Stafford, 5½ m. S.W. by S. from Eccleshall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £10 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Anson. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 257. A. P., £1,982.

NORBURY, a hamlet in Leatherhead parish, co. of Surrey. This place is remarkable for its plantations of walnut trees.

NORCOURT, or **NORCOTT**, a hamlet in St Helen parish, co. of Berks, 1 m. N. from Abingdon. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 89.

NORDLEY (KING'S), a township in Alvey parish, co. of Salop, 5½ m. S.E. from Bridgenorth.

NORDUCK, a hamlet in Aston-Abbot parish, co. of Bucks, 4 m. from Aylesbury.

NORE, that part of the river Thames, on the point of a sandbank which runs eastward from the isle of Grain, long. 6° 44' E., lat. 51° 27' N.

NORFOLK,

A maritime county so encompassed by sea and by rivers, that it might be designated a peninsula, as it is joined to the mainland only by a narrow causeway. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the German ocean; S. and S.E. by Suffolk; and on the W. by the Lincolnshire Washes and part of Cambridgeshire. Its extreme length, 70 m. E. to W.; greatest breadth, 40 m. from N. to S.; and the circumference 170 m. It comprehends an area of 2092 square miles, or 1,338,880 statute acres.

Name and History.—The name is but slightly altered from the original, North-fole, a term used by the Saxons to distinguish the inhabitants of the north from those of the south. It was anciently inhabited by a tribe of the Iceni, and subsequently became a part of the East Saxon kingdom under Uffa, about

the year 575, who united the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, under the title of the kingdom of East Anglia. In the reign of Egbert, this county suffered greatly from the barbarous devastations committed by the Danes, who continued their invasions almost without interruption, till subdued by the Saxons under Alfred the Great, in 878, who limited their residence to the eastern part of England, under their own chiefs, nominally subject to the government of the Anglo-Saxons. Many severe contests between the Saxons and the Danes occurred here at different times. Sweyn, king of Denmark, to revenge the horrid massacre of the Danes by King Ethelred II., landed on the coast of Norfolk in 1003, and burned the flourishing cities of Thetford and Norwich, but was compelled to re-embark. In 1010 he returned with his troops, and landing at Ipswich, took possession of East Anglia, which was subsequently allotted to his son Canute, upon the division of the kingdom between him and Edmund Ironside. After the Norman conquest, Norfolk was held as an earldom by Ralph de Guader, which title, in Stephen's reign, was conferred on the family of Bigod; one of whom took the lead in a conspiracy against Edward I. The title is now enjoyed by the Howards, descendants of the Mowbrays. In Wat Tyler's rebellion, the insurgents were joined by several of the lower order in this county, headed by a dyer named Lister, but were defeated by Spencer, bishop of Norwich, and their leader was executed in London. During the civil wars of Charles I., Norfolk joined the parliamentarians, and Norwich was fortified against the king.

Divisions, &c.—Norfolk is divided into 33 hundreds, 4 boroughs, and 28 market-towns. The hundreds are Blofield, Brothecross, Clackclose, Clavering, Depwade, Diss, Earsham, North and South Erpingham, Eynsford, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, Freebridge-Lynn and Marshland divisions, Gallow, North and South Greenhoe, Grimshoe, Giltcross, Happing, Henstead, Holt, Humbleyard, Launditch, Loddon, Mitford, Shropham, Smithdon, Taverham, Tunstead, Walsham, and Wayland. The boroughs are Lynn-Regis, Castle-Rising, Thetford, and Yarmouth. The market-towns, Aylesham, Attlebury, Buckenham, Burnham, Caister, Clay, East Dereham, Diss, Downham, Fakenham, Foulsham, Harleston, East Harling, Heckling, Hingham, Holt, Loddon, Methwold, Reepham, Setching, Snettisham, Swaffham, Walsham, Walsingham, Watton, Windham, and Worstead. It contains likewise one city—Norwich—where the quarter-sessions are held alternately with Thetford. There are 154 acting magistrates. Four members are returned for the county, two for the E. and two for the W. division.—Besides many places having separate jurisdiction, there are various courts possessing peculiar privileges; the principal of these are the court of the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, held at Aylesham, and the court of the liberty of the duchy of Norfolk, held at Lapham, or any other place within the liberty, at the option of

the duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the liberty, and appoints a steward and other officers.—The marine department of civil government is vested in the vice-admiral of Norfolk, who has power to hold a court of admiralty for the county, assisted by various officers.

Rivers, &c.]—The principal rivers are the Great and Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Yare, the Wensum, the Bure, the Nar, and the Nen.—The Great Ouse, rising in Huntingdonshire, passes through Cambridgeshire, and forming a part of the S.W. boundary of Norfolk, flows in a northern direction to the sea, below Lynn.—The Little Ouse rises about the middle of the Suffolk border, and flowing westward, joins the Great Ouse near Downham.—The Waveney has its source near that of the Little Ouse, and running eastward, bounds the county on the S., and falls into the sea near Yarmouth.—The Yare, rising near Attleborough and flowing towards Norwich, is joined by the Wensum and other small streams.—The Wensum has its source near West Rudham, and flowing S.E. is met by the Waveney near Burgh.—The Bure rises on the north side of the county, and joins the Yare near Yarmouth.—The Nar, sometimes called the Scrah, rises at Litcham, and flows eastward to Narborough, where it unites with the Great Ouse.—The Nen skirts the western boundary of the county.—These rivers, passing through a level country, are consequently but slow in their progress, sometimes forming shallow lakes or broads, which are abundantly stocked with fish and waterfowl. To improve the navigation of the river Nen, there is a canal from Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, to Outwell creek and Salters Lode in Norfolk, and one called Ease-brink-cut, to Lynn and Regis, was completed in 1820. All the principal modern roads crossing this county meet at Norwich.

Face and Soil of the County.]—The general aspect of Norfolk is more uniform than that of most places equally extensive in England, being nearly level, except in the vicinity of Norwich and Sherringham.—With regard to soil, this county exhibits a great variety. In the west is a large tract of flat fenny land; in the east, near Yarmouth, a narrow line of marshes, consisting of sand and clay, extends a considerable distance up the country; in the north-east is a light sandy loam, particularly adapted for tillage. The more central parts are very fertile. The sea-coast is formed chiefly of clayey cliffs, or low sandy shores along which sand-hills have been raised to protect the country from inundation. Within some of these banks are extensive salt-marshes, frequently overflowed by the tides. Northwards, the coast is indented by narrow creeks and inlets, only fit for small vessels. The navigation is rendered very hazardous by the numerous shoals and banks extending far out to sea. Of these the most dangerous are on a line with the coast of Yarmouth, forming the celebrated Yarmouth roads.

Agriculture, &c.]—The agricultural produce of this county varies with the soil and situation. Wheat, barley, pease, beans, mustard, hemp,

and saffron, are all cultivated; but the county is most distinguished for its growth of turnips, considered superior to those in any other part of the kingdom.* The fenny districts afford excellent pasture for milch kine. Scottish and other cattle are fattened for market; and the Norfolk sheep are valuable, their neck wool being considered equal to Spanish fleece. A singular custom exists here respecting the grazing of sheep, which is, that the lord, as he is termed, of every township, orders how many and what kind of sheep the people shall have, where the walks shall be fixed, where the sheep shall be folded, and how driven. The horses are remarkably strong and active.

Trade and Manufactures.]—The trade of Norfolk consists principally in the exportation of its own manufactured goods, the importation of foreign articles, and supply the adjacent counties as well as the metropolis with poultry of all kinds. There are extensive herring and mackerel fisheries. The chief manufactures are those of stuffs, silk, cambrics, and calicoes. The town of Worstead is famous for a peculiar sort of woollen goods.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.]—Norfolk is in the dio. of Norwich and province of Canterbury, comprising the archdeaconries of Norfolk and Norwich, the number of parishes being greater here than in any other county in England. The churches are correspondingly numerous, but few of them possess much grandeur of architecture. There are some vestiges of ancient monasteries and castles, also several remarkable old mansions.

Population.]—The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 273,371; in 1831, 390,000. A. P., £1,540,952.

NORGILL, a village near Bernard-Castle. NORHAM, or NORHAMSHIRE, a parish, forming a detached portion of the co. of Durham, 7 m. S.W. by W. from Berwick-upon-Tweed. It comprises the chapelry of Cornhill, and the townships of Duddo, Filkington, Grindon, Horncastle, Loan-End, Longridge, Norham, Norham-Mains, Shoreswood, Thornton and Twizill.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Patron, the dean and chapter of Durham. The church, ded. to St Cuthbert, was built in 840, but retains only a small portion of its original antiquity. Here is an endowed free school.—Norham, from its local situation between England and Scotland, was frequently the place of rendezvous between the nobility and principal individuals concerned in the border feuds. Its castle, standing on the edge of a rock above the Tweed, was often stormed by the Scots, who obtained possession of it prior to the battle of Flodden-field, through the treachery of a deserter from the garrison. At New Waterford the Tweed is crossed by a chain bridge of sufficient width to allow carriages to pass between the footpaths. Here is a considerable salmon fishery, and two annual fairs; one on the 2d Thursday in May, the other on the 3d Thursday of October. Pop., in 1801, 3384; in 1831, 3744. A. P., £30,719.

NORHAM-MAINS, a township in the above parish and county, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 119. A. P., 2,783.

NORLAND, or **NORTHLAND**, a township in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Halifax. Pop., in 1801, 1181; in 1831, 1618. A. P., £2,883.

NORLEY, a township in Frodsham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. S.E. from Frodsham. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 502. A. P., £1,542.

NORMANBY, a parish in the E. division of Aslaoce wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5, and returned at £67. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a trifling endowment for the instruction of children. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 430. A. P., £1,782.

NORMANBY, a parish in Ryedale wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Pickering. It comprises the townships of Thornton-Risborough and Normanby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £9 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, A. Cayley, Esq. Here is a small endowment for the education of five poor children. Normanby bestows the title of viscount on the earls of Mulgrave. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 258. A. P., £2,639.

NORMANBY, a hamlet in Barton-upon-Stather parish, co. of Lincoln, 11 m. W.S.W. from Barton-upon-Humber.

NORMANBY, a tything in Ash parish, co. of Surrey, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Guildford.

NORMANBY, a township in Stow parish, co. of Lincoln, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Gainsborough. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 17.

NORMANBY, a township in Ormesby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Gainsborough. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,560.

NORMANBY, a small hamlet in the parochial chapelry of Fylingdales, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. from Whithy.

NORMANBY-UPON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in the W. division of Walsheurst wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Claxby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patronage with Claxby rectory. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 122. A. P. included in the returns made for Claxby.

NORMAN-CROSS, a hundred at the N. W. extremity of Huntingdonshire, containing 25 parishes.

NORMANSBURGH, in South Rainham parish, co. of Norfolk. Here was formerly a cell of Cluniac monks to the priory of Castle-Acre.

NORMANSTON, a hamlet in Lowestoft parish, co. of Suffolk, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. from Lowestoft.

NORMANTON, a parish in Repton and Gresby hundred, Derbyshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of St Peter, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £7 12s., and returned at £30. Patronage with Chesterfield rectory. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 295. A. P., £2,308.

NORMANTON, a parish in Loveden wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Grantham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 2s. 6d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bristol. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 204. A. P., £2,295.

NORMANTON, a hamlet in Bottesford parish, Leicestershire, 8 m. N.W. by W. from Grantham.

NORMANTON, a hamlet in Southwell parish, Nottinghamshire, 1 m. N.E. by N. from Southwell.

NORMANTON, a parish in Martinley hundred, Rutland, 6 m. E. by S. from Oakham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £5 4s. 7d. and returned at £109. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Matthew. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 33. A. P., £736.

NORMANTON, a parish in the lower division of Agbrigg wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E.N.E. from Wakefield. It comprises the townships of Altofts, Syndale, and Normanton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £7, and returned at £150. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a well-endowed free school, and a small sum for the instruction of 8 girls. Pop., in 1801, 737; in 1831, 899. A. P., £6,779.

NORMANTON-LE-HEATH, a chapelry in Nailston parish, Leicestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Nailston vicarage, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £7 12s. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 216. A. P., £2,273.

NORMANTON (NORTH), or **TEMPLE NORMANTON**, a township and chapelry in Chesterfield parish, Derbyshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Chesterfield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Eckington rectory, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £7 12s., and returned at £30. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 146. A. P., £862.

NORMANTON-UPON-SOAR, a parish in the S. division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 14 m. S.S.W. from Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £7 11s. 0d. Patron, in 1829, J. Harryman, Esq. Church ded. to St John. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 365. A. P., £2,196.

NORMANTON (SOUTH), a parish in Scarsdale hundred, Derbyshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.

E. from Alfreton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. rated at £9 15s. 5d. Patron, Sir J. E. E. Wilmott, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 719; in 1831, 1154. A. P., £2,910.

NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the E. division of Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 3½ m. E.S.E. from Tuxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 5s., and returned at £118 11s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Church ded. to St Matthew. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 349. A. P., £1,875.

NORMANTON-TURVILLE, a hamlet in Thurlaston parish, Leicestershire, 5½ m. N.E. by E. from Ilkley. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 55. A. P., £1,754.

NORMANTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a township in Plumtree parish, co. of Nottingham, 6 m. S.E. by S. from Nottingham. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 185. A. P., £1,195.

NORMICOTT, a liberty in Stone parish, co. of Stafford.

NORNEY, a hamlet in Blyth parish, co. of Nottingham, 3 m. from Bawtry.

NORRIDGE, formerly a chapelry in Warminster hundred, co. of Wilts.

NORSHALGH, a hamlet in Rosthern parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

NORTHALL, or **NORTHOXT**, a parish in Elthorne hundred, co. of Middlesex, 2½ m. S.W. by S. from Harrow-on-the-Hill. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £15. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 447. A. P., in 1815, £3,073; in 1828, £4,761.

NORTHALL, a hamlet in Edlesborough parish, co. of Buckingham, 3 m. N.N.E. from Ivinghoe. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 553.

NORTHALLERTON, N. R. of York-shire. See **ALLERTON** (NORTH).

NORTHAM, a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon, 1½ m. N. by W. from Bideford, having the Bristol channel on the W., and the navigable river Torridge on the E. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 10s., and returned at £90. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Margaret. Here are several endowments for the instruction of poor children, besides a free school on the Madras plan. Here also are almshouses for four widows. Pop., in 1801, 2054; in 1831, 2727. A. P., £6,039.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

(An inland county, bounded on the N. by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, with the rivers Lesser Avon and Welland; on the E. by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the S. by that of Buckingham and part of Oxford; and on the W. by the county of Warwick, and another

portion of Oxford. It extends 60 miles from N.E. to S.W., and 20 miles from E. to W., comprising 965 square miles, or 617,000 statute acres; but, according to some, 1017 square miles, or 650,880 acres.

Divisions.—This county is divided into 20 hundreds; Nassaburgh, (or Peterborough liberty,) Willybrook, Corby, Polebrook, Navisford, Huxloe, Rothwell, Guilsborough, Orillingbury, Higham Ferrers, Spelhoe, Harnfordshoe, Nobottle Grove, Fawcley, Chipping-Warden, Green's-Norton, Towcester, Wymersley, Clely, and King's-Sutton. It has one city, viz., Peterborough, three boroughs, Northampton, Brackley, and Higham-Ferrers, and 10 market-towns, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Thrapstone, Towcester, Wellington, Fotheringhay, Long-Buckby, Rothwell and Weldon; but the last four are discontinued. Four members are returned for the county, two for the northern, and two for the southern division. Pop., in 1801, 131,757; in 1831, 179,300. A. P., £942,162.

Face of the Country.—The general aspect of this county exhibits a pleasing and interesting variety of vale and upland. The entire surface is peculiarly adapted for agriculture; yet as lately as the year 1818, a large proportion of this land was unenclosed. The ground is highest in the vicinity of Daventry, and around Towcester. The most fenby district lies between Peterborough and Croylund. From these moderate degrees of height it is not subject to extremes of weather, and is considered one of the healthiest counties in England.

Soil and Agriculture.—The fertility of the various soils may be attributed to their depth, and to the porous nature of the stony substratum. A black or dark coloured soil extends over the whole of the western part. In the south, towards Towcester, it is a mixture of clay and gritstone. In the N.E. part of the county, it is of a light, thin description. Of the 617,000 acres of land, 290,000 are stated as arable, 235,000 pasture, and 86,000 otherwise appropriated, including meadow land and extensive woodlands; the latter may be arranged into four classes of forests, chases, parkland woods, and woods and plantations. The most considerable forest is that of Rockingham on the N.W. side of the county. The principal trees are oak, ash, elm, and poplar. On the arable land of the open fields potatoes or turnips are sown the first year, wheat and barley the second, beans and oats the third. Wheat is cultivated in large quantities on the red soils. The average produce of oats is 42 bushels per acre. Rye occupies nearly 3000 acres, producing 32 bushels each. The farm lands are mostly devoted to grazing and fattening cattle. On the higher grounds great numbers of sheep are pastured.

Rivers, Canals.—All the principal rivers have their origin within the limits of the county; they are the Nene, Welland, Ouse, Charwell, Avon, and Leam. The most considerable of these is the Nene, one branch rising in Naseby, and another at Hartwell, near Saverton, both

meeting at Northampton, and flowing in a north-eastern direction fall into the Wash, an inlet of the German ocean.—The Welland rises near Hothorpe, and separates the county from Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln.—The Ouse has its source in a spring called Ousewell, in the southern part of the county.—The Charwell and the Leam rises near the source of the Nene; the first passes to Oxfordshire, the other to Warwickshire.—The canals in this county are of great importance. The Oxford canal passes along its western confines.—The Grand junction canal, commencing at Braunston, and passing through a tunnel in a south-eastern direction to Weedon, is there crossed by the great London road, and is navigable for barges of 60 tons.—The Union canal is the only other artificial navigation.

Chief Roads.—The road from London to Holyhead, through Buckingham and Shrewsbury, or through Birmingham, enters the county from Mixbury in Oxfordshire. The great mail-roads are generally level and wide; the turnpike roads also are kept in good repair, but the cross roads are much neglected.

Manufactures—The principal articles of manufacture are woollen stuffs, shoes, lace, silk stockings, and whips. The chief imports are store-sheep, lean cattle, leather, coals, iron, and deals.

Courts, &c.—Northamptonshire has 79 acting magistrates. It is included in the midland circuit; the assizes are held at Northampton, where the quarter-sessions are held Jan. 14th, April 22d, July 15th, Oct 21st; and at Peterborough, Jan. 13th, April 21st, July 14th, and Oct. 20th.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This county is in the diocese of Peterborough and province of Canterbury, with the exception of Nassington and Gretton parishes—in the diocese of Lincoln—and King's-Sutton, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, in the diocese of Peterborough. It forms an archdeaconry, comprising 10 deaneries, viz. Daventry, Haddon, Higham-Ferrers, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Preston, Rothwell, and Weldon.

History.—When Britain was invaded by the Romans, this part of the island was the territory of the Coritani; it was subsequently included in the Roman province—Flavia Cæsariensis—and by the Saxon in the kingdom of Mercia. This county has been the scene of many remarkable events. In 1460, the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster had a desperate battle, in which the latter were victorious. Mary, Queen of Scots, was executed at Fotheringay castle in 1586; and in 1645, the army of Charles I. was defeated by Fairfax and Cromwell. The king was conveyed to Holdenby, or Holmby-house, in 1649, where he remained until seized by Cornet Joyce.

NORTHAMPTON, a borough, market, and county town of Northamptonshire, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Spelhoe, 65½ m. N.W. by N. from London, on the road to Leicester. It was first incorporated by Henry II., and is now governed

under a charter granted 36th of George III, which vests the civil power in a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, 12 magistrates, 48 common-councillors, a town-clerk, chamberlain; and assistants. Quarter-sessions and a court of record are held by the corporation, but capital offences are transferred to the county assizes. This borough has returned two members to parliament from the time of Edward I.; the right of election is enjoyed by about 1100 persons. The mayor is the returning officer. It gives the title of earl to the family of Compton.

The market-days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs are held Feb. 20th, for cattle and toys; April 6th, May 4th, June 19th, and Aug. 5th, for horses; Aug. 26th, a general fair; Sept. 19th, for cheese and sheep; 1st Thursday in Nov.—toll free—and Nov. 28th, and Dec. 19th, for all sorts of cattle.

This town comprises 4 parishes—All Saints, St Giles, St Peter, and St Sepulchre.—The living of All Saints is a rectory, rated at £22. Patrons, the corporation. The church has an elegant portico of the Ionic order.—St Giles, a vicarage, rated at £7 19s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. Watkin. The church is situated at the east end of the town.—St Sepulchre, a vicarage, rated at £6 1s., returned at £88. The church is of a circular form, and supposed to have been built by the Knights Templars after the model of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.—St Peter's, a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Upton and Kingsthorpe, rated at £34 2s. 11d. Patrons, the governors of St Katherine's hospital, London. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and various places of worship for Dissenters.

Among the charitable institutions are Dryden's school, the corporation school, national, Lancastrian, and infant schools, besides the free grammar school founded in 1542. There are numerous and extensive bequests for charitable purposes.

The principal public buildings are the town-hall, an ancient and commodious structure, containing some valuable old paintings; the county-hall, a modern edifice in the Grecian style; the county-gaol, arranged on Howard's plan; the town gaol, and the theatre.—Races take place in September, and are well attended; the course, comprising about 117 acres, is at a short distance from the town. At the northern extremity of the town are handsome barracks, erected in 1796. And at the end of one of the principal streets a promenade has been made at the expense of the corporation.

The origin of this place is not certainly known, but some have conjectured that it was founded by the Anglo-Saxons, and was possessed by the Danes in the reign of Edward the Elder. During subsequent disturbances, the town was burnt by the military; about 50 years afterwards, when the Northumbrians marched against Tosti, son of Earl Godwin, the most dreadful outrages were committed, until an accommodation was entered into between the insurgents and Harold, who had been sent to oppose them. After the Norman conquest

It had so far recovered from the consequences of these attacks, that it became the principal place of the county, and became the occasional residence of several of the kings of England. Henry I., in the 23d of his reign, celebrated Easter here with great pomp, and assembled a parliament, in which the English barons swore allegiance to the Empress Matilda as appointed successor to the throne. Henry II., in the 11th of his reign, convened a council at this place, before which Archbishop Becket was arraigned for refusing submission to the constitutions of Clarendon. On the rebellion of Prince Henry, Anketil Mallore, one of his partizans, marching to Northampton with a body of forces, defeated the king's troops. In 1160, a convention of barons and prelates met here to consider the laws of the realm, and amend and enforce the constitutions of Clarendon, by which the kingdom was first divided in six circuits. Richard I., soon after his release from captivity, kept the festival of Easter here; on his death, the barons assembled in council at this place and took the oath of allegiance to his brother John, who, in the 10th of his reign, taking umbrage at the citizens of London, removed the court of exchequer to Northampton, and three years afterwards, assembled a council of temporal lords, which was attended by two of the pope's legates in behalf of the exiled clergy whom the king allowed to return to their country, but refusing to restore their confiscated property, he was excommunicated. Previous to the war between the king and the barons, the latter presented a memorial of their grievances, which the king refusing to redress, they laid siege to the castle, but were compelled to withdraw their forces; however, it was among the castles placed in their custody as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of Magna Charta. Henry III. kept Christmas at the castle with the governor; and in the 13th of his reign, gave ten marks towards a public library and the purchase of sacramental plate for the church of All Saints. In this reign an attempt was several times made to establish a university in the town, in consequence of disputes among the students of Oxford and Cambridge, a large party of whom retired to Northampton, and by royal licence established a new seminary, which was suppressed in 1265. The last parliament held here was in the 4th of Richard II. Pop. of this town, in 1801, 7020; in 1831, 15,351. A. P., £21,731.

NORTH AWE, a parish in Cashio hundred, co. of Hertford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Chipping-Barnet. Living, a donative in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, not in charge. Patron, in 1829, Mr Strode. The church—ded. to St Thomas à Becket—was rebuilt in 1810 at the expense of Mr Strode. Here is a free school, endowed with £20 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 600. A. P., £3,956.

NORTHBOROUGH, or **NORTHBURGH**, a parish in Peterborough hundred, co. of Northampton, 7 m. N.W. from Peterborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of

Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 19s. 7d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Peterborough. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,863.

NORTHBOURNE, a parish in Cornilo hundred, co. of Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Deal. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Sholden, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £12 11s. 8d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Augustine. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 869. A. P., £3,918.

NORTHBOOK, a tything in the parish of Mitcheldever, co. of Southampton, 5 m. S.E. from Whitechurch.

NORTH-CHAPEL, a parish in Rotherbridge hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Petworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, not in charge. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 621; in 1831, 845. A. P., £2,064.

NORTHCHURCH, co. of Hertford. See **BERKHAMSTED**.

NORTHCOTES, a hamlet in Burnsall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. N.E. by E. from Settle.

NORTHCOTT, a hamlet in Boynton parish, co. of Devon, 7 m. S. from Holsworth. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 105. A. P., £313.

NORTHEN, or **NORTHERDEN**, a parish in Macclesfield hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Stockport. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 7s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester. Church ded. to St Wilfred. Pop., in 1801, including the townships of Etchells and Northen, 1807; in 1831, 1420. A. P., £10,441.

NORTH-END, a hamlet in Burton-Dasset parish, co. of Warwick, 4 m. E.N.E. from Kington.

NORTH-END, in Fulham parish, co. of Middlesex, 6 m. W.S.W. from St Paul's.

NORTH-END, in Hampstead parish, co. of Middlesex, 7 m. N.W. by N. from St Paul's.

NORTHFIELD, a parish in the upper division of Halfshire hundred, co. of Worcester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Hales-Owen. Living, a rectory with Coston-Hacket curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £14 15s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, G. Fenwick, Esq. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Here is a charity school, supported with an income arising from a bequest of £150, and another of £100. There are several quarries of freestone in this parish; and the ruins of Woolley castle, formerly the residence of the Jervoise family. Pop., in 1801, 1313; in 1831, 1870. A. P., £8,993.

NORTHFLEET, a parish in Toltong-trough hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Gravesend. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £21. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church—ded. to St Botolph—is a very

spacious edifice, containing many ancient monuments. A fair is held here on Easter Tuesday. Here is a large yard for ship building, and a fine dock excavated in the solid chalk, which extends along the north side of the village. Lime is burnt here in great quantities for the use of builders in London, and is also exported to Holland and Flanders. Strata of flint-stones abound also, and are wrought into gun-flints. Pop., in 1801, 1910; in 1831, 2124. A. P., £6,821.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK, or **FEN-CORNER**, an extra-parochial in the co. of Lincoln, 9 m. N.W. from Boston. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 241.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK, near **FOSDYKE**, an extra-parochial in the above county. Pop., in 1821, 199.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK, near **FELHAM'S LANDS**, an extra-parochial in the above county. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 20.

NORTH-HALES, or **COVEHITHE**, a parish in Blything hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4½ m. N.E. from Southwold. Living, a discharged vicarage with Binacre rectory, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 182. A. P., £808.

NORTH-HEATH, a hamlet in Chevelley parish, co. of Berks, 5 m. N. by W. from Newbury.

NORTH-HILL, a parish in the north division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 7 m. S.W. from Launceston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Darling. Church ded. to St Torney. The pop., in 1801, was 782; in 1831, 1155. A. P., £5,102.

NORTH-HOLME, formerly a market-town in Eye parish, co. of Northampton.

NORTHIAM, a parish in Staple hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 7½ m. N.W. by W. from Rye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £15 10s. 2½d. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Lord. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a well-endowed school. Archbishop Frewen, whose father was rector of this parish, was born here in 1589. Pop., in 1801, 997; in 1831, 1448. A. P., £3,149.

NORTHILL, a parish in Wixamtree hundred, co. of Bedford, 3 m. W.N.W. from Biggleswade. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patron, the Grocers' company. The church—ded. to St Mary—was made collegiate by Henry IV. Elizabeth Hutchinson, in 1728, gave £200 for the education of orphan girls. Pop., in 1801, 715; in 1831, 423. The hamlets of Thorncote, Hatch, Brook-End, Budnor, and part of Beeston, are included in the A. P., which is £4,117.

NORTHINGTON, a parish in the lower half hundred of Mitheldever, Basingstoke division, co. of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Mitheldever vicarage, in

the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St John. Patronage with the vicarage. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester every Thursday, for recovery of any amount of debt. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 291. A. P., £1,895.

NORTHELEACH, a market-town and parish in Bradley hundred, co. of Gloucester, 82 m. W.N.W. from London, and 20 m. E. by S. from Gloucester, consisting principally of one long irregular street, in the centre of the Cotswold hills. It was formerly rated amongst the most considerable places of trade, especially in woollen articles, but that branch of commerce has been on the decline here for some time. The town is governed by a bailiff and two constables. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, for cows and sheep, Wednesday before May 4th; for cheese and cattle, last Wednesday in May; for sheep, first Wednesday in September; and for horses and small ware, Wednesday before October 10th.—Living, a vicarage with Eastington curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £11. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a free school, founded by H. Westwood, Esq., in the reign of Elizabeth; its income £600 per annum, and it is in the patronage of Queen's college, Oxford. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 664; in 1831, 795. A. P., £543.

NORTH-LOAD, a hamlet in Wedmoor parish, co. of Somerset.

NORTHMOOR, a parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, 6½ m. W.S.W. from Oxford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, returned at £68. Patron, St John's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Dennis. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 368. A. P., £3,011.

NORTHORPE, a parish in Corringham wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6½ m. N.E. from Gainsborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4, returned at £16. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,545.

NORTHOP, a town and parish in Colleshill hundred, co. of Flint, North Wales, 3 m. S. from Flint. It comprises the following townships, Caer-fallwch, Gofstyn, Kesterton, Wepre, Leadbrook, Major and Minor, Northop, and Saughton. Here is a market on Saturday; and fairs, March 14th, July 7th, and Oct. 12th. The area of the parish is 6000 acres of land. Living, a rectory and vicarage, the former a sinecure annexed to the bishopric of St Asaph, and rated at £49 14s. 9½d.; the latter rated at £14 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. The mineral productions are very considerable. Lead-ore and coal are found in great abundance. There are also some good fisheries at Gofstyn and Wepre. A free school was founded here in 1606. Pop., in 1801, 2212; in 1831, 3026. A. P., £8,595.

NORTHOVER, a parish in Tintinhull hundred, co. of Somerset, ¼ m. N. from Il-

chester. Living, & discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 12s. 11d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, J. H. Chichester, Esq. Church given to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,252.

NORTHREPPS, a parish in North Eppingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 7 m. N. from Aylesham. Living, a rectory, rated at £18. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 605. A. P., £2,620.

NORTHSCOUGH, a joint township with Northwalke, in Cumwhitton parish, Cumberland, 1½ m. S.E. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 255. A. P., £1,357.

NORTHSTOW, a hundred, nearly central in the co. of Cambridge, containing 11 parishes.

NORTH-THORPE, a hamlet in Donington parish, co. of Lincoln.

NORTH-TOWN, a hamlet in Cookham parish, co. of Berks.

NORTHUMBERLAND,

A maritime county in the north of England, bounded on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. by Durham and Cumberland; on the W. by Cumberland and Roxburghshire; and on the N. by a detached portion of Durham, which separates it from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Its length from N. to S. 70 m., and its extreme breadth from E. to W. 48 m.; including an area of 1850 square miles, or 1,157,760 acres.

Divisions, &c.—For purposes of civil government, this county is divided into 6 wards—Bambrough, Coquetdale, Glendale, Morpeth, Tindale, and Castle ward. The boroughs are Newcastle, Morpeth, and Berwick. The market-towns, Allerdale, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Blyth, Corbridge, Holtwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, North Shields, Warkworth, and Wooler. Four members are returned to parliament for the county, viz. two for the N. and two for the S. division. It is included in the northern circuit; the assizes are held at Newcastle, the quarter-sessions alternately at Newcastle, Morpeth, Hexham, and Alnwick. The county-gaol is at Morpeth. There are 43 acting magistrates. Pop., in 1801, 157,101; in 1831, 223,000. A. P., £1,240,594.—The county of Northumberland is in the diocese of Durham, excepting the parishes of Allendale, Hexham, St John, Lee, and Throckington, which are in the diocese of York; it forms an archdeaconry in the province of York, and comprises 5 deaneries and 87 parishes.

Soil and Aspect.—The soil and surface of this county are very various; some parts are fertile and well-cultivated, while others are almost barren. On the sea-coast, and in the vales of Beamish, Till, and Beaumont, a sandy loam, or turnip soil, is found. Around the Cheviot hills, in the N. W., is a dry gravelly loam, affording good pasturage for sheep. Towards the centre and S.E. of the county, moist loams on a wet clayey bottom prevail, while a black

peat earth occupies most of the mountainous districts and some of the lower parts of the country. The surface of this county is generally level about the sea-coast, it is more diversified towards the middle, rising into gently swelling ridges separated by the principal rivers; these districts are inclosed, and in a few places adorned with woods and plantations. The western side is open and mountainous, growing little else but heath, and affording only scanty subsistence to the flocks that are depastured there.

Climate.—The temperature is subject to great variations, and generally changes to extremes. The mountains are covered with snow for months together, when none is to be seen in the lower districts. A cold easterly wind is prevalent in the spring. Intense heat is suddenly succeeded by severe cold, accompanied with hail during summer and autumn. The winter has short frosts, but very heavy rains. Thunder storms are not very frequent, and notwithstanding its changeableness of climate, Northumberland is considered more healthful than most other maritime counties.

Agriculture.—The agricultural improvements made in this county within a few years, are scarcely to be equalled in any other part of the kingdom, and are in a great measure owing to the assiduity of the late Mr Bailey of Chillingham, who invented the swing-plough and many other useful machines. Wheat is grown in large quantities and in great varieties. Rye used to be the chief grain sown in all the sandy light soils, but since turnips and artificial grasses have been introduced, it is only cultivated in the most sandy soils. The barley crops are generally very abundant. Oats are grown all over the county. Beans have always been a flourishing crop, especially along the sea-coast. Pease are not so much cultivated as formerly. Numerous kinds of potatoes are grown. The corn harvest in the vale of 'Till and upon Tyneside frequently commences the first week in August, while in the bleak sterile districts, oats will often be uncut the beginning of November, but the most general harvest is in September. The hay harvest takes place in the middle of June.

Cattle.—The farmers of Northumberland have long been celebrated for their superior knowledge of breeding young cattle. Oxen are mostly grazed in the eastern part of the county and the vicinity of Whittingham. The long-woolled sheep have been much improved by the introduction of the Leicester sheep. Goats are kept on the Cheviot hills. The horses are strong and active, and generally of a middle size.

Rivers.—Few counties can boast of more noble rivers than Northumberland. The Tyne, Tweed, Blyth, Wansbeck, Coquet, and Aln, are all capable of receiving large vessels.—The Tyne has its source in two different parts of the country, and these two branches are termed the North and South Tyne; they meet near Hexham, and flowing westward fall into the sea at Tynemouth.—The Tweed, rising in a mountain in Tweeddale in Scotland, winds

through a course of 30 miles, and skirts the northern border of this county.—The Blyth rises eastward of the course of the North Tyne, and discharges itself into the sea at Blyth.—The Wansbeck is formed by a number of small streams uniting before they reach Morpeth, and continuing an easterly course, fall into the sea at Cambols.—The Coquet rises among the Cheviot hills, and flowing eastward, empties itself into the sea below Warkworth.—The Aln takes its rise near the source of the last named river, and flowing in a circuitous direction, falls into the sea near Alemouth.—There are several lakes and catstacts, which add greatly to the beauty of the country.

Roads.—The roads are by no means good. The turnpikes are frequently carried over hills which might have been avoided, and their cross sections are injudiciously formed, and there is a great omission with respect to guide-posts.

Trade, Manufactures, and Commerce.—The coal-trade is the principal source of wealth in this county. The quantity of coal annually raised is immense. The entire surface of the coal measure has been calculated at 180 square miles, and the quality of the coal is unrivalled. Rich veins of lead-ore are worked in different parts of the county, and iron-ore is found both in the coal and lead districts. Lime stone and free-stone, of various kinds, abound also. The principal manufactures are such as derive advantage from the collieries and mines, viz., glass-works, potteries, white-lead, coal-tar, &c. Ship-building and rope-making employ a great many individuals. The export trade is in coal, lead, glass, cast and wrought iron, colours and shot, flour, corn, oatmeal, butter, pickled salmon, potatoes, eggs, and other article of consumption. The chief imports are flax, hemp, masts, plank-timber, pitch, tar, skins, bark, brandy, rum and wines, oil, rags, linen-yarn, seeds, fruit, sugar and tobacco. Great variety of fish frequent the shores. The Tyne and the Tweed are noted for their valuable salmon fisheries, which form a very considerable branch of trade.

Buildings.—Among the elegant baronial residences which adorn Northumberland, Alnwick castle is one of the noblest. See article ALNWK. There are numerous vestiges of ancient castles in different parts of the county.

Antiquities.—The most important and remarkable of the many antiquities which have been discovered in this part of Britain, was the Picts' wall built by Severus. It extended from Solway Frith to the river Tyne, a distance of 68 miles. The height was 15 ft., the breadth 8 ft. On the north was a ditch 25 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep. Numerous stations and castles were constructed along the wall. The foundations of some of these are still visible. Near one of the stations the remains of a stone-bridge over the Tyne are visible.

History.—The aboriginal inhabitants, from the Tyne to the Frith of Forth, were called Otodini. Westward were the Gadeni, who submitted to the Romans under Julius Agricola. Both these tribes are supposed to have

been dependent upon, or confederated with the Brigantes,—a numerous and powerful nation, whose territories included a great part of the island. They assumed the name of Menae, and in the reign of Antoninus Pius, became very formidable invaders of the Roman territories, until subdued by the emperor Severus, whose death happened in the year 210. Since which time, nothing very authentic has been related concerning the Britains, except in the year 306, when Constantine quelled the disorders in the northern frontiers. In the reigns of the succeeding emperors, the rampart was often broken through by the ferocious Picts, until Valentinian sent over a body of troops under the command of Theodosius, who repelled the invaders, and restored the empire. Valentinian was succeeded in the western empire by his son Gratian, who immediately invested Theodosius, son of the brave general mentioned above, with the command of the eastern provinces,—a dignity which was aspired to by Maximus, a Spaniard in the Roman service, and with which he was gratified by the soldiery. Gratian fell in opposing this presumptuous usurper. Theodosius died in 402. The final departure of the Romans from Britain was in A.D. 446. Civil discords ensued, the petty chiefs assembled to consult on the best means of repelling a threatened invasion by the Picts and Scots, and were persuaded by Vortigern to solicit assistance from the Saxons, who, taking advantage of the internal dissensions of the natives, aimed at the possession of the island, and ultimately obtained it, establishing their dominion in 547 under Ida, who assumed the title of king of Bernicia. He was succeeded in 593 by his grandson Ethelfrith, whose ambition led him to the invasion of Deira, and made him king of Northumbria. He was slain in a battle on the banks of the Idle, in Nottinghamshire, and Edwin, whose dominion in Deira he had usurped, was restored to the throne. The reign of this prince was distinguished by the introduction of Christianity into the north of England, and Edwin was now the greatest prince in the heptarchy, but was too ambitious to remain so. When driven from his throne by Ethelfrith, he was received and protected by the king of North Wales, whose son Cadwallon afterwards endeavoured to penetrate into Widdington, near Morpeth, for which encroachment Edwin chased him to Ireland. Cadwallon applied to Penda, king of Mercia, with whose assistance he defeated Edwin, who perished with his son in the battle. Penda, ever after this, evinced the greatest enmity to the Northumbrians of Bernicia. He was slain in 664 by Oswy, who died in 670, and was succeeded by his son Egfrid, by whose unsuccessful wars the kingdom was greatly diminished. He was succeeded on the throne by his illegitimate brother Alfred, who enjoyed a peaceful reign for 19 years. But from the time of his death in 705, until the kingdom became tributary to Egbert in 828, with the exception of Eadbert, it seems to have been a continued scene of anarchy and confusion. In 867, Northumberland was con-

quered by the Danes under Ivar, who assumed the government of the country between the Humber and the Tyne, beyond which Egbert still held the sceptre, until 876, when the conquest of the whole country was effected by Halken, a Danish chief. The country was subsequently governed as a dependent kingdom, or as an earldom, till the Norman conquest, when hostilities commenced between England and Scotland, and which existed till the union of the two kingdoms.

NORTHWAY, a joint township with Newton in Ashchurch parish, Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Tewksbury. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 188. A. P., £2,851.

NORTHWICH, a hundred in the co.-palatine of Chester, containing 9 parishes.

NORTHWICH, a market-town and chapelry in Great Budworth parish, partly in Eddisbury hundred, and partly in that of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Chester. The market is on Friday. Fairs, April 10th, August 2d, and December 6th. It is a town of considerable antiquity, and derives its name from its relation to those *wiches* or salt towns, included at the time of the conquest, in the earldom of Chester. The trade of the town is chiefly dependent on its numerous brine springs and mines of rock-salt. In 1818, it was stated that 200,000 tons of manufactured, and 40,000 tons of rock-salt were landed at Liverpool during the preceding year. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester. Patron, the vicar of Great Budworth. The church is remarkable for its semicircular choir. Here is an endowed free-school. Courts leet and baron are held, at which the parish officers are appointed. Pop., in 1801, 1338; in 1831, 1481. A. P., £1,952.

NORTHWICK, a chapelry in Henbury parish, co. of Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Thornbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Henbury in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol. Patronage with Henbury vicarage. Pop., including that of Redwick, in 1801, 137; in 1831, 285.

NORTHWICK, a hamlet in Mark parish, co. of Somerset.

NORTHWICK, a hamlet in Chew Magna parish, co. of Somerset.

NORTHWICK, a hamlet in Claines parish, Worcestershire.

NORTHWOLD, a parish in Grimshee hundred, co. of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Stoke-Ferry. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £29 14s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a small endowment for teaching poor children. This parish and its vicinity are celebrated for the growth of a peculiarly fine sort of barley, which is sold at a very high price at the Ware and London markets. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, was 767; in 1831, 1094. A. P., £5,842.

NORTHWOOD, a township in Wem parish, co. of Salop, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from

Shrewsbury. Pop., in 1821, 182; in 1831, 233.

NORTHWOOD, a parish in the hundred of West Medina liberty, isle of Wight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from West Cowes. Living, a perpetual curacy with Carisbrooke, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Here is a small endowment for a school, and another for the support of poor orphans. Pop., in 1801, including that of West Cowes, 2771; in 1831, 4491. A. P., £11,275.

NORTHWOOD, a hamlet in Rosthern parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Nether Knutsford.

NORTHYE, a member of the town and port of Hastings, located in Ninfield hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 6 m. N.E. from East Bourne.

NORTH-YEO, a hamlet in East Brent parish, co. of Somerset.

NORTOFT, a hamlet in Gutterborough parish, co. of Northampton.

NORTON, a township in Runcorn parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.E. from Frodsham. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 306. A. P., £3,589.

NORTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton, co. of Gloucester, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £20, and returned at £33. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 423. A. P., £2,847.

NORTON, a parish in Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby, 10 m. N. by W. from Chesterfield, and 4 m. S. from Sheffield in York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Pearson. Church ded. to St James. Here is a free school endowed with £80 per annum for the education of 60 children. Pop., in 1801, 1446; in 1831, 1747. A. P., £6,517.

NORTON, formerly a chapelry in Crediton hundred, co. of Devon.

NORTON, a parish in the S.W. division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham, 2 m. N. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £31 11s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of Durham. The church, ded. to St Mary, was formerly collegiate. It has lately been enlarged; the sum of £350 having been granted for that purpose by the incorporated society. Here is a Methodist chapel and a small free school. Pop., in 1801, 965; in 1831, 1466. A. P., £7,012.

NORTON, a hamlet in Ridgwell parish, co. of Essex, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Thaxted.

NORTON, a township in Bromyard parish, co. of Hereford, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Bromyard. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 554. A. P., £3,649.

NORTON, a parish in Cashio hundred, co. of Hertford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Baldock. Living, a discharged vicarage in the

archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and returned at £104. Patron, in 1829, R. W. Sutton. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 364. A. P., £1,968.

NORTON, a parish in Faversham hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. from Faversham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10 18s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,364.

NORTON, or KING'S NORTON, a parish in Gartree hundred, co. of Leicester, 8 m. E. S.E. from Leicester, comprising the chapelry of Stretton-Parva, part of the chapelry of Ilston-on-the-Hill, and the township of King's-Norton. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Stretton-Parva, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7, and returned at £114. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Greene. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 161. A. P., £2,729.

NORTON. See KING'S NORTON.

NORTON, a parish in Fawsley hundred, co. of Northampton, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E. from Daventry. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Patron, in 1829, B. Bothfield, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 541. A. P., £5,045.

NORTON, a township in Cuckney parish, co. of Nottingham, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. by W. from Worksop. Pop., in 1811, 289; in 1831, 324.

NORTON, in Freshwater parish, co. of Southampton, 1 m. W. by S. from Yarmouth.

NORTON, in Selbourne parish, co. of Southampton, 3 m. S. by E. from Alton.

NORTON, a parish in Blackburn hundred, co. of Suffolk, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. E. by N. from St Edmund's-Bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 3s. 9d. Patron, St Peter's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 802. A. P., 2,778.

NORTON, a parish in the hundred and co. of Radnor, S.W. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £5. Area of the parish, 3000 acres. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 297. A. P., £1,963.

NORTON, or ABBOT'S NORTON, a parish in the lower division of Blackenhurst hundred, co. of Worcester, 3 m. N. by E. from Evesham. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Wick-Lench, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £5 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £32 16s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church ded. to St Egwin. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Wick-Lench, 306; in 1831, 397. A. P., £3,986.

NORTON, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 4 m. S.S.E. from Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Kempsey, in the dio. of Worcester, exempt from visitation, valued at £2 12s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church

ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 560. A. P., £2,718.

NORTON, a township and chapelry in Breendon parish, co. of Worcester. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Breendon rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 199. A. P., £1,813.

NORTON, a parish in Buckross wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. E.S.E. from New Malton, comprising the townships of Norton, Sutton, and Welham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £9 4s. 1d., and returned at £78 3s. Patron, in 1829, T. Ewbank, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 615; in 1831, 1425. A. P., £6,239.

NORTON, a township in Campsall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. N. by W. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 643. A. P., £2,150.

NORTON-BAVANT, a parish in Warminster hundred, co. of Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Warminster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 0s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. In 1709, a bequest of £100 was made by Ann Jacob towards the instruction of poor children. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 279. A. P., 2,642.

NORTON-BISHOP'S, a parish in the E. division of Aslaoke wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.N.W. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Lincoln, exempt from visitation, rated at £9. Patron, the prebendary of Norton-Episcopi in Lincoln cathedral. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 314. A. P., £2,507.

NORTON-BRIZE, a parish in Bampton hundred, co. of Oxford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from Burford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 7s. 11d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Brize. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 627. A. P., £3,773.

NORTON-CANES, or NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, a parish in the S. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. W. by S. from Lichfield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £20. Patron, the prebendary of Handsacre in Lichfield cathedral. Church ded. to St Margaret. Here is an endowed school, also a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Little-Wyrley, 547; in 1831, 678. A. P., £5,087.

NORTON-CANON, a parish in Grims-worth hundred, co. of Hereford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W. from Weobley. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean of Hereford, rated at £5, and returned at £135. Patron, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. A court-leet is held here annually. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 338. A. P., £1,789.

NORTON-CHIPPING, or CHIPPING-NORTON, a borough, market-town, and parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

m. N.W. by W. from London, and 20 m. N. W. by N. from Oxford. This borough has separate jurisdiction, and formerly sent members to parliament. It is governed by 2 bailiffs and 12 burgesses, empowered to hold a court, and determine in any action under £2. The petty sessions also are held here. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, March 7th, May 6th, last Friday in May, July 18th, September 4th, and October 3d. There are likewise statute fairs, November 8th, and the last Friday in November for cattle, sheep, leather, &c. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £10 6s. 8d., and returned at £110. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The church, ded. to St Mary, has an oaken roof, very curiously carved and painted. The grammar-school of this town was founded by Edward VI. Here is likewise a Lancasterian school for girls. Eight almshouses for widows were built in 1649 by H. Cornish, who devised 12 cottages to be let at a very moderate rent, to indigent persons of good character. Pop., in 1801, 1812; in 1831, 2,622. A. P., £3,934.

NORTON-IN-THE-CLAY, a township in Cundall parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N. from Boroughbridge. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 146. A. P., £1,442.

NORTON-COLD, a parish in Dengie hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. S. from Maldon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patrons, the governors of the charter-house, London. Church ded. to St Stephen. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 216. A. P., £2,101.

NORTON-COLD, a township in Cheshire parish, co. of Stafford, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Eccleshall. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 37. A. P., £1,543.

NORTON-CONYERS, a township in Wath parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N. by E. from Rippon, celebrated as the seat of lord-chief-justice Norton in the reign of Henry IV., and subsequently of Sir R. Graham, a zealous royalist who fell in the civil war. Pop. of this township, in 1801, 56; in 1831, 73. A. P., £1,130.

NORTON-CURLI, or **NORTON INFERRION**, in Budbrook parish, co. of Warwick, 3 m. W. by S. from Warwick.

NORTON-DISNEY, a parish in the lower division of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 11 m. S.W. from Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 6s. 10d., and returned at £136 8s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Clarges, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 210. A. P., £2,447.

NORTON (EAST), a parish in East Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 13 m. E. by S. from Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 137. A. P., £1,955.

NORTON-FALGATE, an extra-parochial liberty in Ossulstone hundred, co. of Middlesex, 1½ m. N.E. from St Paul's Lon-

don. There are several schools connected with this liberty in the parish of St Botolph-Bishopsgate. Pop., in 1801, 1752; in 1831, 1918. A. P., £8,437; in 1828, £8,182.

NORTON-FERRIS, a hundred, E. of the co. of Somerset, containing 10 parishes.

NORTON-FERRIS, or **FERRERS**, in the parish of Kilmington in the above hundred and co., 7½ m. E. by N. from Bruton.

NORTON-FITZWARREN, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. of Somerset, 2½ m. W.N.W. from Taunton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £20 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, W. Peachy, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 545. A. P., £2,040.

NORTON-GRANGE, a hamlet in Babworth parish, co. of Nottingham, 2½ m. S.S. W. from East Retford.

NORTON-IN-HALES, a parish in Drayton division, Bradford hundred, co. of Salop, 4 m. N.E. by N. from Drayton-in-Hales. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 9s. 4d. Church ded. to St Chad. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 311. A. P., £2,089.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMDEN, a parish in the hundred of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Crewkerne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 16s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, W. Locke, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 513. A. P., £1,332.

NORTON-HOOK, a parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, 5½ m. N.E. by N. from Chipping-Norton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, returned at £140 10s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. Church ded. to St Peter. A battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Danes in 917. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Santhorpe, 1032; in 1831, 1506. A. P., £6,345.

NORTON-KING'S, a parish, formerly a market-town in the upper division of Halfshire hundred, co. of Worcester, 9½ m. N.N.E. from Broomsgrove. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Broomsgrove, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Fairs are held here April 25th and September 5th. Pop., in 1801, 2807; in 1831, 3977. A. P., £22,622.

NORTON-LEYS, in Norton parish, Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby, 10 m. N.N.E. from Chesterfield.

NORTON-LINSEY, or **NORTON SUPERIOR**, a parish in Snitterfield division, Barlichway hundred, co. of Warwick, 3½ m. W. S.W. from Warwick. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Claverdon vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, certified at £17 4s. Patronage with the vicarage of Claverdon. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 141. A. P., £1,332.

NORTON (LOWE), a hamlet in the parish of Weston-sub-Edge, co. of Gloucester.

NORTON-MALREWARD, a parish in Chew hundred, co. of Somerset, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Pensford. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Rev. W. P. Wat. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 110. A. P., £2,165.

NORTON-MANDEVILLE, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, certified at £14, returned at £94 6s. Patron, in 1829, C. Cure, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 114. A. P., £976.

NORTON (MIDDLE), a hamlet in the parish of Weston-Sub-Edge, co. of Gloucester.

NORTON-MIDSUMMER, or **NORTON-FRARS**, a parish and tything in Chewton hundred, co. of Somerset, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Bath. It comprises the tythings of Clapton, Downside, and Wilton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 3s. 4d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Forty poor children are educated from a fund of £45 per annum, given for that purpose in 1719 by Ann Harris. There is a Roman Catholic establishment in this parish, where young men are prepared for the priesthood, &c. A fair is held here on the 25th of April. Pop., in 1801, 1552; in 1831, 2912. A. P., £11,832.

NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish in the N. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Newcastle-under-Lyne, containing the townships of Berrersley and Norton-in-the-Moors. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £20, returned at £35. Patron, the rector of Stoke-upon-Trent. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 1480; in 1831, 2407. A. P., £5,419.

NORTON (OVER), a hamlet in Chipping-Norton parish, co. of Oxford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by E. from Chipping-Norton. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 375. A. P., £3,380.

NORTON-ST-PHILIP'S, or **COMITIS**, a small market-town and parish in Wellow hundred, co. of Somerset, 7 m. S. by E. from Bath. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Hinton-Charter-House, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 11s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to St Philip and All Saints. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, 21st and 27th of March and 1st May. Pop., in 1801, 657; in 1831, 707. A. P., £3,031.

NORTON-PUDDING, a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6, returned at £8 12s. 6d. The church is in ruins. Patron, in 1829, T. Wright, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 17. A. P., £1,310.

NORTON (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of Weston-Sub-Edge, co. of Gloucester.

NORTON-SUBCORSE, or **SOUFFEORS**, a parish in Clavering hundred, co. of Norfolk, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Great Yarmouth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £30. Patron, in 1829, Sir E. Bacon, Bart. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 367. A. P., £2,124.

NORWELL, a parish in the N. division of Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Newark, comprising the chapelry of Carlton-upon-Trent and the township of Norwell-Woodhouse. Living, a discharged vicarage in three portions, and a peculiar of Southwell. Norwell secunda is rated at £4 12s. 11d., and returned at £140. Patron, the prebendary of Norwell tertia, in Southwell college church. Norwell-Overhall is rated at £4 12s. 11d. Patron, the prebend thereof. Church ded. to St Lawrence. The prebend of Norwell-Overhall is rated at £45 1s. 3d., that of Norwell secunda at £27 19s. 7d., Norwell tertia at £5 0s. 2½d. Pop., in 1801, 776; in 1831, 939. A. P., £4,643.

NORWICH,

The metropolis of the county of Norfolk, locally situated in Humbleyard hundred, but under separate jurisdiction, and designated by 3^o Geo. I. the city and county of the city of Norwich; it is 109 m. N.E. by N. from London, and 29 m. N.E. from Thetford. Pop., in 1801, 35,734; in 1831, 61,110. A. P., £70,503.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This city and its suburbs—divided into four wards—contain the following parishes: St Peter Southgate, St Ethelred, St Julian, St Peter per Mountergate, St John Sepulchre, St Michael at Thorn, St John Timberhill, All Saints, St Giles, St Peter Mancroft, St Stephen, St Benedict, St Swithin, St Margaret, St Lawrence, St Gregory, St John Madder-market, St Andrew, St Michael at Pleas, St Peter Hungate, St Simon and St Jude, St George Tombland, St Martin at Palace, St Helen, St Michael Coslany, St Mary Coslany, St Martin at Oak, St Augustin, St George Colgate, St Clement, St Edmund, St Saviour, St Paul, and St James. There were formerly several other parishes, now united with the above.—The living of St Peter Southgate is a discharged rectory, rated at £2 17s. 8½d., returned at £54. Patron, the bishop of Norwich.—St Ethelred, a perpetual curacy, certified at £2 14s., returned at £55. Patrons, the corporation of Norwich.—All Saints, a discharged rectory, rated at £3 14s. 7d., and united to that of St Julian, certified at £19 13s., returned together at £120. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. S. Webster.—St Peter per Mountergate, a rectory, not in charge, returned at £86. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St John Sepulchre, a perpetual curacy, certified at £9 1s., returned at £103. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St Michael at Thorn, a perpetual curacy, returned at £87. Patroness, in 1829, the Dowager Lady Suffield.—St John Timberhill, a perpetual curacy, returned at £95.

Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.—St Giles, a perpetual curacy, endowed with £100. *Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.*—St Mancroft, a perpetual curacy, certified at £10, returned at £80. *Patrons, the parishioners.*—St Stephen, a discharged vicarage, rated at £9, returned at £130. *Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.*—St Benedict, a perpetual curacy, returned at £100. *Patrons, the parishioners.*—St Swithin, a discharged rectory, rated at £6 3s. 4d., returned at £70. *Patron, the bishop of Norwich, by sequestration.*—St Margaret, a rectory, rated at £5 4s. 9½d., returned at £100. *Patron, the king, by lapse.*—St Lawrence, a rectory, rated at £4 13s. 9d., returned at £100. *Patron, the lord-chancellor.*—St Gregory, a rectory, certified at £3, returned at £85. *Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.*—St John Maddermarket, a rectory, rated at £7 10s. 2d., returned at £55. *Patron, New college, Oxford.*—St Andrew, a vicarage, rated at £5, returned at £79. *Patrons, the parishioners.*—St Michael at Plens, a discharged rectory, rated at £6 10s., returned at £50. *Patron, in 1829, Sir J. B. Lennard, Bart.*—St Peter Hungate, a discharged rectory, rated at £3 1s. 5½d., returned at £62 18s. *Patron, the lord-chancellor.*—St Simon and St Jude, a rectory and a discharged rectory, rated at £8 10s., returned at £60. *Patron, the bishop of Norwich.*—St George Tombland, a perpetual curacy, returned at £10. *Patron, the bishop of Ely.*—St Martin at Palace, a donative, not in charge, returned at £100. *Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.*—St Helen, a perpetual curacy, certified at £36, returned at £50. *Patrons, the mayor and corporation.*—St Michael Coslany, a rectory, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £95. *Patronage with that of Melton St Mary.*—St Martin at Oak, a perpetual curacy, certified at £1, returned at £96. *Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.*—St Mary in Coslany, a rectory, rated at £3 5s. 5d., returned at £96. *Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Townsend.*—St Augustine, a rectory, rated at £6 17s. 8½d., returned at £100. *Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.*—St George Colegate, a rectory, certified at £10, returned at £130. *Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.*—St Clement, a discharged rectory, rated at £7 9s. 2d., returned at £120. *Patron, Caius college, Cambridge.*—St Edmund, a rectory, rated at £4 6s. 3d., returned at £110. *Patron, in 1829, J. Brereton, Esq.*—St Saviour, a perpetual curacy, certified at £3, returned at £100. *Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.*—St Paul and St James, a rectory and curacy, returned at £87. *Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich.*—All the above livings are in the archd. and dio. of Norwich. Many of the churches are worthy of particular notice, especially that of St Peter Mancroft. Norwich was made a bishop's see in 1094; the diocese comprehends Norfolk and Suffolk, with 16 parishes in Cambridgeshire. There are in all 1353 parishes of which 800 are in Norfolk, 537 in Suffolk, and 16 in Cambridge. The

cathedral is one of the most ancient in England; its entire length from E. to W. is 411 feet, its breadth 71 feet, height of the tower and spire 315 feet. The places of worship for Dissenters are numerous; there are likewise two Roman Catholic chapels, and a Jews' synagogue.

Public Institutions.—The free grammar school, established by Edward VI., is endowed by the corporation of Norwich, who appoint the master and nominate the scholars. There are 12 charity schools supported by subscription. The national schools afford instruction to 1800 children, and several benevolent individuals have made large bequests for further promoting the interest of the children educated in these establishments. Among other charitable institutions are the infirmary, dispensary, lunatic asylum, or Bethel's hospital, Magdalene society for relief of the indigent blind, Doughty's hospital, and several others. Benefit societies have been formed for the aid of the widows of clergymen, surgeons, and decayed tradesmen. There are also societies for the promotion of Christian knowledge, Bible and Missionary associations, &c.—The Norwich and Norfolk literary institution was founded in 1822; the philosophical society in 1812; the public subscription library in 1784; and the mechanics' institution in 1785.—One of the most important public buildings is the castle, in the centre of the town, though it belongs to the co. of Norfolk. On one side of it are public gardens. It is said to have been erected by Alfred on the site of one built by Offa, a Saxon king.—The new city-gaol, guild-hall, corn exchange, and shire-hall, are handsome and commodious edifices.

Municipal Government.—The government of this city, according to the charter confirmed by Charles II., is vested in a mayor, sheriffs, recorder, steward, 23 aldermen, 60 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, chamberlain, and inferior officers. The mayor is made justice of quorum for life, president of the court of mayoralty, and conservator of the peace of the city, county, and river. The recorder and steward must be barristers; they act as counsel for the city, and hold their offices for life. The city and county of Norwich assizes are held before the judges on the Norfolk summer circuit, distinct from those of Norfolk. The quarter-sessions are held in January, April, July, and October. A court of requests is held every Monday for recovery of debts under £2. This city has returned two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The electors are freeholders, 800; freemen, 2540; added by the reform bill, 2280; in all, 5620. The sheriffs are the returning officers.

Manufactures and Trade.—The chief articles of manufacture are bombazines, crapes, stuffs, camlets, and shawls; and there are several silk mills, iron-foundries, breweries, vinegar works, mustard mills, &c. The trade between Norwich and Yarmouth has been greatly facilitated by the establishment of steam-packets, and a navigable communication with the sea at Lowestoft in Suffolk. The markets are held

on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, day before Good-Friday, Easter-Monday and Tuesday, and Whit-Monday.

History.—This ancient city was originally connected with the Roman station *Venta Jannorum*. Uffa, first king of East Anglia, built a castle here, in which he resided, and Norwich became the capital of his kingdom. The first historical notice of this place is in the Saxon chronicle, in the year 1004, when it was invaded by the Danes, who plundered and burnt the city, which was suffered to lie in ruins for several years. It was rebuilt by Canute in 1018, and became a place of considerable importance. In the reign of Edward I. it was encompassed by a strong wall at the expense of the citizens. In 1348 the plague broke out, and carried off 58,000 persons. In 1505 it was almost consumed by fire; but these calamities, dreadful as they were, had not so great an effect on the prosperity of Norwich as the formidable rebellion of Ket, in 1548, who was at length defeated by the earl of Warwick. Trade and commerce, however, were greatly revived by the politic measures of Queen Elizabeth's ministers, who afforded an asylum to the Flemings, when they were driven from the Netherlands by the duke of Alva: these emigrants restored and improved the silk and woollen manufactures.

NORWOOD, a precinct and parochial chapelry in Elthorne hundred, co. of Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Hounslow. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Hayes vicarage, in the exempt deanery of Croydon, endowed with £410. The society for building of churches granted £300 towards the enlargement of this chapel. Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 1320. A. P., £3,798; in 1828, £7,892.

NORWOOD, a hamlet including two villages, which form separate districts in the parishes of Lambeth and Croydon, co. of Surrey. Living, of the former district, a chapelry under the patronage of the rector of Lambeth. Chapel ded. to St Luke. The second living is a chapelry under the patronage of the vicar of Croydon. Here are a national school and a school of industry. Norwood has always been famous as the rendezvous of the gipsy tribes, and has latterly become noted for its mineral springs, resembling in properties the spas of Cheltenham and Leamington. Pop., &c. returned with the respective parishes.

NORWOOD, a township in Fowston parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N. by E. from Otley.

NOSELEY, or **GNUSSALE**, an extra-parochial in Gartree hundred, co. of Leicester, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Market-Harborough. Noseley-hall contains a collection of fine old paintings. Pop., in 1801, 4; in 1831, 11.

NOSTELL, or **NESTELHOO**, a township in Wragby parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Pontefract.

NOSTERFIELD, in West Tanfield parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Bedale.

NOTGROVE, a parish in Bradley hundred, co. of Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from North

Leach. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 160. A. P., £2,140.

NOTLEY, or **NUTLEY**, in Crendon parish, co. of Buckingham, formerly the seat of a monastery.

NOTLEY (BLACK), a parish in Witham hundred, co. of Essex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Braintree. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £15. Patron, in 1829, M. Wyvill, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 486. A. P., £2,526.

NOTLEY (WHITE), a parish in the above hundred and county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Witham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, D. Pennell, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 453. A. P., £2,723.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

An inland county bounded by Derbyshire on the west, Lincolnshire on the east, Leicestershire on the south, and Yorkshire on the north, extending 50 m. in length from E. to W., and 25 in breadth from N. to S. It is 110 m. in circumference, and contains 837 square miles. The pop., in 1801, was 140,350; in 1831, 225,400. A. P., £737,229.

Divisions.—It is divided into 6 wapentakes or hundreds, viz., Bassetlaw, Thurgarton, Newark, Broxtow, Bingham, and Rushcliffe, with the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, and of Nottingham. The boroughs are, Nottingham, Newark, and East Retford. The market-towns, Bawtry, Bingham, Blyth, Mansfield, Ollerton, Southwell, Tuxford, and Work-sop. It sends 10 members to parliament, viz., 4 for the county, 2 for each of the two first named boroughs, and 2 for East Retford and Bassetlaw.

Face and Soil of the Country.—The general aspect of this county is hilly, with the exception of one level part through which the river Trent runs. The soil consists principally of sand, or sand and gravel, clay and limestone. The crops usually cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, and pease. Hops form a considerable article in the produce of the Clay district, particularly in the vicinity of Retford. The average quantity is 6 cwt. per acre. A very large tract of meadow land has been improved by irrigation.

Cattle.—The horned cattle fed in this county are chiefly of Irish breed. The sheep are either the Dishley or the old forest breed, which has been much improved by crossing with that of Leicestershire, but this county is not so famous for the breed of any race of animals as for that of pigeons; greater numbers of them being kept here than in any other part of the kingdom.

Trade and Manufactures.—The trade of Nottingham is greatly facilitated by its canal navigation, which connects it with so many commercial districts. The exports are leni-

coal, copper, salt, lime, stone, earthenware, oak-timber, cast-metal goods, &c. Its imports are timber, hemp, flax, iron, malt, corn, flour, and all kinds of raw materials for the inland manufactures. The chief manufactures are hosiery, glass, earthenware, tanned leather, silks, and lace.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Trent, the Erewash, the Soar, and the Idle, with some tributary streams. The Trent waters almost the whole extent of this county, and is navigable for large vessels as far as Gainsborough, and for barges during the whole of its course. The Soar forms the S.W. boundary, and is navigable for the Trent barges. The Erewash rises in Derbyshire, forms the western border of this county, and falls into the Trent near Attenborough. The Idle is formed by the union of several small streams, which form the central and N.W. parts of the county.

Canals and Roads.—The Nottingham canal, finished in 1822, passes south of the town, and taking a N.W. course of 15 miles, terminates in the Cromford canal near Langley bridge, and the Erewash canal. The Grantham canal proceeds from Holme-Pierrepont in an easterly direction to the Vale of Belvoir, and enters Leicestershire at the N.E. extremity. The Chesterfield canal enters the county on the N.W., and running eastward to Retford, turns northward to Drakelow. The whole extent of this canal is about 40 miles. The great North road from London to Edinburgh enters this county 3 m. S. of Newark. The road from London to Sheffield and Leeds, and the Leeds mail road, enter from Leicestershire. A good turnpike road branches off from the great Leeds road to Mansfield.

Forest of Sherwood.—This ancient forest is 25 miles in extent, and is the property of the crown. It originally comprised nearly the whole of the central and western parts of the county; but the greater part has been inclosed by royal grants obtained at various periods, and within its original boundaries are several villages and extensive parks. The principal remains of the ancient woods are the hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, on the N. of Ollerton and Edwinstow.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Nottinghamshire is in the diocese and province of York, and forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Bingham, Newark, Nottingham, and Retford, which contains 205 parishes, of which 75 are rectories, 89 vicarages, and the rest, curacies, not in charge. Two synods of the clergy of Nottingham are held every year at Southwell.

Courts, &c.—This county is included in the midland circuit. The assizes are held at Nottingham on January 11th, April 19th, July 12th, and October 18th; at Newark on January 15th, April 23d, July 16th, and October 22d; at East Retford, January 18th, April 26th, July 19th, and October 25th. The county-gaol is at Nottingham, and the house of correction at Southwell. The county was under the same shirevalty with Derbyshire, until the reign of Elizabeth. There are 58 acting magistrates.

History.—This portion of Britain was first inhabited by the Coritani, and included in the Flavia Caesariensis of the Romans. On the establishment of the Saxon heptarchy it formed a part of the Mercian territory, and was subsequently held by the Danes, from whom it was delivered by Alfred; but falling again into their hands, it continued theirs until 941, when it was rescued by Edward the Elder. The central position of this county, and the great barrier formed by the river Trent, made it the scene of many important military movements during the English civil wars of the middle ages; and during the parliamentary war it was the seat of some most remarkable transactions. Here Charles erected his standard as signal of hostilities, and here that monarch surrendered himself to the commissioners from the Scottish army. During the French revolution of 1793, there was much political excitement in the county, and in 1812 and 1817, the manufacturing districts were much disturbed by the dissatisfaction of the labourers at the low rate of wages.

NOTTINGHAM.

A borough, market, and county-town in Broxtow hundred, co. of Nottingham, 124 m. N. N.W. from London. The first charter on record, granted to this town, was obtained from Henry II., the last from Henry VI., according to which the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, six aldermen, two chamberlains, twenty-four common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace in conjunction with the county magistrates. Two members are returned to parliament for this borough. The number of electors, according to the reform bill, appears to be 5191. The sheriffs are the returning officers. The corporation hold courts of session for the trial of all but capital offences. A court of record is held by the mayor and sheriffs once a fortnight for the recovery of debts to any amount. A monthly court for recovery of debts under £2 is held by the sheriffs, and courts leet and baron are held twice a year. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held, Friday in Midlent, May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, August 2d, and every alternate Wednesday. For horses, sheep, pigs, linen and woollen cloths, November 1st, and Monday before December 11th. The market is on Wednesday. The pop., in 1801, was 28,861; in 1831, 50,680. A. P., £42,336. —Nottingham is built on the acclivity of a rock of soft sand-stone, commanding a delightful view of the vale of Trent. On the N. is a chain of hills, and on the S. the vale of Belvoir. Many of the ancient streets are narrow, but there are several new and spacious ones. It is well-paved and lighted with gas, and has, upon the whole, an interesting appearance.

Public Buildings.—Among the public edifices are the town-hall, rebuilt in the reign of George I., and the bridewell, both spacious and commodious structures. The county-hall was erected in 1770, and comprises two law-courts

and a grand jury-room, with a large prison behind it. The charitable institutions in this town are very numerous. The free grammar school is endowed with £500 per annum, and has on its foundation 100 scholars paying 10s. per annum. The blue-coat, national, and Lancasterian schools are supported by subscription. There are several well-endowed hospitals or almshouses. The general hospital is open to invalids from any part of the country. The lunatic asylum is adapted for the reception of three classes of patients, such as can give full remuneration; those in indigent circumstances, who are admitted on low terms; and paupers, paid for by the county. Here is a public library, and several other literary institutions. Among the places of amusement are two assembly-rooms and a neat theatre. Races take place annually. The course at the N.E. end of the town is two miles in circumference. The cavalry barracks were erected in 1790.

Manufactures.—The staple manufactures are stockings, bobbin-net, and other kinds of lace. The trade in malt is very extensive. The ale brewed here is in high repute. No coal is dug within the liberties of this borough, but it is found in great abundance at a distance of 2 miles.

Ecclesiastical Divisions.—This town comprises three parishes, viz., St Mary, St Nicholas, and St Peter, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. There is also the extra-parochial liberty of St James. The living of St Mary's is a vicarage with the curacy of St Paul's, rated at £20 5s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Manvers. The church has been enlarged at the expense of the incorporated society. The living of St Nicholas is a discharged rectory, rated at £2 16s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1678. The living of St Peter's is a discharged rectory, rated at £8 7s. 6d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church is an ancient edifice with a lofty spire. There are places of worship for various classes of Dissenters, a chapel for Roman Catholics, and a Jews' synagogue.

NOTTINGTON, a hamlet in Broadway parish, co. of Dorset.

NOTTON, a hamlet in Maiden-Newton parish, co. of Dorset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Lower Crookston.

NOTTON, a township in Royston parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. N. from Barnesley. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 317. A. P., £3,648.

NUFFIELD, or **TUFFIELD**, a parish in Ewelme hundred, co. of Oxford, $\frac{7}{4}$ m. N. W. by W. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 16s. 10d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. B. R. Fisher and the Rev. W. Hopkins. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,730.

NUNBROOK, in Dewsbury parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N. by E. from Huddersfield.

NUN.BURNHOLME, a parish comprising the township of Nun-Burnholme in Wilton-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, and the township of Thorpe-in-the-Street in Holme-Beacon division, E. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.S.E. from Pocklington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £9 12s. 6d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 253. A. P., £2,062.

NUNEATON, a market-town and parish in Atherstone division of Hemlingford hundred, co. of Warwick, 19 m. N.N.E. from Warwick. It is agreeably situated on the river Anker, over which are two bridges. It consists principally of one long street, with a cross street leading to the market-place. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in ribbon-weaving. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £24 14s. 7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a good free grammar school founded in the reign of Edward VI., and endowed with 103 acres of land. Also an English free school for 40 boys and 30 girls, founded in 1712, and endowed with 94 acres of land. The market is on Saturday. Fairs are held February 18th, May 14th, and October 31st. Pop., in 1801, 4769; in 1831, 7799. A. P., £8,381.

NUN-KEELING, a parish in the N. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. N.E. by N. from Beverley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £20 13s. 4d., and returned at £37 5s. Patron, in 1829, R. Dixon, Esq. Pop., in 1801, including that of Bewholme, 173; in 1831, 234. A. P., £3,418.

NUNNEY, a parish in Frome hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. S.W. by W. from Frome. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £15 9s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, C. Theobald, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Here are ruins of a castle which was burnt down by the parliamentarians in 1645. Pop., including that of the hamlet of Trudox-hill, in 1801, 919; in 1831, 1204. A. P., £3,906.

NUNNIKIRK, a township in Nether-ton-Witton parish, co. of Northumberland, $\frac{9}{4}$ m. N.W. by W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 58.

NUNNINGTON, a parish in Ryedale wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. S.E. by E. from Helmesley. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 441. A. P., £4,031.

NUNRIDING, a township in Mitford parish, co. of Northumberland, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. W.N. W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 37.

NUNTHORPE, a township and chapelry in Ayton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N.N.E. from Stokesley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of

York, certified at £10 12s., and returned at £36. Patrons, in 1829, T. Simpson, Esq., and W. Richardson, Esq. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 125. A. P., £1,945.

NUNTON, a parish in Downton hundred, co. of Wilts. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to Downton vicarage. Pop. returned with that of Bodenham.

NUNWICK, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N. from Ripon. Pop., including the hamlet of Howgrave, in 1801, 27; in 1831, 38. A. P., £1,134.

NURSING, or **NUTSHALLING**, a parish in the lower half hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division, co. of Southampton, 3 m. S. from Romsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £13 11s. 10½d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 684. A. P., £3,182.

NURSTED, a parish in Tottingtrough hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 4½ m. S. by W. from Gravesend. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £4 15s. Patron, H. Edmeads, Esq. Church ded. to St Mildred. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 38. A. P., £183.

NURSTED, a tything in Buriton parish, co. of Southampton, 1½ m. S. from Petersfield.

NURSTED, or **NURSTED**, in Bishop's Cannings parish, co. of Wilts, 1 m. S.E. from Devizes.

NURTON, in Tettenhall parish, co. of Stafford, 5 m. W. from Wolverhampton.

NUTFIELD, a parish in Reigate hundred, co. of Surrey, 1½ m. W. from Blitchingley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 14s. 7d. Patron, Jesus college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Large quantities of Fuller's earth are dug in this parish, and several Roman coins, &c. have been found. Pop., in 1801, 524; in 1831, 718. A. P., £3,449.

NUTFORD, partly in Pimperne parish, and partly in that of Blandford-Forum, co. of Dorset, 1 m. N.W. from Blandford-Forum.

NUTHALL, a parish in the S. division of Broxtow wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 5 m. N.W. from Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £3 14s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Vernon. Church ded. to St Patrick. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 508. A. P., £1,883.

NUTHAMPSTEAD, a hamlet in Barkway parish, co. of Hertford, 2½ m. E. by S. from Barkway. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 249. A. P., £2,015.

NUTHILL, a township in Burstwick parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. E. by N. from Hull.

NUTHURST, a parish in Singlecross hundred, Bramber rape, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Church ded. to St Andrew.

Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 723. A. P., £1,732.

NUTHURST, a hamlet in Hampton-in-Arden parish, co. of Warwick. Pop., in 1811, 99; in 1831, 124.

NUTLEY, or **NOTLEY-ABBEY**, in the second division of the three hundreds of Ashendon, co. of Buckingham.

NUTLEY, a parish in Bermondsdit hundred, co. of Southampton, 6 m. S.W. from Basingstoke. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Preston-Candover, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 138. A. P., £978.

NUTLEY, in the hundred of Rushmonden, co. of Sussex. According to Inquisition taken 1579, this is a borough within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, and within Maresfield, W. Hoadly and E. Grinstead parishes.

NUTWELL, a small hamlet in Aylesbeare parish, co. of Devon.

NUTWELL (HIGHER), in Woodbury parish, co. of Devon, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Topsham.

NYDE (THE), or ICA, a small river in Yorkshire, falling into the Ouse at Nummunc-ton.

NYE, a hamlet in Winscombe parish, co. of Somerset.

NYLAND, or **ANDREDESEY**, a parish in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. of Somerset, 6½ m. N.W. by W. from Wells. The ancient church was given in 670 to the abbot of Glastonbury for ever. Pop., including the tything of Batcombe, in 1821, 38; in 1831, 52.

NYMETT-BROAD, a small parish in the hundred of N. Tawton with Winkley, co. of Devon, 1½ m. W.S.W. from Bow. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £2 4s. 2d. Patron, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.

NYMETT-ROWLAND, a parish in the above hundred and co., 4½ m. S.S.W. from Chulmleigh. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 1s. 3d. Patron, the Rev. H. Radford. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 99. A. P., £390.

NYMETT-TRACY, or Bow, in N. Tawton hundred, co. of Devon. See Bow.

NYMPSFIELD, a parish in the upper division of Berkeley hundred, co. of Gloucester, 4 m. E. by N. from Dursley. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at 11 5s. 0½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 434. A. P., £1,587.

NYMPTON-BISHOP'S, a parish in Withridge hundred, co. of Devon, 3 m. S. E. by E. from South Molton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20 7s. 3½d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Fairs are held here for cattle on 14th of April and 20th of October. Pop., in 1801, 903; in 1831, 1116. A. P., £6,646.

NYMPTON (St GEORGE), a parish in *South Melton hundred, co. of Devon, 2½ m. S.S.W. from South Molton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 19s. 2d. Patron, Sir T. D. Ackland, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,880.

NYMPTON (KING'S), a parish in Withridge hundred, co. of Devon; 3½ m. N. from Chulmleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £28 6s. 8d. Patron, the Rev. I. Southcombe. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 699. A. P., £3,732.

O

OADBY, a parish in Guthlaxton hundred, co. of Leicester, 3½ m. S.E. from Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, and returned at £148 10s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, G. Wright, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 624; in 1831, 1023. A. P., £4,060.

OAKE, a parish in hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset, 5 m. W. from Taunton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, B. F. Bowes, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,669.

OAKEN, a liberty in Tottenhall parish, co. of Stafford, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Wolverhampton. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 271.

OAKENGALE, a hamlet in Shiffnall parish, co. of Salop.

OAKENSHAW, a hamlet in Birstall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S. by E. from Bradford.

OAKERTHORPE, in Alfreton parish, co. of Derby, 1½ m. W.S.W. from Alfreton.

OAKFORD, a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, 3 m. W. by S. from Bampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £24. Patron, the bishop of Exeter by lapse. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,721.

OAKHAM-SOKE, a hundred in the co. of Rutland, comprising 9 parishes, including the town of Oakham. Pop., in 1821, 4069.

OAKHAM, or **OAKHAM-LORD'S-HOLD**, a market-town, and the capital of the co. of Rutland, 95½ m. N.N.W. from London. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 15th, 2d Saturday in April, May 9th, Saturday in Whit-week, Saturday after Oct. 10th, Nov. 19th, Dec. 15th, and Sept. 9th.—This town is divided into two manors, designated the Lord's-hold and the Dean's-hold; the former held by the earl of Winchelsea, the latter by the dean of Westminster; the earl holds a court annually, and the dean triennially. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the county, and

the election of knights of the shire, take place here; the business is transacted in the shire-hall, or castle. In the precincts of the lordship of Oakham a singular custom is kept up, viz. that every peer of the realm, in first passing through the town, must forfeit a shoe from one of his horses, or pay the value of a horse-shoe, which is immediately purchased and nailed to the door of the castle.—The living of Oakham is a vicarage, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £28 3s. 11½d. The perpetual curacies of Barleythorpe, Brooke, Eagleton, and Langham, are united to this living. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Winchelsea. Church ded. to All Saints. The free grammar school of this place, and a similar establishment at Uppingham, were founded about the year 1584, by Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, to each of which an hospital was annexed by Queen Elizabeth. The schools are for the gratuitous education of all boys of Oakham and Uppingham, whose parents are not in circumstances to pay. They have 20 exhibitions of £40 each, tenable at Oxford and Cambridge for 7 years; besides four scholarships in Emanuel college; four in Sidney Sussex college; four in St Ann's college, Cambridge; and two exhibitions of £40 each, founded by W. Lovett, for the sons of graduated clergymen. The hospitals are now occupied by the schoolmasters and boarders, but the pensioners receive £10 per annum at their own dwellings. A national school was established in 1816, and there are many bequests for charitable purposes.—Geoffrey Hudson, a dwarf, of mean parentage, but patronized by Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., was a native of this place.—Pop., in 1801, of the manor of Lord's-hold, 1095; in 1831, 1558. A. P., £5,077. Of Dean's-hold, in 1801, 557; in 1831, 892. A. P., £2,491.

OAKHAMPTON, a borough, market-town, and parish, in Lifton hundred, co. of Devon, 195 m. W. by S. from London, and 22½ m. W. by N. from Exeter. It is under separate jurisdiction, and was incorporated by James I. The government is vested in a mayor, burgesses, 8 aldermen, 8 common-councillors, town-clerk, and recorder; the county-magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction in the

regulations concerning the poor, and the quarter-sessions are held here. This town formerly sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the reform act. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufacturing sugar. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 2d Thursday after March 11th, May 17th, 1st Wednesday after July 5th, and August 5th.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20. Patron, in 1829, A. Saville, Esq. The church, ded. to All Saints, is situated 1 m. from the town. St James' chapel, belonging to the corporation, is used during the sessions and in Lent.—Here are two charity schools, several almshouses, and a fund for apprenticing poor boys and other purposes. The venerable remains of a castle, erected by Baldwin de Brionis, a Roman baron, stand on an eminence, at the foot of which flows the western branch of the river Oke. This noble edifice was reduced to ruins by Henry VIII. on the attainder of Henry Courtenay, marquess of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 1430; in 1831, 2055. A. P., £5,950.

OAKHAMPTON (MONKS), a parish in Black Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. from Hatherleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 14s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, Sir S. H. Northeote. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 259. A. P., £1,058.

OAKHANGER, in the parish of Selborne, co. of Southampton, 4½ m. S.E. from Alton.

OAKHILL, partly in Ashwick parish, and partly in that of Stoke-Lane, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. from Shepton-Mallet.

OAKINGHAM, cos. of Berks and Wilts. See WOKINGHAM.

OAKINGTON, a parish in North Stow hundred, co. of Cambridge, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £4 13s. 1½d. Patron, Queen's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 485. A. P., £1,628.

OAKLEY, or **OCKLEY-REYNES**, a parish in Stodden hundred, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 14s. 9d., returned at £104. Patron, Eton college. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 516. A. P., £2,452.

OAKLEY, a parish in Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 12½ m. W. from Aylesbury, and 6 m. N.W. by N. from Thame in the co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 17s. 1d., returned at £65. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Aubrey, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 413. A. P., £2,059.

OAKLEY, a hamlet in the tything of Great Canford, co. of Dorset, ½ m. from Merley.

OAKLEY, a township in Croxall parish, co. of Stafford, 2½ m. N. by W. from Tamworth. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 29.

OAKLEY, a township in Muckleston parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N.E. from Drayton in Hales. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 85.

OAKLEY, or **OAKLEY-MAGNA**, a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. N.N.E. from Eye. Living, a rectory with that of Brome, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 4s. 9½d. Patronage with Brome rectory. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 365. A. P., £1,428.

OAKLEY - CHURCH, or **CHURCH-OAKLY**, a parish in Chutely hundred, Kingsclere division, co. of Southampton, 4½ m. W. by S. from Basingstoke. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 13s. 11½d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Leonard. Here is an endowment for educating and apprenticing boys. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 249. A. P., £1,411.

OAKLEY (GREAT), a parish in Tending hundred, co. of Essex, 6½ m. S.E. by E. from Manningtree. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £23. Patron, St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 769; in 1831, 1118. A. P., £4,385.

OAKLEY (GREAT), a parish in Corby hundred, co. of Northampton, 5 m. N. from Kettering. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Peterborough, returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Brooke, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 204. A. P., £1,800.

OAKLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Tending hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. S.W. by W. from Harwich. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £13 11s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, T. Scott, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 244. A. P., £1,712.

OAKLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Corby hundred, co. of Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. from Kettering. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 7s. 6d., returned at £108. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Buccleugh. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 128. A. P., £647.

OAKLEY (NORTH), a tything in Kingsclere parish, co. of Southampton.

OAKLEY. See **OKELEY**.

OAKMERE, a township in Delamere parish, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop., in 1821, 90; in 1831, 140.

OAKOVER, a parish in the N. division of Totmonslow hundred, co. of Stafford, 10 m. E. by N. from Cheadle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Patron, in 1829, H. F. Oakover, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Several Roman antiquities have been discovered in this parish; it is in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 62. A. P., £1,029.

OAKSEY, a parish in Malmsbury hundred, co. of Wilts, 5½ m. N.E. from Malms-

bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, T. Ryder, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 494. A. P., £2,992.

OAKSHOT, a hamlet in Stoke D'Acre non parish, co. of Wilts, 2 m. E. from Cobham.

OAKTHORPE, a hamlet, partly in Measham parish and partly in that of Stretton-le-Fields, co. of Derby, 3½ m. S.W. by S. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

OAKTHORPE. See **DONISTHORPE**.

OAKTON, in Pannall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N.W. by W. from Wetherby.

OAKWOOD, a chapelry in Wootton parish, co. of Surrey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Evelyn, Bart. Church ded. to St John the Baptist.

OAKWORTH, in Keighley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S.W. from Keighley.

OARE, or **OUZE**, a chapelry in Cheveley parish, co. of Berks, 5½ m. N. N.E. from Speenhamland. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Cheveley vicarage, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. Patronage with the vicarage.

OARE, a parish in Carhampton hundred, co. of Somerset, 12 m. W. from Minehead. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £4 17s. 6d., returned at £76 5s. Patrons, in 1829, Mrs Oliver and others. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 70. A. P. included in that of Calbourne.

OARE, a parish in Faversham hundred, lath of Scray, co. of Kent, 2 m. N. by W. from Faversham. Living, a discharged perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £7. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter.

OARE, a tything in Wilcote parish, co. of Wilts, 2½ m. N. by W. from Pewsey.

OATHILL, a tything in Wayford parish, co. of Somerset, 3 m. S.W. from Crewkerne.

OAX, a hundred in the N. of the co. of Buckingham, bounded on the N.W. by the river Isis.

OBLEY, a township in Clunbury parish, co. of Salop, 6½ m. S. from Bishop's Castle.

OBORNE, a parish in Sherborne hundred, co. of Dorset, 1½ m. E.N.E. from Sherborne. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 5s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Digby. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 83. A. P., £897.

OBTHORPE, a hamlet in Thurby parish, co. of Lincoln, 10 m. S.W. from Lincoln. Pop., in 1821, 12.

OCCANEY, or **OKENEY**, an extra-parochial district in Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. N. from Knaresborough.

OCCLESTONE, a township in Middlewich parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. S.S.W. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 93. A. P., £1,368.

OCCOLD, a parish in Hartismere hun-

dred, co. of Suffolk, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Eye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 1s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, W. Whincop, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 518. A. P., £2,093.

OCHERAGE, a hamlet in Winscombe parish, co. of Somerset.

OCK, a hundred in the N. of the co. of Berks, containing 14 parishes.

OCKBROOK, a parish in Morleston and Litchurch hundred, co. of Derby, 5½ m. E. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, T. Pares, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a national school, attended by about 250 children. The manufacture of bobbin and lace thread is carried on in this place to a considerable extent. In the neighbourhood is a Moravian establishment for 80 persons, with a boarding school and chapel attached to it. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 829; in 1831, 1634. A. P., £3,237.

OCKE (THE), a river in the co. of Berks, which joins the Thames at Abingdon.

OCKE (THE), a river in the co. of Devon, which joins the river Towridge below Hatherleigh.

OCKHAM, a parish in Woking hundred, co. of Surrey, 1 m. E. from Ripley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 2s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, Lord King. Church ded. to All Saints. This is said to have been the birth-place of William Ockham, the pupil of Duns Scotus, whose principles he controverted. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 590. A. P., £2,581.

OCKLEY, a parish in Wootton hundred, co. of Surrey, 6½ m. S. by W. from Dorking. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £16 5s. 2½d. Patron, Clare-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Margaret. In 1721, Elizabeth Eversted bequeathed £100, the interest to be expended in teaching poor children. At this place the Danes were defeated by King Ethelwolf. Pop., in 1801, 592; in 1831, 710. A. P., £2,812.

OCKRIDGE, a hamlet in Bisley parish, co. of Gloucester.

OCLE-LIVERS, or **OCKLEY**, an extra-parochial in Broxash hundred, co. of Hereford, 6½ m. N.E. from Hereford.

OCLE-PITCHARD, a parish in the above hundred and county, 7½ m. N.E. by E. from Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 19s., returned at £137. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Lilley. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,509.

OCTON, a township in Thwing parish, E. R. of Yorkshire.

OCTON-GRANGE, a township in the above parish.

ODCOMBE, a parish in Houndsborough hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. W. by S. from Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of

Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £15 9s. 9½d., returned at £17 8s. 3d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 616. A. P., £2,916.

ODDESTON, a hamlet in Shackerstone parish, co. of Leicesters, 3½ m. N. by W. from Market-Bosworth. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,855.

ODDINGLEY, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 3 m. S. from Droitwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £4 19s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Foley. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 157. A. P., £1,112.

ODDINGTON, a parish in the upper division of Slaughter hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2½ m. E. from Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £21 7s. 1d. Patron, the prebitor of the York cathedral. The church has lately been enlarged. This was the birth-place of the historian Chamberlayne. Pop., in 1801, 421; in 1831, 539. A. P., £2,883.

ODDINGTON-UPON-OTMOOR, a parish in Ploughley hundred, co. of Oxford, 5½ m. S. by W. from Bicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £12 16s. 14d. Patron, Trinity college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 176. A. P., £2,176.

ODD-RODE, a township in Astbury parish, co. palatine of Chester, 1½ m. S.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1300. A. P., £5,970.

ODELL, a parish in Willey hundred, co. of Bedford, 8½ m. N. by W. from Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19. Patron, in 1829, T. Alston, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. A fair is held here on Thursday and Friday in Whitsun-week. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 475. A. P., £1,861.

ODELL, a hamlet in the above co. and parish.

ODIHAM, a market-town and parish in Odiham hundred, Basingstoke division, co. of Southampton, 37 m. N.E. from Southampton, comprising the chapelry of Lyss-Turney, and the tythings of Hillside, Ryeworth, Stapelry, Murrell-Green, and North Wanborough. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Mid-lent Saturday and July 31st. It is a corporate town. A meeting is held by the county-magistrates once a-fortnight; and constables are annually chosen at the court-leet of the manor, held at Easter. It was formerly a borough, and belonged to the bishops of Winchester.—Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Goswell, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £23 11s. 5½d. Patron, the chancellor of Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are a well-endowed free school, also a national and other schools. An almshouse for 12 persons was founded and endowed by Sir E. More in 1623. The keep of an ancient castle is to be seen here, in which

David Bruce, king of Scotland, was imprisoned after the battle of Neville's Cross. Lilly, the celebrated grammarian and astrologer, was born in this town. Pop., in 1801, 1525; in 1831, 3310. A. P., £11,363.

ODIHAM, a hundred in Basingstoke division, N.E. part of the co. of Southampton, containing 12 parishes, including the above town.

ODSEY, a hundred at the northern extremity of the co. of Hertford, containing 16 parishes.

ODSEY-GRANGE, in Ashwell parish, co. of Hertford, 4 m. W.S.W. from Royston.

ODSTOCK, a parish in the hundreds of Cawden and Cadworth, co. of Wilts, 2½ m. S. from Salisbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11 17s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Radnor. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 148. A. P., £1,246.

ODSTONE, a tything in Ashbury parish, co. of Berks, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Lambourn. Pop., in 1821, 31; in 1831, 33.

OFFA'S-DYKE, a large entrenchment thrown up by the Saxon king Offa, to defend England from the incursions of the Welsh; it extended on a line of 150 m. Some vestiges may be traced along the Welsh border, near Wrexham.

OFFCHURCH, a parish in Knightlow hundred, co. of Warwick, 5 m. E. by N. from Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 7s. 6d., returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Knightley, Esq. Church ded. to St Gregory. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 350. A. P., £4,878.

OFFCOATE, a township united with Underwood, in Ashborne parish, co. of Derby. It is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas, of the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 328. A. P., £5,821.

OFFENHAM, a parish in the upper division of Blackenhurst hundred, co. of Worcester, 2½ m. N.E. by N. from Evesham. Living, a curacy with that of Littleton, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £6 11s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Milburgh. It has been stated that Offa, king of Mercia, had a palace here, which subsequently belonged to the knights of Evesham. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 360. A. P., £2,614.

OFFERTON, a township in Stockport parish, co. palatine of Chester, 2½ m. S.E. by E. from Stockport. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 431. A. P., £1,521.

OFFERTON, a hamlet in Hope parish, co. of Derby, 5½ m. N.E. from Tideswell. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 22.

OFFERTON, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co. palatine of Durham, 4 m. W. by S. from Sunderland. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,321.

OFFHAM, a parish in Larkfield hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 3½ m. S.E. by E. from Wrotham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester,

rated at £6, and returned at £120. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 262. A. P., £940.

OFFHAM, a tything in South Stoke parish, co. of Sussex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Arundel.

OFFHAM-STREET, in Hamsey parish, co. of Sussex, 2 m. N. by W. from Lewes.

OFFLEY (GREAT), or ST LAGIER, a parish in Hitchin and Pilton hundred, co. of Hertford, 3 m. W. by S. from Hitchin. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9. Patron, in 1829, the marquis of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalen. Here is a charity school supported from a fund of £1000, bequeathed by Dame Sarah, Salisbury. There is a sum for apprenticing children; also a rent charge of £20 in aid of the vicarial tithes. Offley place was built in Queen Elizabeth's reign, by Sir R. Spencer. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 602; in 1831, 967. A. P., £5,856.

OFFLEY (HIGH), or ALTA, a parish in the N. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Eccleshall, comprising the townships of Loynton and High Offley. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, rated at £6 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 827. A. P., £3,074.

OFFLOW, a hundred on the E. side of the co. of Stafford, containing 41 parishes, including the towns of Tamworth and Walsall. Pop., in 1831, 112,992.

OFFLOW (BISHOP'S), a township in the parish of Abdeston, hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Here is a school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1811, 196; in 1831, 205. It is 3 m. W. from Eccleshall.

OFFORD-CLUNY, a parish in Toseland hundred, co. of Huntingdon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. N.E. from St Neot's. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 2s. 1d. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 232. A. P., £1,617.

OFFORD-DARCY, a parish in the above hundred and co., 4 m. N.N.E. from St Neot's. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, G. Thornhill, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 277. A. P., £1,971.

OFFTON, a parish in Bosmere and Claydon hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.W. from Needham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Bristet-Parva, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £131. Patron, in 1829, G. Sparrow, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 399. A. P., £1,560.

OFFWELL, a parish in Colyton hundred, co. of Devon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Honiton.

Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. G. Coplestone. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 385. A. P., £2,531.

OGBOURN (ST ANDREW), or LITTLE OKEBURN, a parish in Selkley hundred, co. of Wilts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Marlborough. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Temple-Bockley, and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £15 2s. 11d. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 489. A. P., £3,570.

OGBOURN (ST GEORGE), or GREAT OKEBURN, a parish in the above hundred and co., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Marlborough. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £14 6s. 10d. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Here are some vestiges of a large British intrenchment, surrounded by a double ditch and rampart. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 406; in 1831, 548. A. P., £3,622.

OGBOURN-MASSEY, a hamlet in Ogbourn-St-Andrew parish, co. of Wilts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Marlborough.

OGERSTON, a hamlet in Washingby parish, co. of Huntingdon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Stilton.

OGLE, or OCLE, a township in Whalton parish, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. S.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 137.

OGLEBURGH, in Chatton parish, co. of Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Wooler.

OGLEY-HAY, an extra-parochial district in the S. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1811, 8; in 1831, 24.

OGNERSH, or WONERSH, in Blackheath hundred, co. of Surrey. See WONERSH.

OGMORE, a hamlet in Ewenny parish, co. of Glamorgan, S.W. Here are some remains of a castle built in the reign of William Rufus. It is 5 m. from Bridgend.

OGMORE (THE), a river, having its rise on the borders of Brecon, and falling into the Severn near Cambridge.

OGWELL (EAST), a parish in Wanford hundred, co. of Devon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Abbot's-Newton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 3s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, P. J. Taylor, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here is a charity school and two almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 318. A. P., £2,001.

OGWELL (WEST), a parish in the above hundred and co., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Abbot's-Newton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £7 2s. 11d., and returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, J. P. Taylor, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 50. A. P., £758.

OKEFORD, a hamlet in Marshfield parish, co. of Gloucester.

OKEFORD-CHILD (SUPERIOR), a parish in Redlane hundred, co. of Dorset, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Blandford-Forum. Living, two rectories in the archd. of Dorset and

dio. of Bristol, one rated at £6 13s. 4d., the other at £7. Patron, the Rev. C. E. North. Pop., in 1801, 498; in 1831, 612. A. P., £2,765.

OKEFORD-FITZPAINE, a parish in Sturminster-Newton hundred, co. of Dorset, 7½ m. N.W. from Blandford-Forum. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £21 12s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rivers. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 620. A. P., £4,199.

OKEHAMPTON. See **OAKHAMPTON**.

OKENDON (NORTH), a parish in Chafford hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. E.S.E. from Hornchurch. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Hulse, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 294. A. P., £2,947.

OKENDON (SOUTH), a parish in the above hundred and co., 3¼ m. N.N.W. from Gray's Thunock. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £33 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, G. Leith, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 816. A. P., £5,711.

OKENEY-CUM-PETSOE, a parish in Newport hundred, co. of Buckingham, 2 m. S.S.E. from Olney. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Petsoe, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £2 17s. 6d. Patron, Lincoln college, Oxford. The returns are made with the adjoining parish, (Emberton).

OKENSHAW, in Birstall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3¼ m. S. by E. from Bradford.

OLAVE (Sr), in **MARY GATE**, a parish and township in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, adjacent to the N.W. side of the city of York. It contains the township of Clifton and a portion of that of Rawcliffe. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £9 10s. Pop., in 1801, 846; in 1831, 1052. A. P., 6,263.

OLD, or **WOLD**, a parish in Orillingbury hundred, co. of Northampton, 8 m. N.W. by W. from Wellingborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £18 12s. 8½d. Patron, Brazenose college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 458. A. P., £3,288.

OLDACRES, in Sedgefield parish, co-palatine of Durham, 13 m. S.E. from Durham.

OLD-ARTILLERY-GROUND, an extra-parochial liberty in the Tower division, Ossulston hundred, co. of Middlesex, 1¼ m. N.E. by E. from St Paul's. Pop., in 1801, 1428; in 1831, 1418. A. P., in 1815, £5,599; in 1828, £4,085.

OLDBERROW, or **OLDBOROUGH**, a parish in the lower division of Blackenhurst hundred, co. of Worcester, 11½ m. E.S.E. from Broomsgrove, and 7 m. N.N.E. from Alcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £4. Patronage with Moreton-Baggot rectory. Church

ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 65. A. P., £1,464.

OLD-BOROUGH, in Bishop's-Morchard parish, co. of Devon, 6 m. N.W. by N. from Crediton.

OLDBURY, a parish in Stottesden hundred, co. of Salop, though locally situated in Halfshire hundred, Worcestershire, 4 m. N. N.E. from Hales-Owen. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5, and returned at £140. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. The iron trade and steel works are very extensive here. Twenty children are educated from an endowment for that purpose given in 1659 by E. Darby. A court of requests is held every alternate week, and courts leet and baron annually. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 126. A. P., £1,539.

OLDBURY, a hamlet in Manceter parish, co. of Warwick, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Nuneaton. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 80. A. P., £642.

OLDBURY, a hamlet in the parish of St John the Baptist, co. of Worcester.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester, 5½ m. S.W. by W. from Tetbury. Living, a rectory with that of Didmorton, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £16. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Church ded. to St Arild. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 414. A. P., £2,329.

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN, a chapelry in Thornbury parish, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. by W. from Thornbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Thornbury. Pop., in 1801, 452; in 1821, 528.

OLDBURY-CAMP. See **CHERRILL**.

OLDCASTLE, a township in Malpas parish, co-palatine of Chester, 5 m. N.W. by W. from Whitchurch. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 98. A. P., £864.

OLDCASTLE, a hamlet in Coyty parish, co. of Glamorgan, 1 S.W., adjacent to Bridgend.

OLDCASTLE, a parish in the lower division of Abergavenny parish, co. of Monmouth, 8¼ m. N. by E. from Abergavenny. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, certified at £3, and returned at £76. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 62. A. P., £687.

OLDCOTES, a hamlet constituting part of Hawkswick hundred, in Arncliffe parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

OLDCOTT, a township in Welstanton parish, co. of Stafford, 2 m. N.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop., in 1811, 713; in 1831, 938.

OLDCOURT, a manor in Foxearl hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex.

OLDFIELD, a joint township with Heswall in Heswall parish, co-palatine of Chester, 3¼ m. N.W. by N. from Great Neston.

OLD-FORD, a hamlet in the parish of Stratford-le-Bow, co. of Middlesex, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. from St Paul's.

OLD-FORD, in Frome parish, co. of Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Frome.

OLD-HALL, in Lanchester parish, co.-palatine of Durham.

OLDHAM,

A very considerable township, and now a borough, in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwich, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Manchester. This place has risen into notice of late years, and owes its present importance chiefly to the general introduction of steam-engine and water-mills. The principal manufactures are fustians, velveteens, cotton corduroys, &c. The trade of this town has much increased since the construction of the Oldham canal. A provision market is held on Saturday, and fairs 1st Thursday after Valentine's day; May 2d, July 8th, and 1st Wednesday after October 12th. The municipal affairs of this town are placed under the government of four head constables and their assistants. The reform act has conferred upon this populous place, including the several townships of Chadderton, Crompton, and Royton, the right of returning two members to parliament. The number of electors is about 1600. The first election occurred on the 13th of December, 1832, when William Cobbett and John Fielding, Esqs., were returned. Petty sessions for the vicinity are held here once a fortnight.

Living, &c.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £106, and in the patronage of the rector of Prestwich. There is also a chapel ded. to St Peter, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, returned at £60, in the same jurisdiction and patronage as the preceding. There are also several chapels-of-ease, two Methodist chapels, and other places of worship. The free school is limited to a few scholars; pursuant to the will of the late T. Henshaw, a blue-coat school has been erected in this town with a very liberal endowment, and an asylum for the blind at Manchester. There are several minor charities, a mechanics' institution, and a theatre.

Situation, &c.—This town stands in an elevated situation betwixt branches of the Irk and Medlock, and consists of numerous streets which extend along the side of a hill on the road from Manchester to York and Leeds. The manor formerly belonged to the family of Oldham, and was very extensive; but owing to the sale of property, the estate is now inconsiderable, and no manorial courts are held here. Oldham is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Manchester; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Ashton; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. of Rochdale; and 190 m. N.N.W. of London. Pop., in 1801, 12,024; in 1831, 50,513. A. P., £31,423.

OLD-HEAD, a township in Kilburn parish, N. R., co. of York, 7 m. N. by E. from Easingwold.

OLD-HURST. See **HURST-OLD**.

OLDLAND, a chapelry and township in Bitton parish, co. of Gloucester, 5 m. E.S.E. from Bristol. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bitton, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Patronage with that of Bitton. An additional chapel has lately been erected, ded. to the Holy Trinity, towards defraying the expenses of which, £700 was granted by the incorporated society. Pop., in 1801, 3103; in 1831, 5233. A. P., £4,520.

OLD-MOOR, a township in Bothall parish, co. of Northumberland, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 66. A. P., £1,317.

OLD-MYNSTER, in Godalming hundred, co. of Surrey, was formerly a parochial chapelry. The church was in a field near Busbridge, known by the name of Old Mynster field.

OLD-PARK, a township in St Andrew Auckland parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. from Bishop Auckland. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 67. A. P., £580.

OLDRIDGE, a chapelry in St Thomas the Apostle parish, co. of Devon. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, endowed with £1200. Patron, the vicar of Tavistock.

OLDTHORPE. See **ALTHORPE**.

OLLERSETT, a hamlet in Glossop parish, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1821, 293; in 1831, 304.

OLLERTON, or **OWLARTON**, a township in Knutsford parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.E. from Nether-Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,545.

OLLERTON, a small market-town and chapelry in Edwinstow parish, co. of Nottingham, 19 m. N.N.E. from Nottingham. The market is on Friday. Fairs, May 1st, and September 27th. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Edwinstow vicarage, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 658. A. P., £1,788.

OLLERTON, or **OTTEERTON**, a township in Stoke-upon-Tem parish, co. of Salop, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Newport. Pop., in 1821, 133; in 1831, 175.

OLNEY, or **OULNEY**, a market-town and parish in Newport hundred, co. of Buckingham, 25 m. N.E. from Buckingham. It stands on the northern bank of the Ouse, and consists principally of one long street. The houses are built of stone, and have a good appearance. Silk-weaving, bone-lace, and hosiery, are the chief manufactures. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Easter-Monday, 29th of June, and 21st of October. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., and returned at £100. Patron, the earl of Dartmouth. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here are charity schools supported by subscription, and almshouses for twelve single women founded by the Misses Sewell. John

Newton, late of St Mary Woolnoth, was formerly curate of this parish, at which time Cowper the poet resided in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Warrington, 2076; in 1831, 2344. A. P., £6589.

OLVESTON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, co. of Gloucester, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. from Thornbury, comprising the tythings of Tockington (Upper), and Olveston. Living, a vicarage with that of Elberton, in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol, rated at £24. Patrons, the bishop and the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1523. A. P., £4752.

OMBERLEY, a hamlet in Black-Torington parish, co. of Devon.

OMBERSLEY, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 4 m. W. by N. from Droitwich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £15 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Sandys. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a charity school liberally endowed. This parish more properly belongs to the hundred of Blackenhurst, but is included in that of Oswaldslow for the convenience of the inhabitants attending justice meetings, &c. Pop., in 1801, 1696; in 1831, 2118. A. P., £11,002.

OMPTON, or **OLMPTON**, a township in Kneessall parish, co. of Nottingham. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 120. A. P., £500.

ONCAN, a parish and village in the Isle of Man, 2 m. E.N.E. from Douglas. The church ded. to St Onca. The adjacent cemetery is the usual burial place of aliens dying at Douglas. Pop., in 1821, 517.

ONECOTE, a township in Leeke parish, co. of Stafford, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. E. by S. from Leeke. The copper and lead mines, abounding in the neighbourhood, give employment to most of the inhabitants. Pop., in 1801, 616; in 1831, 456. A. P., £3,330.

ONEHOUSE, a parish in Stow hundred, co. of Suffolk, 2 m. W. from Stow-Market. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 2s. 6d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Pettward. Church. ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 189. A. P., £1,086. The house of industry for Stow hundred is in this parish, but is separately returned. Pop., in 1821, 235; in 1834, 180.

ONEHOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty in the W. division of Wraggve wapentake, co. of Lincoln.

ONELEY, a hamlet in Barby parish, co. of Northampton, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Daventry.

ONEY (THE), a river in the co. of Hertfordshire, falling into the Lug at Leominster.

ONEY (THE), a river in the co. of Salop, falling into the Teme at Oakley Park.

ONGAR, a hundred situated at the western side of the co. of Essex, containing 26

parishes, including the town of Chipping-Ongar.

ONGAR, or **CHIPPING-ONGAR**, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., 10 m. W. by S. from Chelmsford. It is situated upon an eminence on the banks of the Roden, and consists principally of one spacious street. The market for corn and cattle is held on Saturday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday and October 11th. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £6, and returned at £140. Patron, in 1829, R. H. A. Bennett, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Here is an endowment for teaching poor children, and other charitable purposes. Any of these children that may be eligible for the university, are allowed £5 per annum for four years out of this fund. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 798. A. P., £2,321.

ONGAR (HIGN), a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.N.E. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £39 10s. 5d. Patrons, in 1829, the executors of the Rev. E. Earle. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 741; in 1831, 1205. A. P., £7,148.

ONIBURY, a parish in Munslow hundred, co. of Salop, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. N.W. from Ludlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Craven. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 438. A. P., £1,991.

ONN (HIGN), a township in Church-Eaton parish, co. of Stafford, $\frac{6}{4}$ m. W.N.W. from Penkridge.

ONN (LITTLE), a township in the above parish and county, 5 m. W. by N. from Penkridge.

ONSLow, in St Alkmond parish, Shrewsbury liberty, co. of Salop.

ONSTON, a township in Weaverham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. W. by N. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 92. A. P., £518.

OPENSHAW, a township in Manchester parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. by S. from Manchester. Openshaw is near the Stockport canal, and is noted for its hat manufactures. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 838. A. P., £1,771.

ORBY, a parish in the Marsh division of Candleshoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. E. by N. from Spilsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 19s. 4d., returned at £122 0s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 287. A. P., £2,347.

ORCHARD, a hamlet in St Decuman's parish, co. of Somerset.

ORCHARD (EAST), a chapelry in Sixpenny hundred, co. of Dorset, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. by W. from Shaftsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Patronage with Iwerne-minster vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 201. A. P., £958.

ORCHARD (WEST), a parish in the

above hundred and county, 5 m. S.S.W. from Shaftsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Fontmell-Magna, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,208.

ORCHARD-PORTMAN, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S.S.E. from Taunton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 11s. 5d., returned at £116 9s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, E. B. Portman, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 112. A. P., £779.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a parish in Frome hundred, co. of Somerset, 2 m. N. from Frome. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £2, returned at £54. Patron, in 1829, T. S. Champness, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 27. A. P., £1,128.

ORCHESTON-ST-GEORGE, a parish in Heytesbury hundred, co. of Wilts, 7 m. W.N.W. from Amesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £19 7s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. F. Gibbs. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Elston, 160; in 1831, 219. A. P., £937.

ORCHESTON-ST-MARY, a parish in Branch and Dole hundred, co. of Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. from Amesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £13 13s. 9d. Patron, Clare-hall, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,018.

ORCOP, a parish in Wormelow hundred, co. of Hereford, 9½ m. W.N.W. from Ross. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford. Patron, in 1829, Mr Palmer. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 560. A. P., £1,386.

ORD (EAST), a small village in Islandshire, which belongs to the co.-palatine of Durham, though locally situated N. of Northumberland, in Norham parish.

ORDESALL, or **ORDESHALL**, a parish in Hatfield division, wapentake of Bassettlaw, co. of Nottingham, 1½ m. S. from East Retford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £19 10s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Wharnccliffe. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 809. A. P., £3,666.

ORE, a parish in Baldstow hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 2 m. N.N.W. from Hastings. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £3 0s. 2½d. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Palmer. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 965. A. P., £2,222.

ORFORD, a borough, market-town, and parish, with separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in Plomesgate hundred, co. of Suffolk, 20 m. E. by N. from Ipswich, and 90 m. N.E. by E. from London. The incorporation consists of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, portmen, 12 burgesses, and 3 sergeants-at-mace. These officers are empowered to hold sessions

whenever it may seem expedient, and a court of request for recovery of small debts. This place, until disfranchised by the reform act, returned two members to parliament. The market is on Monday. Fair, 24th of June.

The trade of this town is not so considerable as it formerly was, owing to the loss of its harbour by the retiring of the sea, and its throwing up a barrier very dangerous to navigation. —Living, a perpetual curacy with Sudbourne rectory, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich. Patronage with the rectory. The church—ded. to St Bartholomew—is a very ancient structure, particularly the chancel: a great portion of this venerable building has fallen to decay, and the ruins present great diversity of style. It contains a remarkably beautiful font, and several very interesting monuments, especially one to the memory of the Rev. F. Mason, rector of Sudbourne for 80 years, and who died at the advanced age of 110. The porch and windows are also worthy of notice. The most interesting object at Orford is the ruin of a castle, situated on an eminence, supposed to have been originally the centre of the town; all that remains of this ancient fabric is the keep, which serves as a sea-mark. S.E. of this parish is a lighthouse, which, with another at Sudbourne, is termed 'the Orfordness lights.' The Walpole family derive the title of earl from this town. Pop., in 1801, 751; in 1831, 1302. A. P., £3,906.

ORFORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Binbrook-St-Mary, co. of Lincoln.

ORGANFORD, a small hamlet in Lichet-Minster parish, co. of Dorset.

ORGARSWICK, a parish within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, locally situated in Worth hundred, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, 5 m. N.E. from New Romney. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £3, returned at £40. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Pop., in 1811, 7; in 1831, 8. A. P., £1,020.

ORGRAVE, or **ORGREAVE**, a township in Alrewas parish, co. of Stafford, 4½ m. N.E. by N. from Lichfield. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 123. A. P., £761.

ORGREAVE, a township in Rotherham parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S. by W. from Rotherham. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 35.

ORLESTONE, a parish, partly within the liberty of Romney-Marsh and partly in Ham hundred, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, 5½ m. S. by W. from Ashford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £4 16s. 8d., returned at £117. Patron, in 1829, T. Thornhill, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 539. A. P., £1,578.

ORLETON, a parish in Wolphy hundred, co. of Hereford, 6 m. N. by E. from Leominster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, certified at £20 10s., returned at £130. Patrons, the governors of Lucton school. Courts leet and baron, and the petty-sessions for the division, are held here. There is a great cattle fair in the month of

April. Pop., in 1801, 507; in 1831, 586. A. P., £2,650.

ORLETON, a chapelry in East Ham parish, co. of Worcester, 7 m. E. by S. from Tenbury. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to East Ham rectory. Patronage with the rectory. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 119. A. P., £721.

ORLETON, in Wellington parish, co. of Salop, 1 m. W. by S. from Wellington.

ORLINGBURY, a hundred in the centre of the co. of Northampton, between Kettering and Wellingborough, containing 15 parishes.

ORLINGBURY, a parish in the above hundred and county, 4 m. N.W. by N. from Wellingborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20 7s. 3½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir B. W. Bridges. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 336. A. P., £2,952.

ORMESBY, a parish in the E. and W. divisions of Langbaugh ward, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. W. by N. from Guilsborough, comprising the townships of Eston, Morton, Normanby, and Upsall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £6 18s. 6½d., returned at £140. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Pop., in 1801, 771; in 1831, 901. A. P., £9,900.

ORMESBY-ST-MARGARET, a parish in East Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. N.W. by N. from Caister. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Ormesby-St-Michael, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 0s. 10d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 720. A. P., £4,101.

ORMESBY-ST-MICHAEL, a parish in East Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, 2½ m. N.W. by N. from Caister. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Ormesby-St-Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 273.

ORMESBY (NORTH), or **NUN-ORMESBY**, a parish in Ludborough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3, returned at £83. Patronesses, in 1829, the Misses Ansell. Church ded. to St Helen. Formerly there was a monastery in this place for nuns of the Sempringham order. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 128. A. P., £820.

ORMESBY (SOUTH), a parish in Hill hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.W. from Spilby. Living, a rectory with that of Kettleby, united in 1774 to Calceby and Driby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 13s. 11½d. Patron, in 1829, C. B. Massingherd, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 237. A. P., £3,879.

ORMSIDE, or **ORMES-HEAD-GREAT**, a parish in East ward, co. of Westmoreland, 3 m. S.S.E. from Appleby. Living, a dis-

charged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £17 17s. 2½d. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,999.

ORMSIDE, or **ORMES-HEAD-LITTLE**, a hamlet in the above parish and county.

ORMSKIRK, a market-town and parish in West Derby hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 40 m. S.W. by W. from Lancaster. It comprises the townships of Bickerstaffe, Birkdale, Burscough, Latham, and Scurisbrick; and the chapelry of Skelmersdale. It is a well-built town, consisting of four principal streets, diverging at right angles, with a market-place in the centre. There are several fine buildings, and the trade is good, owing to its connexion with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of a particular kind of thread for sail-cloth, are the chief employment of the inhabitants. The coal-mines in this parish are very extensive. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Whit-Monday and Sept. 8th.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10. Patron, the earl of Derby. The church—ded. to St Peter and St Paul—is said to have been built by two sisters named Orme. Within the building is a chapel, erected in pursuance of the will of Edward, the third earl of Derby, in which his descendants have been interred since the dissolution of monasteries. Here is a free grammar school. A Blue-coat school was founded in 1724 by James, earl of Derby, conducted on Dr Bell's system. Here are also an infant school, a savings' bank, and a dispensary. Petty-sessions for the division are held here. Pop., in 1801, 8251; in 1831, 14,053. A. P., £52,445.

ORPINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Ruxley, or Rooksley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, 2½ m. S. by W. from Foot's-Cray. Livings, a rectory and a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of St Mary Cray, both peculiars in the dio. of Canterbury; the former—a sinecure—rated at £30 14s. 4½d., the latter at £11 10s. 5d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, of the former, the archbishop of Canterbury; of the latter, the rector of Orpington. Pop., in 1801, 693; in 1831, 842. A. P., £4,837.

ORRELL, a township with Ford, in Sephton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. N. from Liverpool. Pop., in 1811, 146; in 1831, 244.

ORRELL, a township in Wigan parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. W. from Wigan. A monastery of Benedictine nuns was established here in 1821. Pop., in 1801, 1883; in 1831, 2518. A. P., £10,872.

ORREST-HEAD, a township in Windermere parish, co. of Westmoreland, 6 m. S.E. by S. from Ambleside.

ORSETT, or **HORSETT**, a parish in Barstable hundred, co. of Essex, 18½ m. S.S.W. from Chelmsford. Living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of London, rated at £29 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Giles and All Saints.

Pop., in 1801, 511; in 1831, 1274. A. P., £6,180.

ORSLOW, a township in Church-Eaton parish, co. of Stafford, 6½ m. W. from Penkridge.

ORSTON, a parish in Bingham wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 8½ m. S.W. from Newark. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £12 4s. 7d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 439. A. P., £2,390.

ORTON, a hamlet and chapelry in Rothwell parish, co. of Northampton, 4½ m. W. by N. from Kettering. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Rothwell vicarage, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Patronage with the vicarage of Rothwell. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 109. A. P., £1,584.

ORTON, a liberty in Wombourne parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. S.W. by S. from Wolverhampton. Pop., in 1811, 147; in 1831, 176.

ORTON, or **OVERTON**, a market-town and parish in East ward, co. of Westmoreland, 9½ m. S.W. by S. from Appleby. It consists principally of one long irregularly-built street. The market is on Friday. Fairs, May 2d and Friday before Whit-Sunday.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £16 17s. 3½d. Patrons, in 1829, J. Teasdale and others. Church ded. to All Saints. There are several well-endowed free schools within this parish. It is supposed to be a place of great antiquity. Pop., in 1801, including part of Birbeck-Fells and Fawcett Forest, 1230; in 1831, 1501. A. P., £8,963.

ORTON, or **OVERTON GREAT**, a parish in Cumberland ward, co. of Cumberland, 5½ m. W. by S. from Carlisle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £9. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Briscoe, Bart. Pop., in 1801, with the townships of Orton and Baldwin-Holme, 378; in 1831, 445. A. P., £3,070.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, 7 m. W. by N. from Market-Bosworth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 12s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. Church ded. to St Edith. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 350. A. P., £2,706.

ORTON, or **OVERTON-LONGUEVILLE**, a parish in Norman-Cross hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 4½ m. N. by E. from Stilton. Living, a rectory with that of Botolph-Bridge, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 6s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Aboyne. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 286. A. P., £4,038.

ORTON, or **OVERTON-WATERVILLE**, a parish in Norman-Cross hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 4½ m. N. from Stilton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 11s. 4½d. Patron, Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 266. A. P., £2,145.

ORWAY, a hamlet in Kentisbeare parish, co. of Devon.

ORWELL, a parish in Wetherley hundred, co. of Cambridge, 7 m. N.N.W. from Royston. Livings, a rectory and a discharged vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Ely; the former rated at £19 19s. 4½d.; the latter at £7 10s. 10d., returned at £68 1s. 8d. Patron, of the rectory, Trinity college, Cambridge; of the vicarage, the rector of Orwell. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 537. A. P., £1,050.

ORWELL (THE), a river, frequently called Ipswich water. It rises in the co. of Suffolk, and joining the Stour from Manningtree, forms the harbour at Harwich, on the south side of which there was originally a town of Orwell; it has long since been washed away, but many vestiges of it are discernible at low water.

OSBALDESTON, a township in Blackburn parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. N.W. by N. from Blackburn. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 349. A. P., £1,570.

OSBALDWICK, a parish within the liberty of St Peter of York, but located in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire. It is 2½ m. E. from York, and comprises the townships of Murton and Osbaldwick. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £4. Patron, the prebendary of Strensall, in York cathedral. Church ded. to St Thomas. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 319. A. P., £4,426.

OSBASTON, a township in Cadeby parish, co. of Leicester, 2 m. N.E. by E. from Market-Bosworth. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 186. A. P., £2,048. This township is partly in the parish of Market-Bosworth, but the whole is entered here.

OSBERTON, in Worksop parish, co. of Nottingham, 3 m. E.N.E. from Worksop.

OSBOURNBY, a parish in Aveland wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. from Folkingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 522. A. P., £2,186.

OSENEY-ISLE, formed by the river Isis in the meadows, in the suburbs of Oxford. On this islet a splendid abbey was erected by Robert D'Oiley; part of its walls are still to be seen.

OSGATHORPE, a parish in West Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 5 m. E.N.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Hastings. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free school with an endowment of £100 for the maintenance of a master and six clergymen's widows. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 344. A. P., £1,715.

OSGODBY, a parish united to Kirby in Walscroft wapentake, co. of Lincoln, 5 m. N.W. from Market-Raisen. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 350. A. P., £1,318.

OSGODBY, a township in Lavington parish, co. of Lincoln, 5 m. N.E. from Corby. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,424.

OSGODBY, a township in Hemingborough parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Selby. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,736.

OSGODBY, a township in Cayton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S. by E. from Scarborough.

OSGOLDCROSS, a wapentake in the W. R. of Yorkshire, near the eastern extremity of the co., bounded on the N. by the river Aire.

OSGOODBY-GRANGE, a hamlet in that part of Kilburn parish, which is in the liberty of Ripon, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. E.S.E. from Thirsk.

OSLASTON, or **OSLESTON**, a township in the parish of Sutton-on-the-hill, co. of Derby, 7 m. W. by N. from Derby. Pop., including the township of Thurstaston, in 1811, 263; in 1831, 392. A. P. £2,087.

OSLOW, a township in Church-Eaton parish, co. of Stafford.

OSMASTON, a parish in Appletree hundred, co. of Derby, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Ashborne. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £15, and returned at £80. Patronage with Brailsford rectory. Church ded. to St Martin. Osmaston hall is an elegant mansion, commanding an extensive view of the county. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 289. A. P., £1,752.

OSMASTON, a parish in Repton and Gresley hundred, co. of Derby, 2½ m. S.E. from Derby. Living, a curacy to St Westburgh vicarage, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £142. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Wilmot, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 172. A. P., £2,237.

OSMINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Culliford-Tree, co. of Dorset, 4 m. N.E. from Melcombe-Regis. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 0s. 2½d. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Osmond. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 421. A. P., £2,193.

OSMONDESTON, in the hundred of Diss, co. of Norfolk. See **SCOLE**.

OSMONDTHORPE, a hamlet in Whitkirk parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. E. by S. from Leeds.

OSMOTHERLY, a township in Ulverstone parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. N.W. from Ulverstone. Here is a school with a small endowment for 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 293. A. P., £1,701.

OSMOTHERLEY, or **OSMUNDELEY**, a parish in Allertonsire wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. N. by E. from North Allerton, comprising the townships of Ellisbeck, Haraley West, Thimbleby, and Osmotherley. Living, a discharged vicarage exempt from visitation in the dio. of York, rated at £8 10s., and returned at £51. Patron, the

bishop of Durham. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a small sum for teaching poor children. Freestone is found here in great quantities, and there are several mills for spinning cordage. Pop., in 1801, 854; in 1831, 1417. A. P., £6,840.

OSPRINGE, a parish partly with Ospringe liberty and partly in Faversham hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, ¾ m. W.S. W. from Faversham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10. Patron, St John's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The town is an independent franchise, and is governed by a constable. It contains a neat range of barracks, and is supposed to have been a Roman station. Pop., in 1801, 645; in 1831, 1087. A. P., £3,462.

OSSETT, a township and chapelry in Dewsbury parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. W. from Wakefield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Dewsbury vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £5, and returned at £115 5s. Patron, the vicar of Holy Trinity, has been recently enlarged; towards this improvement, £300 was granted by the incorporated society for building of churches. Pop., in 1801, 3424; in 1831, 5325. A. P., £5,581.

OSSINGTON, a parish in the N. division of Thurgarton hundred, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. S. by E. from Tuxford. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of Southwell, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, J. E. Denison, Esq. Church ded. to Holy Rood. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 257. A. P., £2,606.

OSTENHANGER, or **WESTENHANGER**, in the co. of Kent. See **WESTENHANGER**.

OSTER-HILL, a high tumulus near West Haddon, in the co. of Northampton.

OSSULSTON, a hundred in the S.E. part of the co. of Middlesex, bounded S. by the Thames, E. by the Lea, and containing 36 parishes, exclusive of the metropolis, which is located in this division of the county.

OSWALD-KIRK, a parish in Ryedale wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S. by E. from Helmesley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 1s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Combes. Church ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,360.

OSWALD (Str), a chapelry in the parish of St John Lee, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. N. by E. from Hexham. Living, a curacy annexed to that of St John Lee, in the archd. of Durham and dio. of Northumberland. Patronage with St John Lee curacy. Pop. returned with the township of Wall.

OSWALDKIRK-QUARTER, a township in Ampleforth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 191. A. P., £675.

OSWALDBECK, or **OSWARDRECK**, in North Clay division of Bassettlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, is referred to in doomsday-book, as a wapentake which before the

conquest comprised all the towns between the rivers Idel and Trent.

OSWALDSLOW, a hundred in the centre of the co. of Worcester, containing 61 parishes. It surrounds the city.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. E.S.E. from Blackburn. Here are some large establishments for calico-printing and the manufacture of cotton-goods. Pop., in 1801, 2710; in 1831, 5897. A. P., £7,798.

OSWARDSTONE, or **ORWELSTONE**, a member of the town and port of New Romney, but located in Old Romney parish, co. of Kent.

OSWESTRY, a hundred at the N.E. extremity of the co. of Salop, containing 13 parishes.

OSWESTRY, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., with separate jurisdiction, comprising the following townships:—*Llanforda, Trefarclawdd, Pontregner and Llynymon, Maesbury, Morton and Criceth, Middleton, Aston, Hisland and Wootton, Weston, Sweeney, Treflach and Tresonna.* It is 18 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury, on the road from London to Holyhead. The streets are well-paved and lighted, and there are several good buildings. The most considerable branches of trade carried on here are in cotton goods, coarse linens, woollens, and articles of provision. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, March 15th, May 12th, Wednesday before June 24th, August 15th, Wednesday before Michaelmas, and December 10th. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 15 common-councilmen, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The quarter sessions are held here. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £23 15s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Cilflee. Church ded. to St Oswald. There is also a chapel-of-ease in which the service is performed in Welsh. The free school is well endowed. A national school has also been established, and there is a society for relief of the poor. The duke of Norfolk derives the inferior title of baron from this town. Pop., in 1801, 5639; in 1831, 8581. A. P., £28,127.

OSYTH-ST-CHICK, a parish in Tending hundred, co. of Essex, 11 m. S.E. from Colchester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, returned at £60. Patron, in 1829, F. Nassau, Esq. The church contains several handsome monuments to the memory of the D'Acely family. South-east of this parish is a martello-tower for the defence of the coast. Here are the remains of an ancient priory. Pop., in 1801, 1168; in 1831, 1583. A. P., £10,539.

OTFORD, a parish in Codsheath hundred, co. of Kent, 3 m. N. from Seven-Oaks. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Shoreham rectory, and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, returned at £53. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. This place was formerly the occasional residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. Thomas à Becket spent much of

his time here. Archbishop Winchelsea had the honour of entertaining Edward I.; and in Cranmer's time, Henry VIII. made several visits to the episcopal palace. The Danes were defeated at this place by Edmund Ironside. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 746. A. P., £3,175.

OTHAM, a parish in Eyborne hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 2½ m. S.E. by E. from Maidstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £9 17s. 3½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Horne. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 344. A. P., £2,382.

OTHERTON, a township in Penkridge parish, co. of Somerset, 1 m. S. from Penkridge.

OTHERTON, a hamlet in Cotheridge parish, co. of Worcester.

OTHERY, a parish in Whitby hundred, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N.W. by N. from Langport. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12, and returned at £60. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 384; in 1831, 581.

OTHORPE, a hamlet in Slawston parish, co. of Leicester, long since depopulated, and turned into sheep-walks.

OTLEY, or **OTTELEY**, in the parish of Oddington-upon-Otmoor, co. of Oxford, 5 m. S.W. from Bicester.

OTLEY, a parish in Carleford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Woodbridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 6s. 5½d. Patron, the earl of Abergavenny. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 616. A. P., £3,697.

OTLEY, a market-town and parish in Skyrack wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, comprising the chapels of Baildon, Burley, and Denton, with the townships of Bramhope, Esholt, Farnley, Hawksworth, Lindley, Menstone, Newhall with Clifton, Otley, Poole, and Little Timble. It is 28 m. W.S.W. from York. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Wednesday in Easter-week, once a fortnight till Whitsuntide, and then once in three weeks, August 1st, and Friday before November 22d. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £13 1s. 8d., and returned at £128. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. The grammar school, founded by Thomas Cave in 1611, affords a gratuitous classical education to sons of parishioners. The archbishops of York had formerly a palace here. The celebrated Lord Fairfax was born in this parish, and died here at Denton park, his family mansion. Pop., in 1801, 6846; in 1831, 10,163. A. P., £28,816.

OTRINGHITHE, or **METHWOLD-HITHE**, a small hamlet in Methwold parish, co. of Norfolk.

OTTEHAM, a manor in the parishes of Hayleham, Westham, Otham, and Folkington co. of Sussex, formerly containing a cha-

pel, which belonged to the canons of Begeham.

OTTERBOURNE, a parish in the lower half hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division, co. of Southampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Winchester. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Hursley vicarage, exempt from visitation, and in the dio. of Winchester. Patronage with the vicarage of Hursley. Church ded. to St Matthew. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester for recovery of debt. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 583. A. P., £2,188.

OTTERBURN, a township in the parish of Kirby-in-Mulham-Dale, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 66. A. P., £362.

OTTERBURN-WARD, a township in Elsdon parish, co. of Northumberland, 21 m. N. by W. from Hexham. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of wool in all its branches. This place is celebrated in history as the site of a desperate contest betwixt the English and Scots, in which Henry Percy and Earl Douglas were the principal leaders. The former was taken prisoner, and the latter was killed. The battle was fought on the night of August 19th, 1388. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 385.

OTTERDEN, a parish partly in Eyehorne and partly in Faversham hundred, co. of Kent, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. from Charing. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Wheeler. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 181. A. P., £1,303.

OTTERFORD, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Taunton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £14, and returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, R. Buncombe, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 406. A. P., £1,268.

OTTERHAM, a parish in Lesnewth hundred, co. of Cornwall, 6 m. N.E. by N. from Camelford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 14s. 2d., and returned at £106 18s. Patron, in 1829, W. Chilcott, Esq. Church ded. to St Denis. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,186.

OTTERHAM-WHARF, or **OTTRUM**, in Upchurch parish, co. of Kent.

OTTERHAMPTON, a parish in Cannington hundred, co. of Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Bridgewater. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £13 6s. Patron, in 1829, J. Evered, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 240. A. P., £1,983.

OTTERINGTON (NORTH), a parish in Allertonshire wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from North Allerton. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of York, rated at £4, and returned at £104. Patron, Christ church college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Michael. This parish contains the

townships of Thornton-le-Beans, Thornton-le-Moor, and North Otterington. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 617. A. P., £6,282.

OTTERINGTON (SOUTH), a parish in Birdforth wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from North Allerton. Living, a rectory in two mediæties, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, each rated at £7 14s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Sampson. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 241. A. P., £1,994.

OTTERTON, a parish in East Budleigh hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. S.W. by W. from Sidmouth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rolle. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 922; in 1831, 1178. A. P., £6,086.

OTTERY-ST-MARY, a hundred near the western extremity of the co. of Devon, containing one parish.

OTTERY-ST-MARY, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Exeter. The town is situated near the river Otter, S. of the high road from Honiton to Exeter. It is irregularly built, and consists chiefly of small cottages. The manufacture of ribbon and handkerchiefs is extensively carried on here, and many of the inhabitants are employed in tan-yards and rope-walks. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Whitt-Tuesday, and August 15th. The petty sessions are held at this place. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St Mary, was originally collegiate; it is the most distinguished object in the town, and resembles the cathedral of Exeter in its construction. The free school was founded by Henry VIII., but no boys have been received for many years on the foundation; but two or three are educated from the proceeds of land given in 1666 by E. Salter, Esq., who also assigned an exhibition of £6 per annum to any of the colleges of Oxford for one of the boys so educated. There are other charity schools, two sets of almshouses, and various benefactions for the poor. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have had a residence in this town. Pop., in 1801, 2415; in 1831, 3849. A. P., £17,682.

OTTRINGHAM, a parish in the S. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 15 m. E. by S. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £17, and returned at £39. Patron, in 1829, F. Watt, Esq. Church ded. to St Wilford. Here is a small endowment for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 622; in 1831, 627. A. P., £8,231.

OUGHTERBY, a township in Kirk-Bampton parish, co. of Cumberland, 7 m. W. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 118.

OUGHTRINGTON, a hamlet in Lymne parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. by N. from Nether-Knutoford.

OULCOTES-CRESSY, in Blyth pa-

rish, co. of Nottingham, 7 m. N. from Workop.

OULPEN, a hamlet in Badgworth parish, co. of Gloucester.

OULSTON, a township in Coxwold parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Helmesley. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,699.

OULSWICK, a township in Monk's Risborough parish, co. of Buckingham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Wendover.

OULTON, a township in Wigton parish, co. of Cumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Wigton. A workhouse has recently been erected here. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 379. A. P., £2,096.

OULTON, a parish in the S. division of Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. W. N. W. from Aylesham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 5s. Patron, in 1829, S. Cook, Esq. Church ded. to St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 386. A. P., £1,615.

OULTON, a parish in Mutford and Lothingland hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. W. from Lowestoft. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Anguish. Church ded. to St Michael. The house of industry for the hundred is in this parish, but separately returned. Pop., in 1801, 522; in 1831, 588. A. P., £2,020.

OULTON, or **OLD TOWN**, a township in Rothwell parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Wakefield.

OULTON (Low), a township in Over parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Tarporley.

OUNDE, a market-town and parish in Polebrook hundred, co. of Northampton, 30 m. N.E. from Northampton, situated on a gentle declivity, nearly surrounded by the river Nen. The houses are well built, and the general appearance of the town is neat and modern. The market is on Monday. Fairs, February 25th, Whit-Monday, August 21st, and October 12th. Living, a discharged vicarage with Ashton curacy, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Here are several well-endowed schools and almshouses. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlets of Ashton, Biggins, Churchfield, and Elmington, 2068; in 1831, 2450. A. P., £9,325.

OUNHAM, a hamlet in Boxford parish, co. of Berks.

OUSBY, or **ULFSBY**, a parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Penrith. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £13 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St Luke. Here are some vestiges of an ancient British fortification. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 291. A. P., £2,424.

OUSDEN, a parish in Risbridge hundred, co. of Suffolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Newmarket. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 8s. 9d.

Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. T. Hand. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 328. A. P., £1,348.

OUSE-AND-DERWENT, a wapentake at the western extremity of the E. R. of Yorkshire, having the river Ouse on the S. and W., and the Derwent on the E. It contains 13 parishes, 1 chapelry, and 18 townships.

OUSEBURN (GREAT), a parish in the lower division of Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Aldborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £3 10s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Six poor children are educated from a small endowment for that purpose. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 534. A. P., £2,130.

OUSEBURN (LITTLE), a parish in the upper division of Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. S.E. by S. from Aldborough. It comprises the townships of Kirkby-Hall, Thorp-Underwoods, Widdington, and Little Ouseburn. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £3 8s. 4d. Patron, the precentor in York cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 511. A. P., £5,025.

OUSEFLEET, a township in Whitgift parish, 7 m. S.E. by E. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 243. A. P., £2,025.

OUSE (THE), a river in Derbyshire rising in Wensleydale, where it is named the Ure. At Aldborough it is called the Ouse. At its junction with the Trent its name is again changed to the Humber. It falls into the German ocean 20 m. below Hull. From its source to its mouth, this river receives a number of smaller ones, which have their rise in Yorkshire.

OUSE (LITTLE, THE), a river which rises in Suffolk, and joins the Great Ouse near Downham in Norfolk.

OUSETHORPE, a hamlet in Pocklington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Pocklington. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 20. A. P., £516.

OUSETHORPE, an inconsiderable village in Eastrington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, containing only three families. Pop. included in that of the township of Glibberdike.

OUSTON, or **ULSTAN**, a township in Chester-le-street parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 9 m. N. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 273.

OUSTON, or **OSULVESTON**, a parish in Gartree hundred, co. of Leicester, 8 m. S. by E. from Milton-Mowbray. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £40, and returned at £65. Patronage with the rectory of Withcott. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, including Newbold hamlet, 176; in 1831, 197. A. P., £3,847.

OUSTON, a hamlet in Stamfordham parish, co. of Northumberland, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 19.

OUTCHESTER, a township in Bam-
brough parish, co. of Northumberland, 2 m.
E. from Balford. Pop., in 1801, 152; in
1831, 111.

OUTERBY, or **OUTERSIDE**, a town-
ship in Aspatria parish, co. of Cumberland, 6½
m. N. by W. from Cockermouth. Pop., in-
cluding that of Allerby, in 1801, 269; in 1831,
381. A. P., £2,259.

OUTSEATS, a township in Hathersage
parish, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 186; in
1831, 202. A. P., £1,272.

OUTWELL, a parish partly in Wisbeach
hundred, co. of Cambridge, and partly in that
of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. by
E. from Wisbeach, and 6½ m. W. by N. from
Downham. Living, a discharged rectory in
the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich,
rated at £16. Patron, the bishop of Ely.
Church ded. to St Clement. Pop., in 1801,
668; in 1831, 986. A. P., £4,494.

OUTWOOD, a hamlet and chapelry in
Prestwich parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster,
5½ m. S.W. by S. from Bury. Cotton-spin-
ning and paper-making flourish here. The
Bolton and Bury canal crosses the township.

OUTWOOD, a hamlet in Ling parish,
co. of Somerset.

OVENDEN, a township in Halifax pa-
rish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N.W. from
Halifax. Pop., in 1801, 4513; in 1831;
8871. A. P., £7,674.

OVER, a parish in Papworth hundred, co.
of Cambridge, 9½ m. N.W. from Cambridge.
Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and
dio. of Ely, rated at £19 0s. 10d., and re-
turned at £50. Patron, Trinity college,
Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. The
rectory of Over, an impropriation in the above
college, is rated at £51 13s. 11d. Pop., in
1801, 689; in 1831, 989. A. P., £4,139.

OVER, a market-town and parish in Ed-
disbury hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m.
W. from Middlewich. The market is on
Wednesday. Fairs 15th of May and 25th of
September. This town, which consists prin-
cipally of one long, irregular street, is under
separate jurisdiction. The government is
vested in a mayor, chosen annually at the
manorial court, when two juries are summon-
ed, one for the borough, the other for the sub-
ordinate townships of Over, Little Oulton, and
Wettenhall. Living, a discharged vicarage in
the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 4s.
Patron, the bishop of Chester. Church ded.
to St Chad. Here is a free school for the
benefit of the children of Over, Whitegate,
and Weever. Pop. of the whole parish, in
1801, 1161; in 1831, 2,928. A. P., £4,721.
Pop. of the township, in 1831, 2601. A. P.,
£1,542.

OVER, a hamlet in Churcham parish, co.
of Gloucester, 4½ m. W. by N. from Glou-
cester.

OVER, a tything in Almondbury parish,
co. of Gloucester, 6½ m. N. by W. from Bris-
tol. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 99.

OVER-CHURCH, a township in Upton
parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 9 m. N. by W.

from Great Neston. Living, a curacy in the
archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £4, and
returned at £46 5s. Patron, in 1829, J. Fiel-
den, Esq. Pop., in 1821, 183.

OVER (LITTLE), a township and chapelry
in Mickle-Over parish, co. of Derby, 2 m.
S.W. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual
curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Mickle-
Over, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lich-
field and Coventry, returned at £90. Patron-
age with Mickle-Over vicarage. Church ded.
to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831,
412. A. P., £2,964.

OVER (MICKLE), a township in Mickle-
Over parish, co. of Derby, 3½ m. W.S.W. from
Derby. Pop., in 1801, 507.

OVERBURY, a parish in the middle
division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Wor-
cester, containing the chapelries of Alstone,
Teddington, and Little Washbourn, with the
hamlet of Conderton; it is 6 m. N.E. by E.
from Tewkesbury. Living, a discharged vic-
arage with the curacies of the above-named
places, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester,
rated at £9 10s. Patrons, the dean and chap-
ter of Worcester. Church ded. to St Faith.
Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 817. A. P.,
£1,997.

OVEREY, a hamlet in Eccles parish, co.
of Norfolk.

OVERLEY, or **WOOLVERLEY**, in Wern
parish, co. of Salop, 4 m. N.W. from Wern.

OVERS, a hundred at the southern extre-
mity of the co. of Salop, containing 6 parishes.

OVERSLEY, a hamlet in Arrow parish,
co. of Warwick, 1 m. S.E. from Alcester.
Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 179. A. P.,
£2,533.

OVERSTON, a parish in Spelhoe hun-
dred, co. of Northampton, 4½ m. N.E. from
Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd.
of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough,
rated at £12 16s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, Earl
Brownlow. Church ded. to St Nicholas.
Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 203. A. P.,
£3,322.

OVERSTOWEY, a parish in Canning-
ton hundred, co. of Somerset, 7½ m. W. from
Bridgewater. Living, a vicarage, rated at £7
1s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells.

OVER-STRAND, or **OXSTRAND**, a pa-
rish in North Erpingham hundred, co. of
Norfolk, 1½ m. S.E. from Cromer. Living,
a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk
and dio. of Norwich, rated at £2 1s. 5½d.,
returned at £90. Patron, in 1829, Lord Sur-
field. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in
1801, 117; in 1831, 178. A. P., £389.

OVERTHORPE, a hamlet in Middle-
ton-Cheney parish, co. of Northampton, 7½ m.
N.W. by W. from Brackley.

OVERTON, a hundred in Kingslere
division, co. of Southampton, containing 7
parishes.

OVERTON, a parish in the above hun-
dred and co., 3 m. E.N.E. from Whitechurch.
Living, a rectory and a vicarage, with the
perpetual curacy of Tadley; the former a sine-
cure, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester,

rated at £29 19s. 7d., the latter, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 12s. 3½d. Patron, of the former, the bishop of Winchester; of the latter, the rector of Overton. Church ded. to St Mary. Fairs are held here, May 4th, July 18th, Oct. 22d, and Whit-Monday. Pop., in 1801, 1130; in 1831, 1507. A. P., £6,719.

OVERTON, a township in Malpas parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 16 m. S.S.E. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,187.

OVERTON, a hamlet in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

OVERTON, a small hamlet in Arlingham parish, co. of Gloucester.

OVERTON, a village in the parish of Overton, co. of Flint, North Wales, seated on an eminence overlooking the river Dee, and is 4½ m. N. from Ellesmere. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Patron, Sir R. L. Fletcher, Bart.

OVERTON, a chapelry in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. S.W. from Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £12 5s. Patron, the vicar of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 336. A. P., £1,910.

OVERTON, in Richard's-Castle parish, co. of Salop, 2½ m. S. by W. from Salop.

OVERTON, or LITTLE STANFORD, a hamlet in Stanford-upon-Teame parish, co. of Worcester.

OVERTON, a parish in Bulmer wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, comprising the townships of Shipton, Skelton, and Overton; it is 5 m. N.W. from York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £4 8s. 11½d., returned at £135. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Earle. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Here is a free school for 50 boys. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1801, 511; in 1831, 704. A. P., £9,169. Pop. of the townships of Overton and Shipton, in 1831, 413.

OVERTON-COLD. See COLD-OVERTON.

OVERTON-MARKET. See MARKET-OVERTON.

OVERTON (EAST), a parish partly in the hundred of Elstub and Everley, and partly in that of Selkley, co. of Wilts, 2½ m. S. by W. from Marlborough. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Alton-Priors and Fyfield, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £23 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Marlborough. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 718. A. P., £1,402.

OVERTON (W^{EST}), a township in the above parish and county, 3½ m. W. by S. from Marlborough.

OVERY, in Ewelme hundred, co. of Oxford, 9½ m. S.S.E. from Oxford. The church is in ruins.

OVESEY-ISLE, in Great Totham parish, co. of Essex, said to comprise 200 acres of land.

OVING, or UVING, a parish in Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6 m. N.N.W. from Aylesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 17s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 384. A. P., £1,536.

OVING, a parish in Box and Stockbridge hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 3 m. E. from Chichester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10 11s. 10½d. Patron, the precentor of Chichester cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 789. A. P., £6,372.

OVINGDEAN, a parish in Youngsmere hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 2½ m. E. by S. from Brighton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 5s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, W. Marshall, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 119. A. P., £1,631.

OVINGHAM, a parish in the E. division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, comprising the chapelry of Mickley, and townships of Dukeshagg, Eltringham, Harlowhill, Hedley, Hedley-Woodside, Horsley, Nafferton, Ovington, Prudhoe-Castle, Rouchester, Spittle, Welsou, Whittle, Wylam, and Ovingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £5 8s. 4d., returned at £85. Patron, in 1829, T. C. Bigg, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. There are several coal-mines in this parish. Pop. of the whole parish, in 1831, 3,028. A. P., £19,475. Pop. of the township, in 1831, 233.

OVINGTON, a parish in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex, 5½ m. N. by W. from Castle-Hidingham. Living, a rectory with that of Tibury, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7. Patron, in 1829, J. Fisher, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,021.

OVINGTON, a parish in Wayland hundred, co. of Norfolk, 1½ m. N.E. by N. from Watton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 3s. 6½d. Patron, Cambridge university. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 230. A. P., £2,873.

OVINGTON, a township in Ovingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 11½ m. W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 339.

OVINGTON, a parish in Fawley hundred and division, co. of Southampton, 2 m. W. from New Alresford. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 10s. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held weekly at Winchester for recovery of small debts. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,566.

OVINGTON, or Ovingham, a township in Forcett parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E.N.E. from Greta Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 164. A. P., £496.

OWER, a tithing and farm in Corfe parish, co. of Dorset.

OWER-MOIGNE, a parish in Ower-Moigne liberty, Blandford division, co. of Dorset, 8 m. S.E. from Dorchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £23 4s. 7d. Patroness, in 1829, the Hon. Mrs Damer. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 379. A. P., £1,280.

OWERSBY, a parish in the W. division of Walshcroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6½ m. N.W. by N. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Monson. Church ded. to St Martin. Here is a school with a small endowment. Pop., including the N. and S. ends, in 1801, 312; in 1831, 407. A. P., £4,072.

OWLERTON, in Sheffield parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.W. from Sheffield.

OWLPEN, or **OLDPEN**, a parish in the upper division of Berkeley hundred, co. of Gloucester, 4 m. E. from Drusley. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to Newington-Bagpath rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 255. A. P., £745.

OWMBY, a parish in the E. division of Aslaoce wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 7½ m. W. from Market-Raisen. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 3s. 4d. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,476.

OWMBY WITH SEARBY, a parish in the S. division of Yarbrough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Caistor. Living, a discharged vicarage with Searby rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patronage with the rectory. Returns included with those of Searby.

OWRAM (NORTH), a township in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. N.E. by N. from Halifax. Here are two charity schools. One of them, founded in 1687 by J. Hall, who made a bequest of land, the income of which he directed should be applied towards the maintenance of two poor men and two women, each receiving an annuity of £5. Pop. of this township, in 1801, 4887; in 1831, 10,184. A. P., £9,427.

OWRAM (SOUTH), a township in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. S.E. from Halifax. Pop., in 1801, 3148; in 1831, 5751. A. P., £8,853.

OWRE, formerly a chapelry in Eling parish, co. of Southampton, 3½ m. S.W. from Romsey.

OWSLEBURY, a parish in Fawley hundred and division, co. of Southampton, 5 m. S.S.E. from Winchester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with Twyford vicarage. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 664. A. P., £3,564.

OWSTON, a parish in the W. division of Manley wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of

Lincoln, 7½ m. N. from Gainsborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 10s., returned at £94. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1390; in 1831, 2207. A. P., £7,112.

OWSTON, or **ANSTON**, a parish in the upper division of Osgoldcross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. N. by W. from Doncaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £7 0s. 2½d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, P. D. Cooke, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 250; in 1831, 292. A. P., £1,725.

OWSTWICK, a township partly in the parish of Garton and partly in that of Ross, E. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. E.N.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 109.

OWTHORNE, a parish in the S. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 18½ m. E. from Kingston-upon-Hull, comprising the townships of South Frodingham, Rimswell, and Owthorne. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £11 6s. 3d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The original church was partly washed away in 1816, owing to the strength of the tide on this coast. The present church stands in the township of Rimswell. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 401. A. P., £5,422.

OWTHORPE, a parish in the S. division of Bingham wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 8 m. S.E. from Nottingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £10, returned at £42 3s. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. H. Bromley. Church ded. to St Margaret. Owthorpe-hall in this parish, was built by Col. J. Hutchison, a zealous parliamentarian, during the civil wars, and for some time governor of Nottingham castle. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 144. A. P., £975.

OXBOROUGH, or **OXBURGH**, a parish in the S. division of Greenhoe hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. from Stoke-Ferry. Living, a discharged rectory with Foulton vicarage, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 6s. 8d. Patron, Caius college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Oxburgh-hall is a most interesting specimen of ancient domestic architecture. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 427. A. P., £2,782.

OXCLIFF, a township in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. W. from Lancaster.

OXCOMBE, a parish in Hill hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 5½ m. N.E. from Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 15s. 7½d., returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, B. Grant, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 32. A. P., £982.

OXENBOURNE, a tything in East Meon parish, co. of Southampton, 4 m. S.W. from Petersfield.

OXENDEN (GREAT), a parish in Rothwell hundred, co. of Northampton, 1½ m. N. from Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, H. Boulton, Esq. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 239. A. P., £2,660.

OXENDEN (LITTLE), a hamlet in Little Bowdon parish, co. of Northampton, 2 m. S.W. from Market-Harborough.

OXENFIELD, in Hawkshead parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 1½ m. N. by W. from Hawkshead.

OXENFORD, a hamlet in West Dawlish parish, co. of Somerset.

OXENFORD, an impropriation in Witley parish, co. of Surrey.

OXENHALL, a parish in Botloe hundred, co. of Gloucester, 1 m. N.N.W. from Newent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 12s. 6d., returned at £41. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Ann. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 306. A. P., £2,139.

OXENHALL, a hamlet in Darlington parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 2½ m. S. from Darlington. In the neighbourhood are three curious pools said to be filled by water flowing from the river Tees by a subterraneous passage. Some persons have attributed the origin of these to an earthquake. They are called Hell Kettles.

OXENHOATH, in West Peckham parish, co. of Kent, 4 m. N.N.E. from Tunbridge.

OXENTON, a parish in the lower division of Tewkesbury hundred, co. of Gloucester, 4½ m. E. by S. from Tewkesbury. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Tewkesbury, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £6, and returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Coventry. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 166. A. P., £1,887.

OXENWOOD, a hamlet in Shalbourne parish, co. of Wilts, 6½ m. N.N.E. from Ludgershall.

OXFORDSHIRE,

An inland county of England, bounded on the east by Buckinghamshire; on the south-west, south, and south-east by Berkshire; on the west by Gloucestershire; on the north and north-west by Warwickshire, and on the north-east by Northamptonshire. It contains 752 square miles, or 481,280 acres. Pop., in 1801, 109,620; in 1831, 152,100. A. P., £713,147. It extends from 51° 28' to 52° 9' north latitude, and from 1° 2' to 1° 38' west longitude.

Divisions, &c.—The co. is in the dio. of Oxford and province of Canterbury. It forms an archdeaconry, and contains the deaneries of Aston, Burcester, Chipping-Norton, Cuddesden, Deddington, Henley, Witney, and Woodstock. It contains 212 parishes, of which 99 are rector-

ies, 72 vicarages, and 44 curacies. The civil divisions are into the hundreds of Bampton, Banbury, Binsfeld, Bloxham, Bullington, Chadlington, Dorchester, Ewelme, Langtree, Lewknor, Pirton, Ploughley, Thame, and Wootton. The chief towns are the city of Oxford, the boroughs of Banbury and Woodstock, and the market-towns of Bampton, Bicester, Burford, Chipping-Norton, Henley-on-Thames, Thame, Watlington, and Witney. The members of parliament for the shire are three in number, and are polled at Oxford, Deddington, Witney, and Nettlebed. The assizes are held at Oxford, as also the quarter sessions in January, April, July, and October. The rates, in 1827, amounted to £139,000, of which £119,738 19s. were expended on the poor.

Rivers, &c.—In general aspect, Oxfordshire presents considerable variety. In the southern parts there is much hilly land, especially about the Chiltern hills, which are well wooded. The central parts of the county are beautiful, but rather flat. The rivers are the Thames or Isis, the Cherwell, the Thame, the Evenlode, and the Windrush. The Thames bounds the county on the south; it rises in the county of Gloucester, and first touches this county at its south-western extremity. It receives the waters of the Windrush, Evenlode, and Cherwell, after which it becomes navigable, and passes Dorchester. It now is joined by the Thame, and changes its name to the Thames; by which, however, it appears to have been formerly known throughout its whole course. It quits the county at a short distance below Henley, passing between those of Berks and Buckingham. It abounds in fish.—The Cherwell rises in Northamptonshire, and enters the county near Banbury. It joins the Thames near Oxford.—The Thame rises on the borders of Bucks, near Chinnor; enters Oxfordshire in the vicinity of Waterstock, and joins the Isis a little below Dorchester.—The Evenlode rises near the north-western border of the county, and falls into the Isis, a few miles above the city of Oxford.—The Windrush rises on the border of Gloucestershire, passes Burford and Witney, and falls into the Isis near Northmoor. Besides these rivers, numerous smaller streams intersect the country.

Soil.—The soil of Oxfordshire is of three kinds: red land, stone-brash land, and chalk land. The northern part of the county consists chiefly of red land, and is the most fertile division. It consists of a deep-red, sandy loam, on a substratum of red grit-stone. The extent of this district is calculated at about 79,635 acres. The stone-brash district lies in the middle of the county, and extends to 164,023 acres. The soil consists of a dry, sandy loam, mingled with limestone. The chalk land is the Chiltern district, occupying the south-eastern extremity of the county, and about 64,778 acres in extent. The substratum is chalk, the soil varying from loam to clay, with many flints intermingled. The minerals of the county are not numerous. Freestone,

lime, and slate, are abundant; good ochre is found at Shotover.

Productions.—The whole of the county is fertile, and capable of producing good wheat. Barley and oats are also much cultivated. Pease, beans, and turnips, are cultivated extensively; but the manner of cropping is very irregular. Clover, trefoil, and sainfoin, are abundant. The grass-lands are extensive, especially on the river banks. There are many dairy farms, and much butter is made for the London market. On the banks of the Thame, Isis, and Cherwell is much excellent feeding land. Calves are reared in great numbers for the London market. No particular breed of cattle prevails, nor does any appear to be indigenous. The stock of sheep is large, consisting chiefly of the South Down, Berkshire, New Leicester, and a Spanish breed.

Wood.—Wood is abundant in Oxfordshire, especially in the Chiltern district, where natural beech-woods of great extent occur. Whichwood forest, consisting of 34 coppices, is 6,720 acres in extent. The coppices contain chiefly oak, ash, beech, and elm. The whole is subject to a right of commonage for horses and sheep. Otmoor, near Islip, is a tract of 4000 acres, formerly common, but recently enclosed under an act, obtained in 1815. Many parishes have commons of moderate extent.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are not numerous. Blankets are made at Witney; gloves and steel articles at Woodstock. Lacc-making is common in the southern part of the county. At Banbury is a manufactory for a coarse species of velvet called Shang.

Canals, &c.—The Oxford canal is of great advantage to the county. It enters at the northern extremity, follows the course of the Cherwell, crosses it near Banbury, and communicates with the Thames near Oxford. It communicates with Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester. The road from London to Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Hereford, enters from Berkshire near Maidenhead; passes Henley, Dorchester, Oxford, Witney, and leaves the county a little way beyond Burford. The upper road from London to Oxford enters from the county of Buckingham near High Wycombe, and passes through Stokenchurch, Tetworth, and Wheatley to Oxford. From that city it proceeds by Wolvercote, Woodstock, and Little Rollright to Gloucestershire. The London and Holyhead road passes two portions of the county. The roads are generally good, being chiefly made with gravel. The antiquities of Oxford are not numerous. Roman and British coins have been dug up at different periods. Of the great Prætorian roads, only the Iknield street passes through Oxfordshire. The nature of the ground renders its trace not so distinct as it is in other counties. It enters from the county of Buckingham near Chinnor, runs near Lewknor, Shirburn, Watlington, and Ipsden, and leaves the county somewhere near Goring.

At the dissolution there were about 40 religious houses in this county. The most important monastic relic is the cathedral church

of Oxford, formerly the church of the abbey of St Frideswide. Some fine specimens of Saxon and Norman architecture remain among the parish churches.

In this county are the fine seats of Blenheim, Ditchley park, belonging to Viscount Dillon; Nuneham-Courtney to the earl of Harcourt, and Wroxton priory to the earl of Guildford.

Chalybeate springs are numerous. Many fossil remains have been found in the gravel beds.

OXFORD.

A city, the capital of the county of Oxford, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Wootton. It has existed from a very remote period, and, in consequence, its origin is involved in total obscurity. Its name, which was formerly *Oxenford*, was supposed to have been derived from a ford over the river Isis much crossed by oxen. It is, however, with more probability, supposed to have been a corruption of *Ousenford*, the ford over the river Ouse, which is regarded as the ancient name of the Isis. Nevertheless, the former supposition has apparently been regarded as the more probable by the framers of the city-arms, in which there is an ox crossing a river. The town certainly existed, and had been noted as the seat of schools before the time of Alfred the Great, with whom its authentic history commences. All that has been said of its history, previous to his reign, may be regarded as merely traditional, with the exception of its having been noticed in a bull by Pope Martin II. in 802, as an ancient academy. "About 730, Didanus, a Saxon prince, founded here a nunnery to the honour of St Mary and All Saints, which consisted of 12 religious virgins of noble birth, under the government of his own daughter, Frideswide, who being buried here, and afterwards canonized for a saint, this monastery, in process of time, was dedicated to his memory, and called almost always by her name. But the nuns having been dispersed by the Danish wars, this church came into the possession of secular canons, and was burnt to the ground, A. D. 1004; afterwards it was rebuilt, and better endowed for them by King Ethelrid. A certain king, before the Norman conquest, is said to have expelled these canons, and to have given this monastery to the monks of Abendon for some few years, and then to have restored the canons. After the conquest, the seculars were again ejected, and an abbot and monks were here for some time; then the priests got in once more, and continued till A. D. 1111, or 1121, at which time Roger, bishop of Salisbury, placed in this church a convent of regular canons of the order of St Austin, under the care of Gulmond, a learned clerk and chaplain to Henry I., who became the first prior. The revenues of this religious house were valued before its suppression at £284 8s. 9d. It was suppressed by virtue of a bull from Pope Clement VII., dated 3d April, 1524, allowed of and confirmed May

10th, by King Henry VIII., who, by letters patent, dated July 1st, 1525, granted the site and lands to Cardinal Wolsey, who thereupon began to found his college." The city was burnt by the Danes in 1013 and 1032. In 1036, a wittenagemote was held here for the purpose of settling the succession to the throne of Canute, when Harold Harefoot was crowned, and retaliated on the town some injuries which his train suffered in a tumult. At the conquest, Oxford resisted the dominion of the Norman prince, who took it by storm, and erected a fortress in which a garrison was left. A council was held here by William Rufus, and Henry I. built here a residence called Beaumont-hall, in which his daughter Matilda was afterwards besieged by Stephen. During the siege, Stephen repaired the walls of the city which had been built, according to tradition, in the 7th century. Various parliaments were held here, especially that of Henry II., for resisting the papal authority; and another of the same prince for considering the partition of Ireland. Richard I., who was born in Beaumont-hall, gave many important privileges to Oxford. John and Henry III. held parliaments here, and Henry VIII. erected it into a see. Latimer and Ridley, and Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury, were burnt here in 1555 and 1556. In 1625, the parliament was held here, the plague having driven them from London. The city was the head quarters of Charles I. during a part of the civil war, but was taken in 1646 by General Fairfax. Another parliament was held here in 1665 on account of the plague, and the last was convened in 1681, and dissolved after sitting but a few days.

General Description.—The town is situated on a gentle eminence, in a valley, at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, which, descending towards the south and uniting at a very acute angle, nearly encompass the city; the former on the west and south, the latter on the east. Along the rivers, and between them and the city, lies a tract of very beautiful and luxuriant meadows. Beyond these the prospect is bounded on the east, south, and west, by an amphitheatre of hills, while it extends indefinitely towards the north, over a rich champaign country in the highest state of cultivation. Over the rivers are several handsome bridges of stone. There are four principal entrances to the city. That from London crosses the Cherwell by Magdalen bridge, a handsome structure, 526 feet in length, and erected in 1779 at an expense of £8,000. This entrance is very agreeable, including a view of the vale of Cherwell, the church of St Clements, Magdalen college, and Christ church meadows. This entrance terminates in the High-street, which is regarded as one of the finest streets in Europe, from its graceful curve and the number of public buildings, chiefly of old date, by which it is adorned. The entrances from Woodstock and Abingdon also pass over bridges, and are rendered interesting by various picturesque objects. The town is divided into four parts by the High-street and

St Giles'-street, which intersect each other at right angles at its centre. Both these streets are paved and lighted with gas. St Giles'-street contains fewer public buildings, but more modern residences, than the other.

Trade, &c.—The city has some trade, especially in the transit of corn and coal. It has long been celebrated for its bawn. The river Thames and the Oxford canal, which communicates with those of Birmingham, Coventry, and Warwick, are of immense importance to its commerce. Wednesday and Saturday are market-days; and fairs are held on May 3d, Monday after St Giles' day, Sept. 1st, and Thursday before New Michaelmas. Here are warm and cold baths; races are held annually in the Port-meadow.

Municipal Government.—The first charter was granted by Henry II. It had previously received various grants, which were confirmed by this, which likewise added the same rights and privileges as were enjoyed by the citizens of London, and appointed the mayor to act with the lord mayor of London, as chief butler at the coronation. The charter was renewed by Henry III. Various renewals have been made, and at present the city is governed under a charter of James I., granted in 1605. The corporation, in terms of this charter, consists of a mayor, recorder, high-steward, four aldermen, eight assistants, two bailiffs, two chamberlains, 24 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and subordinate officers. The freedom of the city is inherited, or obtained by apprenticeship, gift, or purchase. Port-meadow—a tract of 440 acres—belongs to the freemen. The freemen choose the mayor annually from the number of the aldermen or assistants, and to him an oath is annually administered by the vice-chancellor of the university, that he will protect and maintain all the privileges of the university. Those who have served the office of chamberlain are alone eligible as bailiffs. A commission under the great seal is from time to time conferred on the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and assistants, to act as justices of the peace within the city and liberties, which their charter of incorporation does not entitle them to do. They have also a commission of gaol delivery; they hold courts of quarter-session for all offences save high treason; and courts of record for pleas and debt.

The town-hall is a handsome building of stone, erected in 1752. Here are also the city bridewell, the county gaol, and house of correction, occupying the site of an ancient castle. The assizes for the county and election of knights of the shire are held here.

See, &c.—The county of Oxford was originally included in the see of Lincoln, but in 1542, Henry VIII. separated it, and established the abbey chapel at Osney, as the cathedral church. It was subsequently transferred to the chapel of the monastery of St Frideswide, dedicated to Christ. The see includes the whole county, except seven parishes. The chapter consists of a bishop, dean, archdeacon, eight canons, eight chaplains, 101 students, eight clerks, eight choristers, and 24 almsmen. The cathedral is a

cruciform structure, in the Norman style. Much of the interior is remarkably rich, and there are some ancient monuments of great interest.

Livinge.—The livings in the city are the following:—St Aldate, a discharged rectory, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £120., and in the patronage of Pembroke college.—All Saints, a perpetual curacy, united with Lincoln college, rated at £5 6s. 8d., and returned at £50.—St Andrew's, St Benedict's, St Budoc's, St Catherine's, St Edward's, and St George's, were formerly parishes, the churches of which have long ago been demolished.—St Cross, or Holywell, is a curacy, returned at £95, and in patronage of Merton college.—St Ebbas, a discharged rectory, rated at £3 5s., returned at £98.—St Clement's, a donative, returned at £80, and in patronage of the crown.—St Giles, a discharged vicarage, rated at £14 12s. 3½d., returned at £102, and in patronage of St John's college.—St John the Baptist, a perpetual curacy, in patronage of Merton college, to which the church is chapel.—St Martin's, a discharged rectory, rated at £8 1s. 5½d., and in patronage of the crown.—St Mary Magdalene's, a curacy, rated at £6, returned at £120, and in patronage of Christ church.—St Mary the Virgin, a vicarage, rated at £5 4s. 2d., returned at £75, and in patronage of Oriel college.—The church of St Mary is that of the university.—St Michael's, a curacy, returned at £80, and united to Lincoln college.—St Mildred's church is demolished.—St Peter-le-Bayley, a rectory, rated at £3 14s. 2d., returned at £40, and in patronage of the crown.—St Peter-in-the-East, a discharged vicarage, rated at £13 2s. 1d., returned at £132, and in patronage of Merton college. The church is of high antiquity, and in the Norman style.—St Thomas, a curacy, returned at £100, and in patronage of Christ church.—The Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here.

In 1658, John Nixon founded and endowed a charity school, from which two boys are annually apprenticed on an endowment of £35 per annum, left by Mrs Joan Nixen in 1685. Here is a blue-coat school for 70 boys, half of whom are clothed and fed, and some are apprenticed. Here are also various endowments for the education of children of particular parishes; a school for 36 girls, supported by subscription among the ladies; a national school for 330 boys, supported by the university; a Lancastrian school for 100 boys and 50 girls; a charity school, founded by Mrs Machride, for 200 girls. Here are an excellent infirmary, founded by the trustees of Dr Radcliffe; a house of industry; and a lunatic asylum at Headington. There are also a few endowed almshouses.

The population of Oxford, in 1801, was 11,749; in 1831, 20,434. A. P., £37,853.—Two newspapers are published here weekly. In the vicinity are many handsome residences. Oxford confers the title of earl on the Harley family.

UNIVERSITY.—The origin of the university

of Oxford has given rise to many disputes. Alfred is usually regarded as the founder, though there is reason to believe that it existed previously as the seat of a celebrated school. Authentic history does not carry us back into that period, in which it is probable that any schools which did exist were solely in connexion with the various monastic establishments which appear to have been founded here at a very remote period. Alfred, who found his dominions in a miserably defective condition with respect to learning, founded here three schools or colleges, and obtained that each possessor of two hydes of land within the realm should cause his sons to be educated at this or some other seat of learning. This university, such as it was, was destroyed by the Danes, its buildings were pillaged and the members dispersed, and it appears to have been neglected till after the conquest. After the conquest, Robert D'Oily founded a collegiate church here, on the annexation of which to Osney abbey, the buildings were given up to students, who were under the control of a warden appointed by the abbot. Various members of that abbey assumed the office of teachers, and the university flourished to such an extent, that in the reign of Stephen, not less than 30,000 students resided in the city, being accommodated in inns, or hostels, erected for their accommodation, to the number of 300.

The university received its first charter in 1218, from Henry III. Merton college was founded in 1274, and appears to have been the first establishment of the kind in the university. The privileges of its members have been extended or altered by various kings. The university, as a corporate body, consisting of a number of united colleges, or halls, was incorporated in 13th of Queen Elizabeth, by the style and title of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford. There are 19 colleges, the members of which are severally incorporated, and five halls which are not incorporated, each having peculiar laws, but being subject to the general statutes of the university. The laws of the university now in force were compiled in the reign of James I. Before becoming a member of the university of Oxford, it is necessary to subscribe the 39 articles of the church of England, to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and to swear to observe all the statutes, privileges, and customs of the university.

The university is governed by a chancellor, vice-chancellor, high steward, and two proctors; other officers are the public orator, keeper of the archives, registrars, curators of the theatre, keeper of the Ashmolean museum, clerks of the market, and inferior officers, such as esquire and yeoman bedels. The chancellor, who holds his office for life, is usually a nobleman of distinction, elected by the house of convocation. He only attends on extraordinary occasions. The vice-chancellor is appointed by the chancellor from among the heads of colleges, under the approval of the convocation. He has four assistants, who must also be heads of houses; his duties are the most important of any, as he

is the highest resident officer. He is convener of all meetings and courts, he enforces the observance of the laws, punishes delinquents, is a magistrate of the city and county and also of Berkshire, and licenses taverns in the city. The high-steward is appointed by the chancellor; he is always a nobleman, and acts as assistant to the chancellor and vice-chancellor, especially in the trial of capital causes in which members of the university are concerned. The proctors, who are the more immediate guardians of the laws in the university, are chosen annually from among masters in arts of not less than four or more than ten years' standing. The public orator, who is chosen by the house of convocation, writes public letters and addresses, delivers harangues, and presents honorary degrees. The offices of the keeper of the archives, the registrar of the university, the registrar of the university court, and the clerk of the market, are sufficiently described by their names.

The affairs of the university are managed by the assemblies of congregation and convocation. The house of congregation consists of doctors of every faculty, heads of colleges and halls, professors, public lecturers, masters of schools, public examiners, deans and censors of colleges, and masters of arts above one year's standing. These are called regents. The business of the house is confined almost entirely to the passing of graces and dispensations, and to the granting of degrees. The house of convocation consists of regents, masters in their first year, and persons who have been regents and retired from the university, though still retaining their names on the books. This house transacts all important public business. At both the chancellor, or vice-chancellor, or the joint proctors, have an absolute veto on all proceedings except elections, when, in certain cases, the presiding officer has the casting vote. The chancellor holds a weekly court of record for the recovery of debt, its jurisdiction extending only to the members of the university.

The elective franchise was bestowed on the regent masters of arts and doctors in convocation, by James I.; and two members have been regularly returned since 1603. The vice-chancellor is the returning officer.

The regius professorships are seven in number. Those of divinity, civil law, medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, were founded by Henry VIII., who burdened the dean and canons of Christ church with a yearly payment of £40 to the first, fourth, and fifth. That of modern languages and history was founded in 1724 by George I.; that of botany by George III., in 1793. In addition to the original endowments of these professorships, to that of divinity are annexed a canonry in Christ church, and the rectory of Ewelme; to that of civil law, a prebend in Salisbury cathedral; to that of medicine, the mastership of Ewelme hospital and the Tomlin's lectureship on anatomy.—The Margaret professorship of divinity was founded by the countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. It is tenable for two years, but the professor is usually allowed to retain it for life.—

The professorship of natural philosophy was founded in 1618 by Sir Wm. Sedley. The estate with which it was endowed now produces £120 per annum.—The Savilian professorships of geometry and astronomy were founded in 1619 by Sir Henry Savile. This is open to eminent men of all nations; the appointment is vested in the archbishop of Canterbury, lord-chancellor, chancellor of the university, bishop of London, principal secretary of state, chief justices, chief baron of the exchequer, and the dean of the arches.—The Camden professorship of ancient history was founded and endowed with the manor of Bexley, in 1622, by William Camden, the celebrated antiquary.—The professorship of music was founded by William Herther in 1626.—The professorship of Arabic was founded by Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1636; its endowments arise from lands in the parish of Bray, county of Berks.—The professorship of botany was founded and endowed with £3,000, in 1738, by William Sherrard. The patronage is vested in the royal college of physicians.—The professorship of poetry was founded by Henry Birkhead, Esq. It is tenable for five years, and one re-election is permitted.—The Anglo-Saxon professorship was founded in 1750 by Dr Richard Rawlinson. It is held for five years, and is endowed with rent-charges on lands in Lancashire.—The Vinerian professorship of common law was founded in 1755 by C. Viner, Esq. This professorship was first held by Sir Wm. Blackstone.—The professorship of clinical medicine in the Radcliffe infirmary was founded by the earl of Lichfield in 1772. It is open to doctors of five years' standing, on the appointment of the house of convocation.—In 1803, George Aldrich, M.D., founded professorships of anatomy, practice of medicine, and chemistry.—The professorship of political economy was founded in 1825 by Henry Drummond, Esq., who endowed it with a rent-charge of £100 on his estates in the co. of Surrey.

There are readerships in Arabic, experimental philosophy, mineralogy, geology, and anatomy. Lectures in divinity were founded in 1780 by the Rev. John Bampton. The heads of colleges, the canons of Christ church, and the professors of divinity and Hebrew, preach the university sermons every Sunday morning during term, in rotation.

The Radcliffe travelling fellowships are open to all members of the university. The endowment of each is £600 per annum, tenable for ten years, five of which must be spent in foreign countries. The chambers belonging to the fellows are in New college. The patronage is vested in the trustees of the Radcliffe library.—The Vinerian fellowships of £50 per annum, and the scholarships of £30, are also tenable for 10 years.—The Craven scholarships are tenable, some for 14, some for 7 years.—The Ireland scholarships for undergraduates are endowed with £30 per annum each.

The periods during which the university is open are called terms. These are four in number: 1. *Michaelmas*, commencing 10th October,

and ending 17th December; 2. *Hilary*, commencing 14th January, and ending on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday; 3. *Easter*, beginning on the tenth day after Easter-Sunday, ending on the day before Whit-Sunday; 4. *Trinity*, commencing on the Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, and ending on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July. Residence during a certain number of terms is necessary towards the attainment of degrees, but the first and second are kept by a residence of six weeks each, the second and third by a residence of three.

The degree of bachelor in arts requires the keeping of 16 terms, except in cases of sons of peers, and students who keep terms for a master's degree, or for honours in civil law, when 12 are sufficient. A bachelor in civil law requires 28 terms, but a certain number are usually remitted. Doctors in civil law must attend five years more; bachelor in medicine one year from the regency; doctor in the same faculty four years' residence from matriculation.

For the degree of bachelor in arts, the candidate submits to exercises or examinations in the classics, logic, and Euclid's Elements of Geometry, the rudiments of religion, moral philosophy, and physics. For the bachelorship in divinity, law, or medicine, the exercises in public disputations; for the doctorships, the reading of three lectures. Several public prizes are given annually by the chancellor, and from the revenues of certain foundations, for which all members of the university may be competitors.—The following livings are in patronage of the university:—South Moreton, Berks, a rectory; South Petherwin, Cornwall, a vicarage; Holme-Cultram, Cumberland, a vicarage; Gatcomb, Southampton, a rectory; Lyston, Leicester, a vicarage; Stutchbury, Northampton, a rectory; St Giles, Oxford, a lectureship; Kirkdale, York, a curacy.

University College is supposed to have been one of those founded by Alfred; but as the Danes are known to have dispersed the ancient halls, we cannot with propriety go further back than the year 1249, when William, archdeacon of Durham, left a sum of money for the support of a society of masters chosen from different halls. It would appear that these did not assume the style of a separate society till 1280; nor were they known by their present title till a later period. They settled in their present site about 1343, taking the title of "the master and scholars of the hall of the university of Oxford." On the foundation there are a master, 12 fellows, and 24 scholars: the number of members was lately 218. The king is visitor. The master and fellows have the patronage of Tarrant-Grenville rectory, Dorset; North Cerney rectory, Gloucester; Headbourn-Worthy rectory, Hants; Flammstead curacy, Herts; Elton rectory, Hunts; Checkendon rectory, Oxford; Kingsdon rectory, Somerset; Beckley rectory, Sussex; Arncliffe vicarage and Melsonby rectory, York. The college buildings are in the ancient style of English architecture, with some mixture of Italian architecture.

Baliol College, founded about 1260 by John Baliol of Bernard-castle, father of Baliol, king of Scotland. The society consists of a master, 12 fellows, and 14 scholars. The college elects its own visitor, who is at present archbishop of Canterbury. In this college are 33 scholarships or exhibitions, some of these are of great value; ten, for scholars from Glasgow university, on the foundation of John Snell, Esq., are endowed with £130 per annum each, and tenable for ten years. The master and fellows have patronage of the following livings:—The rectories of Duloe, Cornwall; All Saints, St Leonards, St Nicholas, St Botolph, and Holy Trinity, in the town of Colchester; Tendring, Essex; Brattleby, Fillingham, and Rischolm, Lincoln; Kilve cum Stjngston, Hunstpill, and Timsbury, Somerset; the vicarages of Duloe, Cornwall; Beer-Regis, Dorset; Markstey, Essex; Abbotsley, Hunts; St Lawrence Jewry and St Mary Magdalene, London; and Long Benton, Northumberland. The number of members was lately 243. The buildings are of great antiquity. Wickcliffe, the reformer, was master of this college, having previously studied in Merton.

Merton College.—Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, and lord-high-chancellor of England, founded a school at Merton in Surrey, which he removed to Oxford in 1274. As a corporate body, the society of Merton is the most ancient in the university, and it consists of a warden, 24 fellows, 14 post-masters, 4 scholars, 2 chaplains, and 2 clerks. The archbishop of Canterbury is visitor. Natives of the dioceses of St Asaph, Bangor, St David's, Llandaff, Hereford, Chichester, Exeter, Rochester, Lichfield and Coventry, Chester, and Carlisle, are not eligible as fellows. There are well endowed exhibitions for the post-masters and scholars. In patronage of the warden and fellows are the following livings:—The rectories of Gamlingay, Cambridge; Kibworth-Beauchamp, Leicester; Cuxham and Ibstone, Oxford; Farley, Surrey; Lapworth, Warwick; the vicarages of Diddington, Hunts; Eiham, Kent; Embleton and Ponteland, Northumberland; Mulden, Surrey; Great Wolford, Warwick; Stratton-St-Margaret, Wilts; and the curacies of Holywell and Wolvercote, Oxford; St John and St Peter, city of Oxford; and Chessington, Surrey. The oldest part of the buildings is the library, forming part of the third quadrangle, and founded in 1376. The chapel is a remarkably handsome structure in the decorated style of English architecture. Dr Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, Duns Scotus, John Wicliffe, Anthony Wood, Sir Richard Steele, and other celebrated persons, have been members of Merton college. Number of members was recently 127.

Exeter College was founded in 1314 by Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, from whom it took its original appellation of Stapledon hall. Its deed of incorporation was obtained shortly after 1565, and at present the society consists of a rector and 25 fellows, and

the number of members was recently 288. The bishop of Exeter is visitor. In patronage of the rector and fellows are the following livings:—The rectories of Bushey, Horts; Wootton, Northampton; Ripe and Waldron, Sussex; Baverstock and Somerford Magna, Wilts; the vicarages of Long Wittenham, Berks; Menheniot, Cornwall; Merton and South Newington, Oxford; that of Kidlington, Oxfordshire, is annexed to the rectorship. None of the buildings are ancient. The library contains many books of high value.

Oriel College was founded in 1336 by Adam de Brome, almoner to Edward II., who became its first provost. In 1333 it was called St Mary's hall, but a house called *l'Oriele* having been conferred on it by the king, it took from thence its present name. The society consists of a provost and eighteen fellows, and the number of members lately on the books was 298. There are fifteen exhibitions, and the king is visitor. In patronage of the provost and fellows are the following livings:—The rectories of Ufton, Berks; Purligh, Essex; Abbot's-Cromhall and Tortworth, Gloucester; Swanswick, Somerset; Plymtree Devon; Saltfleet, Lincoln; the vicarages of Celeby, Lincoln; St Mary, Oxford; Twiverton, Somerset; and Aberford, York; and the curacy of Morton-Pinkney, Northampton. The chapel, which is the oldest portion of the building, was completed in 1642. Here was educated Dr Joseph Butler, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir John Holt.

Queen's College was founded by Robert de Eggesfield, confessor to Philippa, queen of Edward III., in 1340. The society consists of a provost and 24 fellows, 16 of whom must be natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland. There are 48 exhibitions, and the archbishop of York is visitor. The provost and fellows have the following livings:—The rectories of Sulhampstead-Abbas, and Sulhampstead-Bannister, Berks; Holwell, Somerset; Niton, Bramshot, Knight's-Enham, Headley and Newnham, Hants; Bleachingdon, Charlton-upon-Otmore, Hampton-Poyle and South Weston, Oxford; English Bicknor, Gloucester; Pontesbury, Salop; Upton-Scudamore, Wilts; the vicarages of Sparsholt, Berks; Chedworth, Gloucester; Bramley, Carisbrooke, Godshill, Milford, Monk's-Sherborne and Holy-Rood, Southampton; Newbold-Pacey, Warwick; Brough, Westmoreland; Wendron, Cornwall; and the curacy of Hordle, Hants. The number of members was lately 351. The buildings were all erected in the course of the last century, except the library, which bears date 1690. The books are of great value, and the number of volumes is above 18,000. Here were educated Halley, Addison and Tickell, Henry V., Dr John Mill, Collins, and Bishop Tanner.

New College was founded in 1386 by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, who also instituted a school at Winchester for the preparation of scholars. The society consists of a warden, 70 fellows and scholars, 10 chaplains, an organist, 3 clerks, and 16 choristers.

The fellows and scholars must be taken from Wykeham's school. The bishop of Winchester is visitor. The warden and fellows are patrons of the following livings:—The rectories of Akely, Hardwick, Great Horwood, Newton-Longville, Radcliffe, and Tingewick, Bucks; Abbots-Stoke, Dorset; Birchanger and Little Lampford, Essex; Saham-Toney, Stratton St Michael, St John Madler-Market, Weston and Witchingham, St Faith, Norfolk; Paulers-Pury, Northampton; Bucknell, Heyford-Warren, Stanton St John, and Wootton, Oxford; Worthen, Salop; Long Ditton, Surrey; Stockton, Warwick; Alton-Barnes, Berwick-St-John, and Donhead-St-Mary, Wilts; and Colerne, Wilts,—a sinecure annexed to the wardenship; the vicarages of Whaddon, Bucks; Steeple-Morden, Cambridge; Hornchurch and Writtle, Essex; Marshfield, Gloucester; Heckfield, Hants; East Adderbury, Cheston, and Swadcliffe, Oxford; and Colerne, Wilts; and the curacies of Roxwell and Romford, Essex; Mattingley, Hants; and Epwell, Oxford. The chapel is a remarkably rich specimen of the florid style of English architecture. It contains some fine paintings and sculptures; here is preserved also the superb silver-gilt crozier of William of Wykeham. The number of members was lately 153.

Lincoln College owes its foundation to Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, and was completed by Rotherham, archbishop of York. The society consists of a rector, 12 fellows, 13 exhibitors, 8 scholars, and 1 Bible clerk. The number of members was lately 142. The bishop of Lincoln is visitor. The rector holds the rectory of Twyford, Bucks. The following livings are in patronage of the rector and fellows:—The rectories of Cublington, Bucks; Winterborne-Abbas, Dorset; Hadleigh and Great Leighs, Essex; and Waddington, Lincoln; and the curacies of All Saints, St Michaels, Long Combe and Forest-hill, Oxford. The chapel is a handsome structure. Here were educated Sir W. D'Avenant, John Wesley, James Hervey, Dr Robert Sanderson, Dr Matthew Tindal, and Archbishop Potter.

All Soul's College was founded in 1437 by Henry VI. and Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury. The society consists of a warden, 40 fellows, 2 chaplains, clerks, and 6 scholars. The number of members was recently 100. The archbishop of Canterbury is visitor. The warden and fellows have patronage of the following livings:—The rectories of Weston-Turville, Bucks; Welwyn, Herts; Chesfield, Elmley, and Harrietsham, Kent; Harpsden, Oxford; Buckland, Surrey; Barford-St-Martin, Wilts; the vicarages of Barking, Essex; New Romney and Upchurch, Kent; Lewknor, Oxford; Abberbury, Salop; Llangennith and Penarth, Glamorgan. The warden holds the rectory of East Lockinge, county of Berks. The chapel is a handsome structure, with painted windows. The altar-piece is the celebrated *Nolite tangere* of Raffaello Mengs. The library, which contains 40,000 volumes was bequeathed to the college by

Colonel Codrington, who had been a member. Leland the antiquary, Sir C. Wren, Sir Wm. Blackstone, Linacre, Caius, and Sydenham, were educated here.

Magdalene College was founded in 1450 by William of Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester. The society consists of a president, 40 fellows, 30 scholars, a schoolmaster, an usher, 4 chaplains, an organist, 8 clerks, and 16 choristers; and the number of members was recently 167. The bishop of Winchester is visitor. The president and fellows have patronage of the following livings:—The rectories of Appleton, Aston-Tirrold, East Ilsley and Tubury, Berks; Beaconsfield and Saunderton, Bucks; Stanway, Essex; Slimbridge, Gloucester; Candlesby, Horsington, Saltfleet by All Saints and Swaby, Lincoln; Brandistone, Norfolk; Great Houghton, Northampton; East Bridgeford, Notts; Ducklington, Stanlake, and Swerford, Oxford; Ashurst and Bramber, Sussex; Boyton, Eittleton, and Winterbourne-Basset, Wilts: the vicarages of Ashbury, Berks; Basingstoke, Selborne, and East Woldham, Hants; Evenley, Northampton; Willoughby, Warwick; and Dinton, Wilts; and the curacies of West Tisted, Hants; and Horsepath, Oxford. The buildings of this college have an air of venerable antiquity. The chapel has been partially modernized; it contains some interesting monuments, and the windows are formed of elegantly stained glass. Above the altar is a fine picture of Christ bearing the cross, attributed to Moralez, a Spanish painter. The gardens are extensive, and contain the promenade called Addison's walk. The tower is lofty, and in a very rich style of English architecture. Lilly the astrologer, Addison and Collins, Cardinals Wolsey and Pole, Dr Sacheverell, and Gibbon the historian, were members of this college.

Brasenose College was founded in 1509 by William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton of Prestbury in Cheshire. The society consists of a principal and 20 fellows, with 32 scholars and 15 exhibitors. The number of members was recently 403. The bishop of Lincoln is visitor. The principal and fellows have patronage of the following livings:—The rectories of Dudcote and West Shefford, Berks; Tedestone-Delamere, Hereford; St Matthew, Bethnal-Green, Stratford-le-Bow, St Anne, Limehouse, Christ church, Spitalfields, Stepney, St George in the East, St John Wapping, Poplar, and St Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex; Great Billing, Cottingham, Middleton-Cheney, Wold, and Stoke-Bruerne, Northampton; Great Rollright and Steeple-Aston, Oxford; Clayton and Selham, Sussex; and Wootton-Rivers, Wilts; the lectureship of Rodborough, Gloucester; the vicarages of Gillingham, Kent; Preston, Lancashire; and Osburny, Lincoln; the curacies of St John Bethnal-green; and Stepney, Middlesex. The style of architecture of the college buildings is a bad mixture of Gothic and Grecian architecture. John Fox, Dr Whitaker, and Dr Reginald Heber, were members of this college. The origin of the

name of this college is said to have been the circumstance of the knocker of one of the ancient gates having been formed of a ring in a nose of brass.

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1516 by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, whose successors have been visitors. The society consists of a president, 20 fellows, 20 scholars, 2 chaplains, 2 clerks, and 2 choristers. The number of members was lately 132. The president and fellows have patronage of the following livings:—The rectories of Little Staughton, Bedford; Childrey and Letcombe-Basset, Berks; Ruau-Langborne, Cornwall; Skelton, Cumberland; Great Holland, Essex; Dunsbourne-Rouse and Maisey-Hampton, Gloucester; Stoke-Charity, Hants; Pembroke, Hereford; Bassingham, Lincoln; Church-Brampton, Byfield and Helmdon, Northampton; Goddington and Lower Heyford, Oxford; Trent, Somerset; Fenny-Compton, Warwick; Steeple-Langford, and Stratford-St-Anthony, Wilts; the vicarage of West Hendred, Berks; and the curacy of Warborough, Oxford. The chapel contains a fine altar-piece by Rubens; and the silver crosier, sacramental plate, rings, and other relics of the founder, are preserved in the college. Kennett, Hooker, and Hales, were members of this college.

Christ Church College was founded in 1525 by Cardinal Wolsey, suspended on his disgrace, completed in 1532, and suppressed thirteen years after. In 1546 it was re-established on the erection of the see of Oxford, and the society now consists of a dean, eight canons, 101 students, eight chaplains, a schoolmaster, an organist, eight clerks, and eight choristers. The king is patron of the deanery and canonries; the former is held by the regius professor of divinity, the latter by the regius professor of Hebrew.—The dean and canons have patronage of the following livings:—the rectories of Slapton, Bucks; St Tudy, Cornwall; Shering, Essex; Ratsford and Iron-Aeton, Gloucester; Swanton-Novers and Wood-Norton, Norfolk; Wendlebury and Westwell, Oxford; Wentnor, Salop; Odecombe, Somerset; Semley, Wilts;—the vicarages of Cople and Flitton, Bedford; Ardington, East Garston, and Marcham, Berks; Willen, Bucks; Great Budworth, Frodsham, and Runcorn, Chester; Great Torrington, Devon; Tollpuddle, Dorset; Bledington, Ampney-Down, Lower Swell, Thornbury, Turkean, Twining, and Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester; Hawkhurst, Kent; Kirkham, Lancaster; Badby and Newnham, Easton-Mandit, Floore, Harrington, Ravensthorpe, and Staverton, Northampton; Black-Bourton, Brize-Norton, Cassington, Chalgrove, Pirton, South Stoke, and Spelsbury, Oxford; Bath-Easton and Midsummer-Norton, Somerset; Charlton, Chippenham, and East Lavington, Wilts; Bramham, Broughton, Carlston, Featherstone, Kildwick, North Otterington, Long Preston, Skipton, Thornton-le-Street, and Wath-upon-Dearn, York;—the curacies of Silsoe, Bedford; Ashendon, Dorton, Hillersdon, and Luthbury, Bucks; Dansbury, Chester; Little Compton, North Nibley, and Tem-

ple-Guyting, Gloucester; Tring and Wigginton, Herts; Great Bowden, and Market-Harborough, Leicester; Bensington, Binsey, Caversham, Cowley, Drayton, and Stratton-Audley, Oxford; Maldenbradley, Wilts; Badsey, Great Hampton, South and North Littleton, Offenham, and Wickhamford, Worcester.—The buildings of this college are very extensive and magnificent. In the tower over the gateway is a bell 7 feet 1 inch in diameter and 5 feet 9 inches in depth, called the 'great Tom of Oxford.' It is tolled every night at a quarter after nine, as the signal for the closing of the colleges. Littleton, Bollingbroke, Ben Jonson, Philip Sidney, Otway, Colman, Locke, Willis, and Canning, were members of this college.

Trinity College existed under the name of Denham college from the reign of Edward III., but at the dissolution it was purchased by Sir Thomas Pope, who established it anew in 1554. The society consists of a president, 12 fellows, and 16 scholars; the number of members recently amounted to 260. The bishop of Winchester is visitor. The president and fellows have the patronage of the following livings:—the rectories of Farnham, Essex; Oddington and Rotherfield-Greys, Oxford; Burton-on-the-Heath, Warwick; and Garsington, Oxford, held by the president; the lectureship of St Nicholas, Abingdon, Berks;—the vicarages of Navestock and Great Waltham, Essex;—and the curacy of Hill-Farance, Somerset.—The chapel contains the remains and monument of the founder and his lady. Archbishop Sheldon, Chillingworth, Sir John Denham, Merrick, and Weston, were members of this college.

St John's College was founded in 1557 by Sir Thomas White, a citizen of London. The society consists of a president, 50 fellows, a chaplain, an organist, six singers, six choristers, and two sextons. The number of members was recently 219, and the bishop of Winchester is visitor. The president and fellows have the patronage of the following livings:—the rectories of Sutton, Bedford; Kingston-Bagpuze, Berks; Cranham, Essex; Winterbourne, Gloucester; Leckford and South Warnborough, Hants; Barfreston, Kent; Aston-le-Walls, Crick, and East Farndon, Northampton; Handborough and Tackley, Oxford; Bardwell, Suffolk; Cheam, Surrey; Codford St Mary, Wilts; Beibroughton, Worcester; Bainton, York;—the vicarages of Fyfield and Reading St Lawrence, Berks; Chalfont St Peter, Bucks; Linton, Hereford; Great Staughton, Hunts; St Sepulchre's, London; Charlbury and Kirtlington, Oxford; St Giles, city of Oxford;—the curacy of North Moor, Oxford.—The buildings are in general handsome; the chapel belonged to an ancient Cistercian monastery, ded. to St Bernard. Archbishops Laud, Juxon, and Dawes; Shirley, Louth, Wheatley, and Sherard, were members of this college.

Jesus College was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. The earl of Pembroke is visitor; and the society consists of a principal, 19 fel-

lows, 18 scholars, and some exhibitioners. The number of members was lately 181. The president and fellows have the patronage of the following livings:—the rectories of Longworth and Remenham, Berks; Ash-Clinton, Bucks; Badgeworth and Badgington, Gloucester; Scartho, Lincoln; Braunston and Furtho, Northampton; Rotherfield-Pppard and Wigginton, Oxford; Nutfield, Surrey; Tredington, Worcester; Llandow, Glamorgan; Llandypul, Cardigan; Clynnog, Carnarvon;—the vicarages of Shipston-upon-Stour, Worcester; Holywell, Flint; and Llanwnda, Carnarvon;—the curacies of Llanthewy-Vach, Monmouth; and Holyhead, Anglesea.—Powell and Davis, the antiquaries, were members of this college.

Wadham College was founded in 1613 by Nic. Wadham, Esq. of Edge and Merrifield. The society consists of a warden, 15 fellows, 15 scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The bishop of Bath and Wells is visitor, and the number of members was lately 214. There are several well-endowed exhibitions, founded by the late Dr John Wills, warden of the college. The warden and fellows have the patronage of the following livings:—the rectories of Fryerning, Essex; Maperton and Limington, Somerset; and Esher, Surrey;—the vicarages of Hockley, Essex; Southrop, Gloucester; and Wadhurst, Sussex.—The royal society of London took its origin from a society instituted here. Sir E. Sedley, Admiral Blake, Sir C. Wren, and Lord-chief-justice Pratt, were members of this college.

Pembroke College was founded in 1624 by the united benefactions of Thomas Tisdale of Glympton, Oxfordshire, and the Rev. Dr Wightwick, East Ilsley, Berks. The society consists of a master, 14 fellows, and 31 scholars. The chancellor of the university is visitor, and the number of members was lately 195. The following livings are in patronage of the master and fellows:—the rectories of Coln St Denis, Gloucester; Sibson, Leicester; St Aldate's, city of Oxford; Ringshall, Suffolk; Brijkworth, Codford St Peter, and Liddiard-Millicent, Wilts;—and the curacies of West Harroldston and Lambston, Pembroke; Colnbrook, Bucks; and Uxbridge, Middlesex.—Camden, Judge Blackstone, Dr S. Johnson, G. Whitfield, Shenstone, Sir Thomas Browne, and Richard Graves, were members of this college.

Worcester College was founded in 1714, by raising to the rank of a college the hall called Gloucester, or St John the Baptist's hall. The society consists of a provost, 21 fellows, 16 scholars, and three exhibitioners; and the number of members was lately 222. The bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the vice-chancellor of the university, are visitors. The provost and fellows have the patronage of the following livings:—Denchworth vicarage, Berks; the rectories of Hogston, Bucks; Dinedor, Hereford; Whitfield, Northampton; Tadmarton, Oxford; Neen-Sollars, Salop; High Ham and Windford, Somerset.—Thomas Allen and Sir Kenelm Digby studied in the old hall.

St Alban's Hall was united in 1549 to Merton college. It consists of a principal, vice-principal, and 41 members.

St Edmund's Hall was founded in the 13th century. The number of members is 105. It came into possession of Queen's college in 1537.

St Mary Hall was given to Oriel college in 1325. It had 86 members.

New Inn Hall was annexed to New college in 1392. It has no other member than the principal.

Magdalene Hall became independent in 1602. Here are 23 scholarships, and the society has patronage of South Moreton rectory, Berks. The number of members was lately 184.

Connected with the university are the *schools*. These are situated in Radcliffe-square, and contain schools of divinity, logic, moral philosophy, music, sculpture, &c. The building is very handsome.—The Bodleian library, now one of the richest collections in the world, was founded in the end of the 16th century, by Sir Thomas Bodley of Dunscombe, Devonshire. It has been augmented by many bequests and donations, and receives a copy of every work entered at stationer's hall.—Here is a picture gallery, containing a good collection, and in which are deposited the celebrated Arundelian marbles.—The Clarendon printing-office was founded by the son of Lord Clarendon, who gave the profits arising from his father's history of the rebellion to the university.—The Radcliffe library was founded in 1749 by the trustees of Dr Radcliffe. The botanic garden was founded in 1622 by the earl of Danby.—The astronomical observatory was founded by the trustees of Dr Radcliffe, and completed at an expense of £7,000.

OXHEY, a hamlet in Watford and Cassiobury parish, co. of Hertford, 20½ m. W. S.W. from Hertford.

OXHILL, a parish in Kington hundred, co. of Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. from Kington. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £14 10s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. D. Bromley. Church ded. to St Laurence. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 326. A. P., £2,654.

OXLINCH, a tything in Standing parish, co. of Gloucester.

OXNEAD, a parish in S. Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. from Aylesham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 1s. 5d. Patronage with Buxton and Skeytton vicarage. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 72. A. P., £804.

OXNEY, a hundred in the lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, containing 3 parishes.

OXNEY, formerly a distinct parish, but now united to that of St Margaret Cliffe, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 5½ m. N.E. from Dover.

OXNEY, a chapelry in St John the Baptist parish, co. of Northampton, 1½ m. N.E. from Peterborough. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Patronage with Eye rectory.

OXNEY-ISLAND, a river island in

Kent between Rye and Tenterden, formed by the Rother streams, near 10 m. in circumference.

OXNOP, a hamlet in Bradford parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Kirghley.

OXON, a hamlet in Chad parish, co. of Salop.

OXSPRING, or **OXPRING**, a township in Penniston parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,061.

OXTEAD, or **OXTED**, a parish in the lower division of Tandridge hundred, co. of Surrey, 3 m. E.N.E. from Godstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Winchester and dio. of Surrey, rated at £21 6s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, C. L. H. Master, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 959. A. P., £5,242.

OXTON, a township in Woodchurch parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 7½ m. N. by E. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 234. A. P., £728.

OXTON, a parish in the S. division of Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 5 m. W. by S. from Southwell. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of Southwell, rated at £6, and returned at £113. Patrons, the prebendaries of Oxtun prima et secunda in Southwell college church. The first part of the prebend of Oxtun is rated at £22 19s. 7d., the second at £21 10s. Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 778. A. P., £3,311.

OXTON, a township in Tadcaster parish, city and co. of York, 1½ m. E. from Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 49.

OXTON, or **OXTON**, a township in Thwing parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. W. by N. from Bridlington.

OXWICH, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S.W., a discharged rectory annexed to the rectory of Micholaston, in the dio. of St David's, rated at £9 9s. 2d., and returned at £120 17s. 11d. Patron, — Talbot, Esq. Aren, 1200 acres. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 241. A. P., £509.

OXWICK, a parish in Launditch hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. S. by W. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 9s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Joseph Alderson. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 74. A. P., £1189.

OYSTERMOUTH, a village in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S.W., 5 m. S.W. from Swansea. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, certified at £10, and returned at £35 14s. Patron, — Davies, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 715; in 1831, 1164. A. P., £2,406.

OZENDIKE, or **OSSENDIKE**, a township in Ryther parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. N.W. from Selby.

OZLEWORTH, a parish in the upper division of Berkeley hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3½ m. E. by S. from Wotton-under-Edge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £6 10s. 5d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,420.

P

PACKINGTON, a parish in the W. division of Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 10s. 10d. Patron, Sir C. A. Hastings, Bart. Church ded. to the Holy Rood. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 730. A. P., £5,179.

PACKINGTON, a liberty in Wexford parish, S. division of Offow hundred, co. of Stafford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Tamworth.

PACKINGTON (GREAT), a parish in Solihull division of Hemlingford hundred, co. of Warwick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Coleshill. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 10s. 2½d. Patron, the earl of Aylesford. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 334. A. P., £2,421.

PACKINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in the above hundred and co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Coleshill. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £3. Patron, the earl of Aylesford. Church ded. to St Bartholomew.

PACKWOOD, a parish in Warwick division of Kington hundred, co. of Warwick, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Henley-in-Arden. Living, a perpetual curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the manorial court of Packwood, endowed with £1200. Patron, Earl Cornwallis. Church ded. to St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 319. A. P., £2,190.

PADBURY, or **PATBURY**, a parish in the first division of Buckingham hundred, co. of Buckingham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Buckingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 708. A. P., £2,856.

PADDINGTON, a parish in Holborn division of Ossulstone hundred, co. of Middlesex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from St Paul's. Living, a perpetual curacy. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St James. A chapel-of-ease has lately been erected, and there are places of worship for Dissenters. A national school is supported by voluntary contributions. There are several almshouses, the funds for the support of which amount to £250 per annum. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1881; in 1831, 14,540. A. P., in 1815, £24,712; in 1828, £92,436.

PADDLESWORTH, a parish in Loningborough hundred, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Folkestone. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Stamford, annexed to Lymingo vicarage, and a peculiar of

the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 54. A. P., £282.

PADDOCKS, an extra-parochial in Coningham wapentake, co. of Lincoln.

PADFIELD, a township in Glossop parish, co. of Derby, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Chapel-in-le-Frith.

PADIHAM, a township in Whalley parish, co. of Lancashire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Burnley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1500. Patron, in 1829, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, Esq. Chapel ded. to St Leonard. The Wesleyans and the Unitarians have places of worship here. A school was erected in 1698. Pop., in 1801, 2118; in 1831, 3529. A. P., £4,059.

PADLESWORTH, a joint parish with Snodland, in Larkfield hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Rochester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £3 6s. 8d. The church, long since desecrated.

PADLEY (NETHER), a township in Hope parish, co. of Derby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Stony Middleton. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 31.

PADLEY (OVER), in the above parish and co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Stony Middleton.

PADSIDE, a township in Hamptswaite parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. W.N.W. from Knaresborough.

PADSTOW, or **PETROCSTOW**,—anciently named Adelston—a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in Pyder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 30 m. W. by S. from Launceston. Its importance as a sea-port is not so great as it formerly was. About the 16th century the harbour of Padstow ranked amongst the finest on the western coast of England. The little foreign trade it now has is chiefly with Norway and America. The coasting trade is very extensive. There is much danger in entering the harbour: it has been said that 175 vessels have been wrecked and stranded, and more than 200 lives lost in the last 30 years within the limits of the port. An association, established in 1829, constructed some important works for the assistance of ships entering the harbour, and a life boat is attached to the apparatus. This town stands on an estuary formed by the confluence of the river Camel and other streams opening into St George's channel. The streets are paved, and the houses are covered with a fine blue slate which abounds in the vicinity. In the time of Elizabeth the town was incorporated and a market established. About the middle of the 17th century, the rights and privileges of the corporate body having been suffered to lapse by desuetude, the

government was vested in the county magistrates, and subsequently transferred to the petty sessions at St Columb. A portreeve and other officers are chosen at the manorial court. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, April 18th and September 21st. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Exeter, rated at £11 3s. 4d. Patron, the Rev. C. Prieaux Brune. The church exhibits various styles of architecture. A large chapel for Wesleyan Methodists has been recently built here. A national school was established in 1819. The ancient records of this town speak of many monastic institutions having been founded here, and that the first religious house, called Laffenack, was established in 432 by St Patrick. Pop., in 1801, 1332; in 1831, 1822. A. P., £6,934.

PADWORTH, a parish in Theale hundred, co. of Berks, 8 m. S.W. by W. from Reading. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,801.

PAGHAM, a parish in Aldwick hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 5 m. S.S.E. from Chichester. Living, a vicarage and peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £9 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Pop., in 1801, 652; in 1831, 958. A. P., £7,386.

PAGLESHAM, a parish in Rochford hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Rochford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £26. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 450. A. P., £3,183.

PAGRAVE (GREAT), a hamlet in Sporle parish, co. of Norfolk.

PAGRAVE (LITTLE), a hamlet in the above parish and co., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Swaffham.

PAILTON, or **PAYLINGTON**, a hamlet in Monks-Kirby parish, co. of Warwick, 5 m. N. N.W. from Rugby. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 493. A. P., £2,964.

PAINGTON, a parish in Haytor hundred, co. of Devon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Totness. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Marldon, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Exeter, rated at £52 1s. 0½d. Patron, the Rev. J. Templar. The church—ded. to St John the Baptist—contains a superb screen and an elegant stone pulpit. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Formerly the bishops of Exeter had a palace here. Several sums have been bequeathed for teaching and apprenticing poor children. Pop., in 1801, 1575; in 1831, 1960. A. P., £6,602.

PAINLEY, a hamlet in Gisburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

PAINs-CASTLE, a village, formerly a market-town, in the parish of Llanbdrw, co. of Radnor, South Wales.

PAINSFORD, a chapelry in Ashprington parish, co. of Devon. Chapel in ruins.

PAINSTHORPE, in Kirkby-Underdale pa-

rish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N. by E. from Pocklington.

PAINSWICK, a market-town and parish in Bisley hundred, co. of Gloucester, 6 m. S.S.E. from Gloucester, comprising the tythings of Edge, Shepscomb, Spoonbed, and Stroudenot. The streets are neither lighted nor paved, the houses are supplied with water from wells. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and September 19th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14 15s. 2½d. Patrons, J. Gardner, Esq., and other parochial trustees. The church, ded. to St Mary, is remarkable, exhibiting a strange combination of Grecian and English architecture; the altar-piece also, is worthy of notice. Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship here. A free school was founded in 1707, in pursuance of the will of G. Smith, who bequeathed £200 for that purpose, which, with the aid of subsequent contributions, purchased lands now producing £30 per annum, and there are two other charity schools. In the tything of Spoonbed are the remains of an ancient British fortress. Pop. of the parish in 1801, 3150; in 1831, 4099. A. P., £10,008.

PAKEFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Nutford and Lotheringland, co. of Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Lowestoft. Living, a discharged rectory in mediocrities, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Gosford. Church ded. to All Saints. A charity school is supported by the rector. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 472. A. P., £896.

PAKENHAM, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from St Edmund's-Bury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 3s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Calthorpe. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 681; in 1831, 979. A. P., £3,113.

PALETHORPE, or **PERLETHORPE**, a township and chapelry in Edwinstowe parish, co. of Nottingham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Allerton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Edwinstowe vicarage, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 89. A. P., £966.

PALEY-STREET, in White Waltham parish, co. of Berks, 4 m. S.S.W. from Maidenhead.

PALGRAVE, a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. from Eye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 11s. 3d. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a chapel for Unitarians. Pop., in 1801, 580; in 1831, 760. A. P., £1,995.

PALLENsWICK, or **STANEROOK-GREEN**, a hamlet in Fulham parish, co. of Middlesex.

PALLING, a parish in Happung hundred, co. of Norfolk, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from North Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £2 6s. 8d., and endowed with £800. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patronage, with Wexham rectory. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 343. A. P., £792.

PALLINGTON, a small hamlet in Affpiddle parish, co. of Dorset.

PALMER'S-GREEN, in Edmonton parish, co. of Middlesex, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from St Paul's.

PALTERTON, a hamlet in Scarcliff parish, co. of Derby.

PAMBER, a parish in the upper half hundred of Barton-Stacey (though located in Basingstoke hundred), Andover division, co. of Southampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Basingstoke. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 473. A. P., £1,830.

PAMINGTON, a tything in Ashchurch parish, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. E. from Tewkesbury. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 122. A. P., £1,334.

PAMP-HILL, a hamlet in Wimborne-Minster parish, co. of Dorset.

PAMPISFORD, a parish in Chilford hundred, co. of Cambridge, 4 m. W. by N. from Linton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £8, returned at £65. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of J. Mortlock, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 293. A. P., £1,292.

PANBOROUGH, a hamlet in Wedmore parish, co. of Somerset.

PANCRAS (St) IN-THE-FIELDS, a large parish in Holborn division of Ossulstone hundred, co. of Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from St Paul's. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of London, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's. The old church of St Pancras—now used as a chapel-of-ease—is said to occupy the site of one of the earliest Christian churches in Britain. Its cemetery contains the remains of many eminent foreigners and other persons of distinction, among whom we may mention Tiberius Cavallo, General Paoli, Jeremy Collier, and Samuel Webbe. The new parochial church, situated in Euston square, is a splendid structure, after the model of the Erechtheum at Athens. A new district church in Regent-square, was erected by parliamentary grant in 1824, the living of which is a distinct incumbency, in the vicar's patronage. There are also several other churches connected with this extensive district, besides places of worship for dissenters, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Presbyterian church. The national school is on an extensive scale, and has generally 400 children attending; besides other charity schools there are one for Roman Catholic children, and the Welsh school in Gray's-Inn-Lane, established in 1714, and the Foundling hospital, founded by charter of George II. in 1739. The Fever hospital and the Northern dispensary, the Diorama, Colosseum, London University, St Catherine's Hospital, and the Zoological gardens, are all within the precincts of this extensive district of the metropolis. Pop., in 1801, 31,779; in 1831, 103,548. A. P., £238,661.

PANCRAS-WEEK, a parish in Black-Torington hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. from Holsworthy. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bradworthy, in the

archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, endowed with £400. Church ded. to St Pancras. Patronage with Bradworthy vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 526. A. P., £1,698.

PANGBORNE, a parish in Reading hundred, co. of Berks, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Reading. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Breedon. Church ded. to St James. Here is a place of worship for Independents. A school for 12 boys was founded here in 1685, and endowed with a rent charge of £40. Pop., in 1801, 593; in 1831, 692. A. P., £3,659.

PANGDEAN, in Pyccombe parish, co. of Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Brighthelmstone.

PANNALL, a parish in the lower division of Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. W.N.W. from Wetherby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £5 5s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. B. Hunter. Church ded. to St Robert of Knaresborough. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. Here is a small sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 789; in 1831, 1261. A. P., £5,525.

PANTEAGUE, a parish in the lower division of Usk hundred, co. of Monmouth, 4 m. W.S.W. from Usk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 10s. 2½d., returned at £100 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. The petty-sessions for the lower division of the hundred are holden here, and also at Llangibby. Pop., in 1801, 789; in 1831, 1584. A. P., £3,208.

PANTFIELD, a parish in Hineckford hundred, co. of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Braintree. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10 10s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. L. Page. Church ded. to St Christopher. Pantfield-hall is a curious specimen of the architecture of the 16th century. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 316. A. P., £1,678.

PANTON, a parish in the E. division of Wraggoss wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Wragby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12. Patron, in 1829, E. Turner, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 93. A. P., £2,248.

PANXWORTH, or **PANXFORD**, a parish in Walsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Acle. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Wood-Bastwick, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £2 13s. 4d. Patronage, with Wood-Bastwick vicarage. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop. returned with that of Ranworth.

PAPCASTLE, a township in Bride-Kirk parish, co. of Cumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Cockermouth. The present castle of Cockermouth is said to have been built with the materials of the castle originally standing in this place, and which was demolished after the Conquest, when it came into the hands of the lord of Allendale. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 461. A. P., £2,157.

PAPERHAUGH, a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. S.W. by W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 79.

PAPLEWICK, a parish in the N. division of Broxtow hundred, co. of Nottingham, 8 m. N. by W. from Nottingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £17 8s. 6d., returned at £86. Patron, in 1829, R. F. Wilson, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Here are several valuable cotton mills. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 518. A. P., £1,019.

PAPLEY, a depopulated village in Warrington liberty, co. of Northampton.

PAPWORTH, a hundred, situated W. of the co. of Cambridge, bordering upon Huntingdon, containing 11 parishes.

PAPWORTH ST AGNES, a parish, partly in Toseland hundred, co. of Huntingdon, and partly in that of Papworth, co. of Cambridge, 4 m. N.N.W. from Caxton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £9 16s. 3½d. Patron, in 1829, H. Sperling, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The many ruins scattered throughout this parish show it to have been a place of no small importance. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 106. A. P., £824.

PAPWORTH ST EVERARD, a parish in Papworth hundred, co. of Cambridge, 3 m. N. N.W. from Caxton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £9 15s. 10d. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 107. A. P., £415.

PARACOMBE, a parish in Sherwell hundred, co. of Devon, 11 m. N.E. by N. from Barnstaple. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, L. St Albyn, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 409. A. P., £1,611.

PARBOLD, a township in Eccleston parish, co. of Lancaster, 5½ m. N.W. from Wigan. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 382. A. P., £2,104.

PARC, or **PARK**, a hamlet in Eglwys-Ilan parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, near Cardiff.

PARDSEY, a hamlet in Dean parish, co. of Cumberland, 5½ m. S.W. from Cockermouth.

PARHAM, a parish in West Easwith hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 6 m. N. E. by N. from Arundel. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10, returned at £90. Patroness, in 1829, Baroness Zouch. Church—ded. to St Peter—contains a leaden font of great antiquity. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 46. A. P., £809.

PARHAM, a parish in Plomesgate hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. N. by E. from Market-Wickham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Hacheston, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified to value £10, and endowed with £400. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs White. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a small endowment for the education of 12 poor boys. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 502. A. P., £2,407.

PARK, a ward in St Stephen's parish, co. of Hertford, 2½ m. S. from St Albans.

PARK-CORNER, a hamlet in Freshford parish, co. of Somerset.

PARK-END, a township in Audley parish, co. of Stafford.

PARKGATE, or **THE NEW QUAY**, a township in Neston parish, co.-palatine of Leicester, 12 m. N.W. from Chester. It was formerly an important station for vessels trading with Ireland, but at present the navigation is much impeded by a large sand bank, which prevents vessels of burden from approaching the quay. The houses are ranged on the banks of the Dee, and the inhabitants derive their chief support from visitors who take up bathing quarters during summer. Here is a custom house for vessels loading from the collieries.

PARK-GRACE-DIEU, in the lower division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth.

PARKHAM, a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon, 6½ m. S.W. from Bideford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Dr Woodcock. Church ded. to St James. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 584; in 1831, 923. A. P., £4,502.

PARKHOLD, a township in Ledbury parish, co. of Hereford, 2 m. S. by E. from Ledbury.

PARK-LANDS, a district in the parish of Kirby, in Kendal parish, co. of Westmoreland, 1½ m. E. from Kendal.

PARK-LEYS, an extra-parochial district in Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham.

PARK-QUARTER, a township in Stanhope parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. W. from Stanhope.

PARKSTON, a hamlet in Cranford-Magna parish, co. of Dorset, 2 m. E. by N. from Pool, with which borough it is included by the reform act.

PARK-STREET, a ward in St Stephen parish, co. of Hertford, 2½ m. S. from St Albans.

PARLEY, a tything in Christ-Church parish, co. of Southampton.

PARLEY (WEST), a parish in Cranborne hundred, co. of Dorset, 7½ m. E.S.E. from Wimborne-Minster. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £6 17s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, T. Deverell, Esq. and others. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 235. A. P., £1,114.

PARLINGTON, a township in Aberford parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. S.W. from Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 207. A. P., £4,382.

PARME, a joint-township with Mooresbarrow, in Middlewich parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 22 m. E. from Chester.

PARNDON (GREAT), a parish in Harlow hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. S.W. by W. from Harlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £16 10s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 296. A. P., £3,259.

PARNDON (LITTLE), a parish in the above

co. and hundred, 2½ m. W. by S. from Harlow. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £6, returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, W. Smith, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 90. A. P., £896.

PARR, a township in Prescot parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. W. by S. from Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop., in 1801, 1183; in 1831, 1942. A. P., £6,134.

PARSONBY, a manor in Plumbland parish, co. of Cumberland, 7 m. N. by E. from Cockermouth.

PARSON-DROVE, a hamlet and chapelry in Leverington parish, co. of Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Ely, returned at £150. Patronage with Leverington rectory. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a charity school supported by voluntary subscriptions. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1821, 675.

PARSON'S-GREEN, or PARSONAGE-GREEN, a hamlet in Fulham parish, co. of Middlesex, 6½ m. S.W. by W. from St Pauls.

PARTINGTON, a township in Bowden parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 10 m. N. by W. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 466. A. P., £1,649.

PARTNEY, a parish in the Wold division of Candleshoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 2 m. N. from Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 10s. 2½d., returned at £90 10s. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Lord Gwydir. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 389. A. P., £1,987.

PARTON, a hamlet in Thursby parish, co. of Cumberland. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 85. A. P. with the parish.

PARTON, a township in Moresby parish, co. of Cumberland, 1½ m. N. from Whitehaven. Here is a small harbour, chiefly the resort of fishing boats. It formerly had a commodious pier, but in 1795 it was entirely washed away. Here are a free school, and a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 559. A. P., £343.

PARWICK, or PARWICH, a parish in Wirksworth parish, co. of Derby, 6 m. N. by E. from Ashborne. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £14, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, W. Evans, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. This parish is crossed at the northern end by a railroad, leading from Peak Forest canal to the Cromford canal. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 544. A. P., £5,080.

PASFORD, or PASSAFORD, a hamlet in Otterton parish, co. of Devon.

PASSENHAM, a parish in Cleley hundred, co. of Northampton, 8 m. S.E. from Towcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Maynard. Church ded. to St Guthlako. Here is a trifling rent charge for teaching six poor children. Passenham is mentioned in the Saxon records as the place where Edward the Elder halted, in his expedition against the Danes, whilst forti-

fying Towcester. Here are some remains of an entrenchment, likely to have been raised upon that occasion to defend the passage of the river Ouse. Pop., in 1801, 685; in 1831, 828. A. P., £3,506.

PASTON, a parish in Tunstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. N.E. from North Walsham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £107. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Anson. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 286. A. P., £1,747.

PASTON, a parish in Peterborough liberty, co. of Northampton, 2 m. N. by E. from Peterborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 7s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Peterborough. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 836. A. P., £1,797.

PASTON, a township in Kirk-Newton parish, co. of Northumberland, 9½ m. N.W. by W. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 207. A. P., £2,600.

PASTOW, a hundred in Kingsclere division, N.W. side of the co. of Southampton, bordering on Wiltshire, and containing 8 parishes.

PATCHAM, or PECHAM, a parish in Dean hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 4 m. N. by W. from Brighthelmston. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 1s. 5½d., returned at £143. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 489. A. P., £4,187.

PATCHING, a hundred in Bramber rape, co. of Sussex, containing 1 parish.

PATCHING, a parish in the above hundred and co., 4½ m. E. by S. from Arundel. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £11 13s. 4d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 149. A. P., £1,069.

PATCHWAY, a tything in Almondsbury parish, co. of Gloucester, 6½ m. N. by E. from Bristol.

PATELEY BRIDGE, a small market-town and chapelry in Rippon parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. W.S.W. from Rippon. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the collegiate church of Rippon, and a peculiar of the archbishop of York, in Rippon deanery, certified at £26 3s. 4d., returned at £87 11s. 4d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rippon. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Independents. This town consists principally of one long street, situated on the northern bank of the river Nidd, and owes its importance to the neighbouring lead mines. It is one of the polling places for the members for the W. R. The market, granted by Edward II., is held on Saturday. Fairs, Easter and Whitsun-eve, May 11th, Sept. 17th—when it falls on a Saturday—if not, Saturday after, Monday after October 10th, and Christmas eve.

PATESLEY, a parish in Launditch hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. from Fakenham. Living, a sinecure rectory with Mattishall vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 18s. 9d. Patronage with the vicarage.

Church in ruins. Pop., returned with that of Oxwick.

PATMER, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Aldbury, and partly in that of Bishop's-Stortford, co. of Hertford. It belongs to the bishop of London, who holds courts leet and baron here.

PATNEY, a parish in Elstub and Everley hundred, but located in the hundred of Swanborough, co. of Wilts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Devizes. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £19 8s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to St Swithin. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 144. A. P., £1,738.

PATRICK'S-BOURNE, a parish in the upper half-hundred of Bridge and Petham, latho of St Augustine, co. of Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Canterbury. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Bridge, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 7s. 3½d. Patron, in 1829, E. Taylor, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. —Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 280. A. P., £2,999.

PATRINGTON, a market-town and parish in the S. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 18 m. E.S.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and is, by some, supposed to be the *Pretorium* of Antoninus. The town is situated near the river Humber, where a creek forms a kind of haven for small craft which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and coal from the W. R. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 28th, July 18th, and December 6th. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £22. Patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church—ded. to St Patrick—has an elegant lofty spire, serving as a sea-mark to the entrance of the Humber. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 894; in 1831, 1298. A. P., £5,356.

PATRISHOW, a parish in Crickhowell hundred, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 8 m. N.W. from Abergavenny. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Llanbedr rectory. Patron, the duke of Beaufort. The church is supposed to have been built in Henry VII.'s reign. It contains a very curious font, excavated from one large block of stone, with the name *Gynhyllyn* inscribed on it. The Bishop's-Bridge connects this parish with that of Cwmjoy in Monmouthshire. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 73. A. P., £431.

PATTENDEN, in Goudhurst parish, co. of Kent, 1 m. S. from Goudhurst.

PATTERDALE, a township and chapelry in Barton parish, co. of Westmoreland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Ambleside. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Barton vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £20, returned at £70. Patron, the earl of Lonsdale. Chapel ded. to St Patrick. Here is a school with a trifling endowment. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Hartsop, 261; in 1831, 400. A. P., £1,842.

PATTESHULL, a parish in the S. division of Seisdon hundred, co. of Stafford, 7 m. W. by N. from Wolverhampton. Living, a perpe-

tual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £7 14s., returned at £90. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Pigot, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 132. A. P., £2,968.

PATTESWICK, a parish in Witham division of Lexden hundred, co. of Essex, 2 m. N.W. by W. from Great-Coggeshall. Living, a donative in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, certified at £90. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 341. A. P., £1,654.

PATTINGHAM, a parish, partly in Stottesden hundred, co. of Salop, and partly in the S. division of Seisdon hundred, co. of Stafford, 6 m. W. from Wolverhampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, G. Bishton, Esq. Church ded. to St Chad. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 832; in 1831, 817. A. P., £5,971.

PATTISHALL or **PATESHULL**, a parish in Towcester hundred, co. of Northampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Towcester. Living, a vicarage, in two portions, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 11s. 10½d., returned at £143 10s. 4d. Patrons, the lord-chancellor and the Rev. J. C. Welsh. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Here is a small fund for the education of 10 or 12 poor children. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 742. A. P., £4,376.

PATTON, a township in Kendal ward, co. of Westmoreland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Kendal. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 71.

PAUL, or **PAGHILL**, a parish in the S. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £10 0s. 5d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to St Andrew and St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship and a Sunday school here. The place is celebrated for an extensive dock-yard, in which ships of 74 guns are sometimes built. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 739. A. P., £14,778.

PAUL (Sr), a parish in Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Penzance. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 11s. 0½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. This parish and its vicinity are chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who are much employed in the mackerel and pilchard fisheries. Pop., in 1801, 2937; in 1831, 4191. A. P., £7,464.

PAULER'S-PURY, or **PAVELI'S-PERY**, a parish in Cleley hundred, co. of Northampton, 3 m. S.E. by S. from Towcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £24 4s. 2d. Patron, New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St James. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a small sum for instructing 6 boys. Pop., in 1801, 889; in 1831, 1092. A. P., £3,577.

PAULTON, a parish in Chewton hundred,

co. of Somerset, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bath. Living, a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patronage with Chewton-Mendip vicarage. Here are places of worship for dissenters. Pop., in 1801, 1019; in 1831, 1784. A. P., £3,711.

PAUNTLEY, a parish in Botloe hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. N.E. by N. from Newent. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £39. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 263. A. P., £2,164.

PAVENHAM, or PABENHAM, a parish in Willey hundred, co. of Bedford, 6 m. N.W. from Bedford. Living, a vicarage with that of Felmersham, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Peter. Patronage, with Felmersham vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 543. A. P., £1,812.

PAWLET, a parish in the N. division of Petherton hundred, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N. from Bridgewater. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 17s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 577. A. P., £8,682.

PAXFORD, a district in Blockley parish, co. of Worcester, 4 m. N.W. from Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Pop., with the parish.

PAXTON (GREAT), a parish in Toseland hundred, co. of Huntingdon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from St Neot's. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Little Paxton and Toseland, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 2s. 11d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 267. A. P., £1,291.

PAXTON (LITTLE), a parish in Toseland hundred, co. of Huntingdon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from St Neot's. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Great Paxton vicarage. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 310. A. P., £1,980.

PAY-HEMBURY, or PEHEMBURY, a parish in Hayridge hundred, co. of Devon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Honiton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 4s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. T. Jackson. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 542. A. P., £3,002.

PAYTHORN, a township in Gisburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. S. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,686.

PEAK, a tything in East Meon parish, co. of Southampton, 10 m. W. by S. from Petersfield. See WESTBURY.

PEAK-Forest, an extra-parochial liberty in High Peak hundred, co. of Derby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Tideswell. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Patron, the duke of Devonshire.

Chapel ded. to King Charles the Martyr. Here is a small endowed school. The district is within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury once in three weeks for recovery of debts under £2; it is likewise in the honour of Tutbury. The limestone quarries are numerous and extensive, keeping a great many men constantly employed in boring the rocks and shattering them with gunpowder. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 573. A. P., £4,156.

PEAKHILL, a hamlet in Cowbit parish, co. of Lincoln, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Crowland.

PEAKIRK, a parish in Peterborough liberty, co. of Northampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Market-Deeping. Living, a rectory with the perpetual curacy of Glington, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £18 8s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Pega. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Peterborough. Here is a school for a limited number of poor children. Pop., in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,347.

PEALE, a hamlet in Dean parish, co. of Lancashire.

PEALES, a township in Allenton parish, co. of Northumberland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Rothbury. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 57.

PEAMONT, a small village in Exminster hundred, co. of Devon.

PEASEMARSH, a hamlet in Ilminster parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S. from Ilminster.

PEASEMARSH, or PEASEMERSHE, a parish in Goldspur hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Rye. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £5 9s. 2d. Patron, Sydney college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 611; in 1831, 920. A. P., £3,379.

PEASEMORE, or PEYSMER, a parish in Faircross hundred, co. of Berks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from East Ilsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, J. A. Houbton, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 298. A. P., £2,843.

PEASENHALL, a parish in Blything hundred, co. of Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Yoxford. Living, a curacy subordinate to Sibton vicarage, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 773. A. P., £2,359.

PEATHING-MAGNA, a parish in Guthlaxton hundred, co. of Leicester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Lutterworth. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Willoughby-Waterlass, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 9s. 2d., returned at £148 0s. 4d. Patronage, with the rectory. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 267. A. P., £2,920.

PEATLING-PARVA, a parish in the above hundred and co., 5 m. N.E. by N. from Lutterworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 14s.

7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 174. A. P., £1,474.

PEATON, a township in Diddlebury parish, co. of Salop, 9 m. N. from Ludlow.

PEBMARSH, or PELMARSH, a parish in Hincford hundred, co. of Essex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Halstead. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Verulam. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 642. A. P., £2,033.

PEBWORTH, a parish in the upper division of Kiftgate hundred, co. of Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Chipping-Camden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10 1s. 2d., returned at £55. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Here are two small schools, and a Wesleyan chapel. Pop., in 1801, 579; in 1831, 578. A. P., £3,585.

PECKFORTON, a township in Bunbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Tarporley. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,885.

PECKHAM, a village in Camberwell parish, co. of Surrey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from St Paul's, London. The houses are mostly on a large and substantial scale. Here are two proprietary Episcopal chapels, and also places of worship for Independents and other dissenting bodies, a national, a Lancastrian, and Infant schools. The asylum for decayed victuallers is a spacious building surrounded by 6 acres of ground. About a mile from the village is a green, with handsome houses on one side, called Peckham-Rye.

PECKHAM (EAST, or GREAT), a parish in the lower half hundred of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Tunbridge. Livings, a rectory and vicarage, peculiars in the dio. of Canterbury, the former rated at £23, the latter at £14. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 1327; in 1831, 2018. A. P., £5,923.

PECKHAM (WEST, or LITTLE), a parish in Littlefield hundred, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, 4 m. N.E. from Tunbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £7 5s. 10d., and endowed with £400. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. Church ded. to St Dunstan. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 536. A. P., £1,826.

PECKLETON, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Hinckley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, S. Greaves, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. This parish is in Tutbury honour, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas for recovery of debts under £2. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 294. A. P., £3,981.

PEDMORE, a parish in the lower division of Halfshire hundred, co. of Worcester, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.

from Hagley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 10s. Patron, in 1829, Lord Foley. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 394. A. P., £1,982.

PEDWARDINE, a township in Brompton-Bryan parish, co. of Hereford, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Leominster.

PEEL, formerly HOLM, a small town in St Germain parish, isle of Man, 12 m. W. from Douglas, having a spacious bay, but the trade of the town has much declined, the harbour is neglected, and the pier destroyed. Here is a church ded. to St Peter, and the remains of two churches, one ded. to St Patrick and the other to St Gormain. Near the former are the armoury, episcopal palace, and the lord's mansion. The castle and cathedral of St Gormain stand on Peel island, a rocky projection environed by the sea. Eleanor Cobham, wife of the Protector in the minority of Henry VI., was confined in the castle upon conviction of plotting against the government. The cathedral is supposed to have been built in 1245, and dedicated to the first bishop of the island. The inhabitants continue to bury their dead within its ruined walls.

PEELE, or THE PILE, a hamlet in Tarvin parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Chester.

PEGLINCH, a hamlet in Wellow parish, co. of Somerset.

PEERSTON-JAGLIN, a township in Featherstone parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Pontefract.

PEGSWORTH, a township in Bothall parish, co. of Northumberland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 189. A. P., £1,585.

PEGWELL, or COURT-STAIRS, isle of Thanet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Ramsgate. This bay is celebrated for the excellent fish which is caught in it.

PELAWF, in Chester-le-Street^d parish, co.-palatine of Durham.

PELDON, a parish in Winstree hundred, co. of Essex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Colchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £16 5s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Waldegrave. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 424. A. P., £3,307.

PELHAM-BRENT, a parish in Edwinstree hundred, co. of Hertford, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Buntingford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7 6s. 8d., and endowed with £410. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 271. A. P., £1,972.

PELHAM-FURNEUX, a parish in the above hundred and co., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Buntingford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £8, and endowed with £250. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 529; in 1831, 619. A. P., £3,607.

PELHAM-STOCKING, a parish in the above hundred and co., 7 m. E. by S. from Bunting-

ford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7 10s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, — Calvert, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 158. A. P., £659.

PELSALL, a township and chapelry in Wolverhampton parish, co. of Stafford, 3 m. N. from Walsall. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Wolverhampton, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £13, returned at £84. Patron, the dean of Windsor. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 477; in 1831, 721. A. P., £856.

PELTON, a township in Chester-le-Street parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 8 m. N. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 550.

PELYNT, or **PLINT**, a parish in West hundred, co. of Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. from Looe. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 18s. 6½d. Patron, in 1829, J. Buller, Esq. Church ded. to St Nunn. Pop., in 1801, 630; in 1831, 804. A. P., £4,732.

PEMBER'S-OAK. See **CHUCKWARD**.

PEMBERTON, a township and chapelry in Wigan parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. W.S.W. from Wigan. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester. Patron, the rector of Wigan. Pop., in 1801, 2309; in 1831, 4276. A. P., £7,558.

PEMBRIDGE, a parish in Stretford hundred, co. of Hereford, 5 m. N. by W. from Weobley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £36 10s. 2½d. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a home missionary chapel; almshouses endowed for six poor persons, and a free school on Dr Bell's system. Courts leet and baron are held here, also fairs May 12th and November 22d. Pop., in 1801, 1086; in 1831, 1293. A. P., £9,155.

PEMBROKESHIRE

A county in South Wales, bounded N.E. by Cardigan, E. by Carmarthenshire, N.W. and S. by the Irish sea. Its extent from N. to S. 24 m., from E. to W. 30 m.

Divisions.—This county is divided into seven hundreds, viz. Castle-Martin, Dewisland, Daughleddau, Cemaes, Cilgerran, Narberth, and Rôs, or Rhôs, besides the city of St David's, the borough of Haverford West, 9 market-towns, and 145 parishes. It sends one member to parliament. Pop., in 1801, 56,280; in 1831, 81,424.

Surface of the Country.—The surface of the country may in general terms be called plain and tolerably fertile. The only chain of mountains which belong exclusively to Pembrokeshire are the Prescelly, in the N.E. of which Moel-Erry and Cwm-Cerwyn are the loftiest.

Soil and Agriculture.—In most districts the soil is waste and improveable, particularly in the S.W., where a rich, fertile, deep loam abounds. In other parts there is a dark grey loam on slate stone. In the N.E. is excellent

pasturage land. Wheat is grown in the W. Barley, rye, oats, turnips, &c., in all parts. Coal, culm, limestone, lead ore, and ironstone, are found in this county.

Rivers.—The Teifi, or Tyvi, between Pembroke and Cardigan; the Cleddy, which has its source in the Prescelly mountains, and passing close to Narberth, turns S.W. and joins the W. Cleddy at Landshipping; the Dougledgo rises in the W. of the county; the Nefern, Kefeynfey, Gevain, Dead River, Biran, Rudford, and other tributary streams, adorn and fertilize the surface.

Trade and Commerce.—These are not very remarkable, though the county has great advantages for commerce in its numerous harbours and wide extent of coast. Cotton factories have been established at Haverford-West. Tin plate on the banks of the Teifi. The harbours of Newport, Fishguard, and Tenby, are secure and well sheltered; that of Milford-Haven facilitates a brisk trade in the supply of the interior of the county with manufactured goods, and the export of agricultural produce. The fisheries on the coast are the principal source of employment to a large portion of the inhabitants.

Antiquities.—This county is distinguished by numerous druidical and other antiquities. The circle and cromlech of the Druids is seen at Castle-Hendref, Drwsan, Trellys, Longhouse, Lech-y-Drybedd, Pentre-Evan, and other places. Several upright stones are frequent along the coast. There are also two Roman roads. The churches likewise rank with the memorials of antiquity; and there are vestiges of 19 castles, which seem to have been either the palaces of princes or baronial strongholds.

PEMBROKE, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but local situation in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 10 m. S. by E. from Haverford-West, and 264 m. W. from London. The civil government is vested in a mayor, two bailiffs, sergeants-at-mace, and common-council. In conjunction with Melford, Tenby, and Wiston, it sends one member to parliament. The mayor of Pembroke is the returning officer. It is also one of the polling places for the county member. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, May 12th, Trinity Monday, St Peter's day, O. S., and September 25th. The town consists principally of a long street, and has three churches, St Mary's, St Michael's, and St Nicholas, a town-hall, free school, place of worship for Dissenters, and several good inns. The living is a union of three vicarages, in the archd. and dio. of St David's. Patron, Sir J. Owen, Bart. The trade with Ireland and North America is very prosperous, as is the coasting trade with South Wales, and the ports along the Bristol channel. The increasing importance of the town is on account of its proximity to Pembroke-dock, or Pater, where some of the largest navy ships have been built, and where there is constant employment for several hundred persons. Adjacent to this dock is a spacious fort, and a large market-place. The castle of Pembroke stands on a rock W. of the

town, and underneath is a cavern called the Wogan, from its remarkable echo. The original founder of the castle and fortifier of this ancient town was Arnulph, son of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrowsbury, in the reign of William Rufus. The original building being destroyed by fire, the present fabric was erected by Owon, son of Cadwgan-ap-Bleddyn, prince of Powys, and is remarkable as the birth-place of Henry VII., and for the gallant resistance made by its garrison when it was held for Charles I. Pop., in 1801, 2515; in 1831, 6511. A. P., £11,005.

PENBURY, a parish in Washingstone hundred, lath of Aylesford, co. of Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Tunbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £6 8s. 8d., returned at £88. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ashburnham. Church ded. to St Peter. Almshouses for six blind persons were erected in 1716, pursuant to the will of C. Amherst, Esq., who bequeathed a rent charge of £213 for their support. Pop., in 1801, 742; in 1831, 1070. A. P., £2,758.

PENALEY, a parish in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tenby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £4 7s. 11d., returned at £81 10s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1831, 333. A. P., £1,954.

PENALLT, a hamlet and parcel in Llangathog, co. of Brecon, South Wales, S.W. from Cryckhowel.

PENALTII, a parish in the upper division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Monmouth. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Ireleck vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £21 12s. 6d. Patronage with Ireleck vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 549. A. P., £1,161.

PEN-ARAN, a township in Llanweh-Llyn parish, co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 8 m. S.W. from Bala.

PENARTH, a parish in Dinas-Powis hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7 m. S.W. from Cardiff. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 7s. 11d., and returned at £19 6s. 4d. Patron, the earl of Plymouth, as lessee of the great tithes which belong to the dean and chapter of Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 68. A. P., £64.

PENARTH, or PENNARTH, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Swansea. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 16s. 8d., returned at £54. Patron, All Souls college, Oxford. The old church and tower have been long since abandoned, owing to the drifting of sand, which was so great, as to bury a large portion of the surface. The new church stands to the east. The once magnificent castle of Penarth is now encompassed by sand hills, and approached by the sea within 200 yards of its walls. Pen Arth signifies the Bear's Head, and is the name of a promontory in this parish, projecting into the

Bristol channel. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 357. A. P., £1,532.

PENBEDW, a township in Nannerch parish, co. of Denbigh, North Wales, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Mold.

PENBOYR, a parish in Elfed hundred, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 m. S.E. from Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Lord Cawdor. The church was rebuilt in 1809, at the sole expense of the rector. Here is a chapel-of-ease. Pop., in 1801, 777; in 1831, 1444. A. P., £2,612.

PENBRE, or PEMBREY, a parish in Cydweli hundred, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 m. S.E. from Cydweli, or Kidwelly. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen, and dio. of St David's, rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at £39 6s. 8d. Patron, the earl of Ashburnham. During summer, divine service is performed in the chapel-of-ease. A considerable tract of this parish is covered with sand hills, and other parts frequently overflowed by the tide. Pop., in 1801, 1455; in 1831, 2645. A. P., £4,694.

PENBRYN, or LIANFIIANGEL-PEN-Y-BRYN, a parish in Troedyr hundred, co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 9 m. N.E. from Cardigan. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £15. Patron, the bishop of St David's. The tithes are divided equally between Mrs Price and the vicar. Pop., in 1801, 1076; in 1831, 1773. A. P., £4,296.

PENBUALT, a hamlet in Llangammarch parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 8 m. N.E. from Bualt.

PENCADER, a hamlet in Llangammarch parish, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 12 m. N.E. from Carmarthen. This is the place where Rhys, prince of South Wales, did homage to Henry II.

PENCARREG, a parish in Cethniog hundred, co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 m. S.W. from Lampeter. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £73 18s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, — Loveden, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 824; in 1831, 1178. A. P., £2,745.

PENCELLI, a hamlet in Llanfugan parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 5 m. S.E. from Brecon.

PENCOED, a township in Llanwyddellan parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 7 m. N.W. from Newtown.

PENCOMBE, a parish in Broxash hundred, co. of Hereford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Bromyard, including the townships of Grendon-Warren, and Marstone-Stannet. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, R. Arkwright, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 521. A. P., £3,524.

PENCOYD, a parish in the upper division of Wormelow hundred, co. of Hereford, 6 m. W.N.W. from Ross. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Solleck vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, certified at £11 10s., returned at £55 11s. 6d. Patron, the vicar

of Selleck. Church ded. to St Dennis. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,837.

PENDENEN, or PENYDAREN, a parish in Defynoc hundred, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 7 m. W. by N. from Merthyr-Tydfil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 3s. 11½d. Patron, — Thomas, Esq., in trust for the benefit of the Welsh school, Gray's-Inn-Lane. Hir-Waun-Wryan, in this parish, is the place where Rhys-ap-Tudor was defeated by Jestyn-ap-Gwrgan. Pop., in 1801, 720; in 1831, 1385. A. P., £2,935.

PENDEULWYN, a parish in Cowbridge hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 m. N.E. from Cowbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £143 13s. 11d. Patron, the chapter of Llandaff. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 351. A. P., £2,931.

PENDENE-VAU, on the coast of the Bristol channel, co. of Cornwall, near Mowah, 3 m. from St Just, has an unfathomable cave, into which the sea flows at high-water.

PENDENNIS, a peninsula at the mouth of Falmouth haven, co. of Cornwall, 1½ m. in compass, on which a castle was built by Henry VIII., opposite to that of St Maw's.

PENDELBURY, a small township in Eccles parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Manchester, on an eminence to the W. of the Irwell.

PENDLETON, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Clitheroe. Most of the inhabitants are employed in calico-printing. Pop., in 1801, 914; in 1831, 1205.

PENDLETON, a township, chapelry, and extensive suburban village to Salford, in Eccles parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. W.N.W. of Manchester, at the junction of the Liverpool and Bolton roads. Livings, two perpetual curacies annexed to Eccles vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £104. Patron, the vicar of Eccles. Chapel ded. to St Thomas. Independents, Wesleyans, and Methodists, have places of worship here. Here is also a Jewish burying ground. A school, in which 200 children are educated, is supported by subscription. In the neighbourhood is Hylewood, a lofty mound supposed to be of Danish origin. In 1780 this place was but a small rural village; in 1801, its pop. was 3611; in 1831, 8435. A. P., £16,542.

PENDOCK, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. from Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £11 2s. 11d. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 302. A. P., £1,906.

PENDOMER, a parish in the hundred of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. S.W. by S. from Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £3 4s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, W. Helyar, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 98. A. P., £1,210.

PENDYŶN, a parish in Derllys hundred, co.

of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 m. S.W. from Laugharne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St David's, not in charge, returned at £48. Patron, — Powell, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 168. A. P., £337.

PENEGOS, or PEN-EGWEST, a parish in Machynllaeth hundred, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 1½ m. E. from Machynllaeth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £7 19s. 7d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 694; in 1831, 826. A. P., £2,574.

PENFORD, or PENDEFORD, a township in Tettenhall parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N.N.W. from Wolverhampton.

PENGE, or PENSGREEN, a hamlet in Battersea parish, co. of Surrey, 3½ m. N.N.E. from Croydon.

PENHOW, a parish in the lower division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, 5½ m. E. from Caerleon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 4s. 9½d., returned at £65. Patron, in 1829, S. A. Lloyd, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist, near to it are the remains of a castle; its situation is extremely romantic. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 235. A. P., £1,537.

PENHURST, a parish in Netherfield hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 3½ m. W. by N. from Battle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £3 18s. 4d. Patronage with Ashburnham vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 102. A. P., £683.

PENIARTH, a township in Meifod parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 7 m. N.W. from Welshpool.

PENKETH, a township in Prescot parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. W. by S. from Warrington. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 548.

PENKHULL, a township in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, co. of Stafford, 1 m. S.S.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. It is in the honour of Tutbury and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held there for recovery of debts under £2.

PENKRIDGE, a market-town and parish in Cuttleson hundred, co. of Stafford, 6½ m. S. by E. from Stafford, comprising the chapelry of Coppenhall and Dunston, and the townships of Lovedale with Drayton, Whiston with Bickford, Milton, Otherton, Peleton, Water-Eaton, and Rodbaston. This town, which is of great antiquity, stands on the river Penk, and consists principally of two streets. A considerable trade in iron works is carried on, and its fair for horses is one of the first in England. The market is on Tuesday, fairs, April 30th, and first Monday in September. Petty-sessions for the hundred are holden here. It is also one of the polling-places for the members for the southern division of the county. The living is a curacy and a peculiar in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry certified at £24. Patron, Sir R. Vaughan, Bart. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is an endowment for the maintenance of a poor school, and a fund for relief

of the poor. Pop., in 1801, 1424; in 1831, 2991. A. P., £2,862.

PENLEY, a parish in Maelor hundred, co. of Flint, North Wales, 5 m. N.E. from Ellesmere. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Ellesmere vicarage, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £49. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 517. A. P., £2,385.

PENLLECH, a parish in Cwrnritmean hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 12 m. W. by S. from Pwllheli. Living, a chapelry not in charge, to the rectory of Llanyestyn, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,390.

PENLLYNN, a parish in Ogmored hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 2 m. W. by N. from Cowbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 15s. 2½d., returned at £35 14s. 10d. Patron, — Wyndham, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 349. A. P., £1,738.

PENMACHNO, a parish in Nant-Conway hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7 m. S.W. from Llanrwst. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 10s., returned at £30 14s. Patron, Sir R. Vaughan, Bart. Large quantities of slates are manufactured here. Pop., in 1801, 574; in 1831, 984. A. P., £2,262.

PENMAEN, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 m. E. by N. from Penrice. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 10s., returned at £143 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 137. A. P., £496.

PENMAEN, a hamlet in Llanfair-fechan parish, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 6 m. W.S.W. from Conway.

PENMAEN-MAWR, a remarkable mountain, near to Aberconway in Carnarvon, North Wales, it forms the N.E. termination of the Carnarvonshire chain. At its base is a new line of road leading to Holyhead.

PENMAIN, a hamlet in Mynyddy's-Lwyn parish, co. of Monmouth, 12 m. N.W. from Newport. Here is a place of worship for Independents, the service is performed in the Welsh language. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 2175.

PENMARK, a parish in Dinas-Powys hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 m. S.E. from Cowbridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £140 19s. 10d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 536. A. P., £3,815.

PENMILL, a hamlet in Yeovil parish, co. of Somerset.

PENMON, a parish in Tyndaethwy hundred, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 3½ m. N.E. from Beaumaris. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, certified at £6 8s. 6d. Patron, Sir R. B. Williams, Bart. Here are some valuable stone quarries. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 240. A. P., £521.

PENMOREA, or **PENMORVA**, a parish in Yfionydd hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North

Wales, on the W. bank of the Traith-Mawr. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £9 12s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 750; in 1831, 982. A. P., £2,127.

PENMYNYDD, a parish in Tyndaethwy hundred, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 5 m. W. from Beaumaris. Living, a prebend with a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £8 5s. 7½d., returned at £50. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. The church is said to have been built A.D. 630. It contains an alabaster monument supposed to be a memorial of some of the Tudors, to whom the lordship of Penmynydd anciently belonged. Pop., in 1801, 400; in 1831, 377. A. P., £1,676.

PENN, a parish in Burnham hundred, co. of Buckingham, 3 m. N.W. from Beaconsfield. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Howe. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 927; in 1831, 1103. A. P., £3,094.

PENNAL, a parish in Yffylmaner hundred, co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 5 m. W.S.W. from Machynllaeth. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Towy vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £28 1s. The church is built of the materials from an adjoining Roman fort. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 776. A. P., £2,387.

PENNANT, a township in Llanbrynmair parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 10 m. E. from Machynllaeth.

PENNANT, a township in Bugailly parish, co. of Radnor, South Wales, 1½ m. N.W. from Knighton.

PENNANT-MELANGELL, a parish in Llanfylllyn hundred, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 13 m. S.E. from Bala. Living, a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, the former rated at £11 16s. 10½d., the latter at £5 16s. 5½d., and returned at £70 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 630; in 1831, 789. A. P., £2,668.

PENNANT-MOWDDY, a township in Llanymowddy parish, co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 6 m. N. from Dinas-mowddy. The most elevated turnpike road in Great Britain passes through this town.

PENNARD (EAST), or **MINSTER**, a parish in Whitestone hundred, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Shepton-Mallet. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of West Bradley, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 4s. 9½d. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 726. A. P., £6,185.

PENNARD (LITTLE), a hamlet in the above parish and county.

PENNARD (WEST), a parish in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. of Somerset, 3½ m. E. from Glastonbury. Living, a perpetual curacy with those of St John and St Benedict in Glastonbury, and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £16, and endowed with £1,400. Church ded. to St Nicholas.

Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 727; in 1831, 920. A. P., £5,310.

PENNE (LOWER or NETHER), a township in Penne-Over parish, co. of Stafford, 2 m. S.W. by W. from Wolverhampton.

PENNE (OVER), a parish in the N. division of Seisdon hundred, co. of Stafford, 2 m. S.W. by S. from Wolverhampton, comprising the township of Lower Penne and the liberty of Upper Penne. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 5s. 10d., and endowed with £400. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here are almshouses and a free school. Pop., in 1811, 527; in 1831, 630. A. P., £3,632.

PENNINGTON, a parish in Lonsdale hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. W.S.W. from Ulverstone. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £10, and endowed with £800. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 355. A. P., £2,227.

PENNINGTON, a township in Leigh parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Newton-in-Makerfield. Coal and lime of a very superior quality are obtained here, and the manufacture of cotton is extensively carried on. Pop., in 1801, 1759; in 1831, 3165. A. P., £5,536.

PENNINGTON, a tything in Milford parish, co. of Southampton.

PENNISTON, a small market town and parish in the upper division of Staincross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Bainsley. It comprises the chapelry of Denby, and townships of Gunthwaite, Hunshelf, Ing-bireworth, Langsett, Oxspring, and Thurstone. This town is seated on the S. bank of the river Don, and consists of four streets. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Thursday before February 23d, last Thursday in March, Thursday before old May-day, May 12th, Thursday after old Michaelmas-day, and October 10th. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £16 4s. 2d., returned at £146 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Major-general G. Bosville. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here are places of worship for dissenters. This place has the advantage of an excellent free grammar school, and a national school. The only branch of manufacture is that of linen. Pop., in 1801, 3681; in 1831, 5201. A. P., £15,052.

PENNY-CROSS, or PANCRA, in Roborough hundred, co. of Devon.

PENPONT, or PEN-Y-BONT, a hundred and chapelry in Llanspyddyd parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 2 m. W. from Brecon. Living, a perpetual curacy, certified at £2, returned at £64 10s. Patronage vested in the parishioners resident in the hamlet.

PENRHOS, a parish in Gyfflogion hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Pwllheli. Living, a chapelry, not in charge, to Abererch vicarage, in the archd. and

dio. of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 112. A. P., £257.

PENRHOS-LLUGWY, a parish in Twrcelyn hundred, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 3 m. N.E. from Llanerch-y-Midd. Living, a perpetual curacy to Llancraig rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, certified at £6, returned at £41 14s. 6d. Patron, Lord Boston. Lewis Morris, a poet and antiquary, was born here in 1702. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 557. A. P., £1,454.

PENRRHYDD, a parish in Cilgarnon hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 m. S.E. from Cardigan. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, returned at £58 3s. 6d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 346. A. P., £756.

PENRRHYN, a township and seaport in Llandegai parish, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, adjacent to Bangor. Port Penrhyn, at the influx of the river Ogwen into the Menai straits, is considered the harbour of Bangor city. It has a commodious quay, and vessels of 300 tons can easily load and unload at the pier. The castle of Penrhyn is a magnificent structure, occupying the site of the palace of Roderic Molwynog, prince of Wales in 720. In this castle is preserved an ancient hirlas, or drinking horn, which belonged to Sir Piers Gryffydd, a distinguished naval officer in 1598. Penrhyn slate quarry is considered one of the greatest curiosities in Wales. It is situated at Dolawen in Carnarvonshire, about 6 m. from Bangor, at the entrance of the romantic valley named Nant Francon, and belongs to G. H. D. Pennant, Esq. of Penrhyn castle. The summit of the slate mountain is termed *Y Bron*, a name which signifies 'breast' or 'pap,' and is frequently given to the tops of hills which do not rise abruptly. The perpendicular height is not more than 600 or 700 yards. The solid masses of slate which are taken from this quarry are from 80 to 100 feet in height. The various pieces of slate are shaped upon the spot, according to the purposes for which they are intended, such as gravestones, chimney-pieces, covering of houses, cisterns, rails, &c. Formerly they were conveyed to the port at a very heavy expense, by means of carts drawn along the ordinary road, but afterwards an iron railroad was formed, which reaches from the quarry to Port Penrhyn, a distance of 6 m. Upon this line are several inclined or sloping planes. At Port Penrhyn the slates are shipped, not only for all parts of Great Britain, but even for the United States of America. The expense of the inclined planes and railroads connected with this quarry, and incurred by the late Lord Penrhyn, in diminishing the labour of conveying the slates, is said to have been upwards of £170,000. Pop. with the parish.

PENRRHYN, a township in Eglwys Rhos parish, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3 m. N. by E. from Conway.

PENRRHYS, or PENRICE, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 10 m. W. from Swansea. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of

St David's, certified at £5, returned at £37. Patron, Lord Vernon. Some of the ruins of Castle Pen-Rees are still to be seen, and on part of its site is the modern Penrice castle, an elegant structure, of which the family of Mansel Talbots are the present proprietors. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 289; in 1831, 362. A. P., £1,051.

PENRITH, or NEW PENRITH, a market town and parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland, 18 m. S. by E. from Carlisle, comprising the townships of Burrowgate, Docking, Middlegate with Sandgate, Netherend-Bridge with Carleton, and Town with Plumpton-Head. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and the manufacture of checks, gingham, calicoes, &c. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs April 25th and 26th, Whit-Tuesday, September 27th, and November 11th. The markets and fairs are subject to the control of a bailiff appointed by the duke of Devonshire, whose steward holds a court-baron every third Monday. The county court is held here, petty sessions every second Tuesday, and a quarter session for the county on the Tuesday following October 11th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £12 6s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. The church—ded. to St Andrew—is a large and handsome edifice, containing many objects worthy of notice to the visitor. Here are places of worship for Scottish Seceders, Independents, Wesleyans, and Quakers; a good free school, charity school, and two Sunday schools. The town of Penrith is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, within the district of Ingelwood forest, and consists principally of one long street, well-paved and lighted; the houses are chiefly built of red freestone and roofed with slate. There are a good inn, news room, subscription and circulating libraries, and a house of correction built at the expense of the county in 1826. It is a place of considerable antiquity. At the conquest it was a royal franchise, and was subsequently claimed by the Scots and continued a long time in their possession, but being disputed by the English it was seized by Edward I., and was twice burned in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., when a strong fortress was erected to prevent further incursions of the Scots. It also suffered dreadfully by the plague at two different periods. Pop., in 1801, 3801; in 1831, 6059. A. P., £17,592.

PENRITH (OLD), a hamlet in Lazonby parish, co. of Cumberland, 5 m. from New Penrith.

PENROSE, a parish in the lower division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth, 2½ m. N. from Ragland. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Llantilio-Crassenny, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff. Patronage with Llantilio-Crassenny vicarage. Church ded. to St Cadocus. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 398. A. P., £1,719.

PENROSE, a small hamlet near the Land's-End, Cornwall.

PENRUDDOCK, a hamlet in Greystock parish, co. of Cumberland, 6 m. W.S.W. from Penrith. Here is a chapel for Independents.

PENRYN, a borough, market-town, township, and chapelry, in St Gluvias parish, co. of Cornwall, 50 m. S.W. from Lancaster. It is a borough by prescription, and was incorporated by James I. The government is vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. A court of record for the manor is held, and the steward holds pleas to any amount, and proceeds by bailable capias in all cases above £10. This borough, in conjunction with Falmouth, sends two members to parliament. Penryn is a large town, consisting of one principal street, from which smaller ones diverge at right angles. It contains a market-house, town-hall, assembly-room, and custom-house. Here are several extensive breweries which supply the shipping at Falmouth, and it has been styled the granary of the south-western part of the county, having large warehouses well stored from the isle of Wight and Hampshire. The manufactures are those of paper, woollen cloth, gunpowder, arsenic, and paint. The market is on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, May 12th, July 7th, and December 21st. Pop., in 1801, 2324; in 1831, 3521. A. P., £5,117.

PENSAX, a chapelry in Lindridge parish, co. of Worcester, 6 m. S.W. from Bewdley. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Landridge vicarage, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford. Chapel ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 571. A. P., £1,930.

PENSBY, a township in Woolchurch parish, co. of palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.N.W. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 21.

PEN-SELWOOD, a parish in Norton-Ferris hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.E. from Wincanton. Living, a discharged curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 14s. 9½d., returned at £147 16s. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 361. A. P., £1,396.

PENSIT-CHASE, near Wolverhampton, co. of Stafford, in which there is a salt spring.

PENSFORD ST THOMAS, a small market town and parish in Keynsham hundred, co. of Somerset, 27 m. N.N.E. from Somerton. Market on Tuesday. Fairs, May 6th and November 8th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells. Patronage with Publow curacy. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 355. A. P., £1,449.

PENSHAM, a hamlet in the parish of St Andrew, Pershore, co. of Worcester, 1½ m. S.W. from Pershore. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 118.

PENSHAW, or PENCHER, a township and chapelry in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co. of palatine of Durham, 5½ m. W.S.W. from Sunderland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, returned at £100. Patron, the rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Here is a place of worship for Methodists. Large quantities of lime, fire, and freestone, are found here, and a large portion of the township is covered with trees, chiefly oak. Pop., in 1801, 1399; in 1831, 2539. A. P., £5,135.

PENSHURST, a parish in Somerden hundred, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Tunbridge. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £30 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. S. Sydney, Bart. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Here is a chapel for Independents. Penshurst gives the title of baron to Smythe, Viscount Strangford. Pop., in 1801, 1128; in 1831, 1453. A. P., £5,168.

PENSTHORPE, a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Fakenham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10, returned at £52 10s. Patron, in 1829, A. Hamond, Esq. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 30. A. P., £705.

PENSTRYED, a parish in Llanidloes hundred, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 m. W. from Newtown. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £84 5s. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 123. A. P., £541.

PENTERRY, a parish in the upper division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chepstow. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified to value £2. Patron, the prebendary of Caire, in Llandaff cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 55. A. P., £419.

PENTEWANE. See ST AUSTELL.

PENTIR, a parish in Is-Gwyrfa hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 m. S.W. from Bangor. Living, a chapelry, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor. Pop. not returned.

PENTLOW, a parish in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. E. from Clare. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Ball. Church ded. to St George. Pop. not returned.

PENTNEY, a parish in Lynn division of Freebridge hundred, co. of Norfolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Swaffham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £20, returned at £28. Patronage held by requestration. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 480. A. P., £2,161.

PENTON-GRAFTON, a parish in the lower half-hundred of Andover, co. of Southampton, 3 m. W. by N. from Andover. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 429.

PENTON-MEWSEY, a parish in the lower half-hundred and division of Andover, co. of Southampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. Fulham. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Forty poor children receive gratuitous instructions. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 254. A. P., £1,888.

PENTONVILLE, a populous district in St James', Clerkenwell parish, co. of Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from St Paul's. Here is a chapel-of-ease to St James', also a place of worship for Independents, and a charity school conducted on the national plan.

PENTRAETH, a parish in Tyndaethwy hundred, co. of Anglesey, North Wales, 4 m. N.W. from Beaumaris. Living, a chapelry in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. The church was founded by Geraint, grandson of Constantine, duke of Cornwall. Here is a small endowed charity school. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 938. A. P., £1,294.

PENTRE-HOBYN, a township in Hawarden parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Hawarden.

PENTRE-RHYD-FENDIGAD, a hamlet in the parishes of Garon and Gwnnws, co. of Cardigan, South Wales.

PENTRICH, a parish in Morleston and Lit. church parish, co. of Derby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Alfreton, comprising the townships of Pentrich and Ripley. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6, returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Church ded. to St Matthew. Here are chapels for Independents and Unitarians, and a national school. Fairs are held the Wednesday in Easter-week and October 23d. Pop., in 1801, 1761; in 1831, 2521. A. P., £9,328.

PENTRIDGE, a parish in Cranborne hundred, Shaston division, co. of Dorset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Cranborne. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £6 15s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Rumbold. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 241. A. P., £821.

PENTRYCH, a parish in Miskin hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 m. N.W. from Cardiff. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £8 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £94. Patrons, the bishop and chapter of Llandaff. Pop., in 1801, 470; in 1831, 926. A. P., £808.

PENWITH, a hundred, forming the S.W. extremity of the co. of Cornwall, containing 24 parishes, and including the boroughs of St Ives, Marazion, and Penzance.

PENWORTHAM, a parish in Leyland hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Preston. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, L. Rawstorne, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free grammar school, endowed with £675 per annum. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here once in five weeks. Pop., in 1801, 2909; in 1831, 4679. A. P., £20,155.

PEN-Y-BONT, a hamlet in Llanbadarn-Fawr parish, co. of Radnor, South Wales, 10 m. S.E. from New Radnor. Fairs are held here May 13th, Sept. 11th, and October 26th.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, a parish in the lower division of Ragland hundred, co. of Monmouth, 2 m. E. from Ragland. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Llangoven, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £20. Patron, the chapter of Llandaff. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 46. A. P., £340.

PENYSTRYD, a hamlet in Trawsfynydd parish, co. of Merioneth, North Wales.

PENZANCE, a sea-port, market-town, and chapelry in Madron parish, W. division of Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, 73 m. S.W. by S. from Launceston, and 10 m. from the Land's End. Several ships belong to this port, but the harbour will not admit large vessels, it being almost dry at low water. The pier, erected in 1766, has been greatly improved, and now extends more than 600 feet in length. The town, which is well built, consists principally of four streets, paved and lighted; the houses are neat and respectable. The salubrity of the atmosphere, and the beauty of the surrounding country, render it a place of resort for invalids. Its chief exports are tin, copper, china, clay, pilehards, and other fish. Its imports, iron, timber, hemp, and tallow. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen. Petty sessions for the division are held here, and a court of record every alternate Friday, for recovery of debts under £50. Market on Thursday and Saturday. Fairs, Thursday before Advent, Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and Corpus Christi. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Madron vicarage, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, certified at £5, returned at £94. Patronage with that of Madron. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents, Methodists, Quakers, Presbyterians, and Jews; also a large grammar school, a dispensary, a geological society, and several other literary and scientific institutions. Pop., in 1801, 3382; in 1831, 6563. A. P., £10,101.

PEOPLETON, a parish in the upper division of Pershore hundred, co. of Worcester, 3 m. N. from Pershore. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £11 10s. Patron, in 1829, Mr Dineley. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 276. A. P., £1,782.

PEOVER (LITTLE), a township in Great Budworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S. by W. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 108. A. P., £596.

PEOVER (NETHER), a township and chapelry in Great Budworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.S.E. from Nether Knutsford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £39, returned at £146 2s. Patron, in 1829, Lord de Tabley. Church ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 226. A. P., £1,469.

PEOVER (OVER), a township and chapelry in Rosthern parish, co.-pal. of Chester, 3½ m. S.S.E. from Nether Knutsford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £35 8s. 2d., returned at £57 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart. Church ded. to St Lawrence. A school for 4 boys and as many girls was founded in 1728. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 561. A. P., £4,291.

PEPHALL, or **PEXALL**, a joint-township with Henbury, in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.W. from Macclesfield.

PERPER-HARROW, a parish in Godalming hundred, co. of Surrey, 3 m. W. from Godal-

ming. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 7s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Viscount Middleton. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 144. A. P., £942.

PERAN-IN-ZABULO, or **ST PIERAN-IN-THE-SANDS**, a parish in Pyder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 7 m. W.N.W. from St Michael. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £24. Patron, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here are extensive copper, lead, and tin mines. Pop., in 1801, 1389; in 1831, 2793. A. P., £3,385.

PERDIHAM, or **PETHERAM**, a hamlet in Cannington parish, co. of Somerset.

PERITON, a hamlet in Minehead parish, co. of Somerset.

PERIVALE, or **GREENFORD-PARVA**, a parish in Elthorne hundred, co. of Middlesex, 3½ m. S. by E. from Harrow-on-the-Hill. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, J. Lateward, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 32. A. P., £1,570.

PERLOGUE, or **PARTHLOGUE**, in Clun parish, co. of Salop, 8 m. S.S.W. from Bishop's Castle.

PERRAN-ARWOTHAL, a parish in the E. division of Kerrier hundred, co. of Cornwall, 4 m. N. from Penryn. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to St Stithians vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Piran. Pop., in 1801, 884; in 1831, 1504. A. P., £2,165.

PERRAN (Sr) UTHNOE, a parish in the E. division of Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, 1½ m. S.E. from Marazion. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 11s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 506; in 1831, 1033. A. P., £5,530.

PIERROT, or **PARRET (NORTH)**, a parish in the hundred of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker, co. of Somerset, 2½ m. from Crewkerne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 18s. 1½d. Patron, in 1829, H. Hoskins, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 454. A. P., £2,712.

PIERROT (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Beaminster Forum and Redbone, co. of Dorset, 5½ m. N. by W. from Beaminster. Living, a rectory with Mosterton curacy in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £17 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, S. E. Wills, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 381. A. P., £2,356.

PERRY (EAST AND WEST), a hamlet, partly in Graffham parish and partly in that of Great Stoughton, co. of Huntingdon, 3 m. E. by S. from Kimbolton.

PERRY-HILL, a tything in Worpleston parish, co. of Surrey.

PERRY-STREET, a hamlet in Chard parish, co. of Somerset.

PERSHALL, a township in Eccleshall parish, co. of Stafford, 7 m. N.W. by W. from Stafford.

PERSHORE, a central hundred in the co. of Worcester, containing 38 parishes.

PERSHORE, a market-town in the above hundred and co., 10 m. S.E. from Worcester. The main street is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, well paved, and contains several handsome houses. The market is on Tuesday; Fairs, Easter Tuesday, June 26th, and last Tuesday in October. It formerly returned members to parliament. This town includes the parishes of St Andrew, and Holy Cross. The living of St Andrew, a vicarage, and that of Holy Cross, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, the former rated at £8 19s. 2d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Pershore is one of the polling places for the members for the eastern division of the county. Pop., in 1801, 1910; in 1831, 2536.

PERTENHALL, a parish in Stodden hundred, co. of Bedford, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. K. Martyn. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 373. A. P., £1,685.

PERTHOLEY, or BERTHOLEY, a parochial chapelry in Usk hundred, co. of Monmouth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Usk. Living, a perpetual curacy to Llantrissat vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llanlaff, endowed with £200. Patronage with the vicarage. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop. returned with Llantrissant.

PERTON, in Tottenhall parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. W. from Wolverhampton.

PERTWOOD, a parish in Warminster hundred, co. of Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Hindon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £3 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £56, and endowed with £200. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 29. A. P., £383.

PERY-STREET, in Lewesham parish, co. of Kent, 8 m. S.S.E. from St Paul's.

PETER (St), THE APOSTLE, a parish and member of the town and port of Dover, in Ringslow hundred, isle of Thanet, co. of Kent, 2 m. N. from Ramsgate. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £9, returned at £150. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and an endowment for educating 20 boys. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Broadstairs, 1568; in 1831, 2342. A. P., £7,685.

PETER (St) CHEESEHILL, a parish in the E. part of Winchester soke, Fawley division, co. of Southampton, adjacent to the city of Winchester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £14 9s. 9d., and endowed with £1600. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 545; in 1831, 609. A. P., £514.

PETER (St) SOUTH ELTHAM, a parish in Wangford hundred, co. of Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bungay. Living, a discharged rectory with that of St Margaret, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Patron, in 1829, A. Adair, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 192. A. P., £626.

PETER (St) ON-THE-WALL, formerly a

chapelry in Bradwell parish, co. of Essex, 2 m. E.N.E. from Bradwell-near-the-Sea.

PETERBOROUGH.

This ancient city is located within the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton, but has separate jurisdiction. It is $81\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from London, and 44 m. N. by E. from Oxford.

Municipal Government.—The civil government is vested in the lord of the hundred and liberty of Peterborough, a *custos rotulorum*, magistrates appointed by royal authority, with powers equivalent to those of judges of assize, and a high bailiff, nominated by the dean and chapter as lords of the manor. Quarterly courts of session, and a court of record are held. The city sends two members to parliament. It is also one of the polling places for the members for the northern division of the county.

Trade, &c.—The trade of this place is chiefly in the transit of corn and malt, brought here in large quantities by means of the river Non, which is not navigable for shipping, but boats pass to Northampton, and a packet boat sails hence to Wisbeach twice a week. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, July 9th and October 1st.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This city was anciently annexed to the dio. of Lincoln, from which it was separated at the dissolution, and erected into a distinct bishopric. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of the bishop, dean, sub-dean, archdeacon of Northampton, six prebendaries, four minor canons, chancellor, and registrar, all in the bishop's patronage except the deanery, of which the lord-chancellor is patron. The episcopal revenue is rated at £414 17s. 8d., the archdeaconry at £122 7s. 1d. The city consists of only one parish, viz. St John the Baptist. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £49. Patron, the bishop of the diocese. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 3449; in 1831, 5553. A. P., £11,647.

Buildings.—The venerable and spacious cathedral is partly in the Norman and partly in the Gothic style. It consists of a nave with aisles, a transept and choir. The magnificent western front is formed by a recessed portal of three lofty arches, surmounted by a rich gable. The extreme length of the edifice from E. to W. is 479 feet; the breadth of the W. front 156 feet; the height from the N.W. tower to the top of the spire 186 feet. Among the monuments contained in this cathedral are three for abbots of Peterborough of the 12th century. Catharine of Arragon was also interred here, and—near the spot—Mary queen of Scots, but the remains of the latter were subsequently removed to Westminster abbey. The town-hall was built in 1671, it is a neat edifice, and beneath it is a spacious market-place. The gaol and house of correction are both small buildings. A theatre was recently erected, which is opened a few weeks in summer.

Schools and Public Charities.—The free

grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., is under the control of the dean and chapter, for the education of 20 boys, who have the privilege of becoming candidates for five scholarships and a fellowship in St John's college, Cambridge. There is a well-endowed charity school, founded by T. Deacon, Esq., in 1721; also a national school upon an extensive plan. There is an infirmary, a dispensary, and other charitable institutions. The title of earl of Peterborough was bestowed by Charles I., on the family of Mordaunt.

PETER-CHURCH, a parish in Welbree hundred, co. of Hereford, 13 m. W. from Hereford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, Guy's hospital. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 702; in 1831, 676. A. P., £4,428.

PETERSFIELD, a borough, market-town, and chapelry in the lower half-hundred of Finch-Dean, South Alton division, co. of Southampton, 24 m. E.N.E. from Southampton. It is a town of great antiquity, and received its charter from Queen Elizabeth. The government is vested in a mayor and common-council, annually appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but now returns only one. The electors are about 300 in number. This town is situated on the road from London to Portsmouth; the streets are lighted by subscription, paved, and well supplied with water. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 5th, July 10th, and December 11th. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Burton rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to St Peter. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Churcher's college, named after its founder, who endowed it with £3000, is for educating 12 boys, to be apprenticed to masters of ships trading to the West Indies. There are almshouses for aged persons, and other charities. Pop., in 1801, 1159; in 1831, 1803. A. P., £2,113.

PETERSHAM, a parish in Kingston hundred, co. of Surrey, 10 m. W.S.W. from St Paul's, London. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with Kew vicarage. Church ded. to St Peter. It gives the title of viscount to the earl of Harrington. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 610. A. P., £3,204.

PETERSHAM, a hamlet in Wimborne Minster parish, co. of Dorset.

PETERSTON, a parish in Wentloog hundred, co. of Monmouth, 6 m. S.W. by S. from Newport. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £12, and endowed with £800. Patron, in 1829, W. Jones, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 110. A. P., £3,226.

PETERSTON, formerly a priory in Burnham-Overy parish, co. of Norfolk.

PETERSTONE-SUPER-ELAY, a parish in Dinas-Powis hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 m. N.W. from Cowbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 12s. 8½d. Patron, Sir J. Aubrey, Bart.

Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 192. A. P., £2,174.

PETERSTONE-ON-THE-HILL. See **COED-DHU-CHURCH**.

PETERSTOW, a parish in the lower division of Wormelow hundred, co. of Hereford, 3 m. W. by N. from Ross. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 10s. 10d. Patron, Guy's hospital. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 261. A. P., £2,246.

PETH, a hamlet in Lanchester parish, co-palatine of Durham.

PETHAM, a parish in Bridge and Petham hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. from Canterbury. Living, a vicarage with that of Waltham, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 0s. 2½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patronage with Waltham vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 582. A. P., £3,461.

PETHERICK (LITTLE), a parish in Pyder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 2 m. S. from Padstow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, J. Molesworth, Esq. Church ded. to St Petrock. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 224. A. P., £1,357.

PETHERTON (NORTH), a central hundred of the co. of Somerset, comprising 10 parishes.

PETHERTON (NORTH), a small market town and parish in the above hundred and co., 3½ m. S. by W. from Bridgewater. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, May 1st and November 13th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £27 7s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, H. Coles, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 2346; in 1831, 5890.

PETHERTON (SOUTH), a market town and parish in the above hundred and co., 4½ m. N. by W. from Crewkerne. The market is on Thursday. Fair, July 6th. Courts-leet for the manor and hundred are held here in October. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £24. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here are places of worship for dissenters, and a free school for 20 boys. Several Roman antiquities have been found in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1674; in 1831, 2294. A. P., £10,697.

PETHERTON (SOUTH), a hundred situated in the southern part of the co. of Somerset, containing 13 parishes.

PETHERWIN (NORTH), a parish in Black-Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 4½ m. N.W. from Launceston in Cornwall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Church ded. to St Paternus. Pop., in 1801, 672; in 1831, 1044. A. P., £2,917.

PETHERWIN (SOUTH), a parish in the N. division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. from Launceston. Living, a vicarage with Trewen curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 2s. 6d., returned at £124. Patron, the university of Oxford.

Church ded. to St Paternus. Here is a chapel for Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 699; in 1831, 988. A. P., £5,005.

PETROCK-STOWE, a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. from Hatherleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 0s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Clinton. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 581. A. P., £2,447.

PETROX (Sr), a parish in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 m. S.W. from Pembroke. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £7 3s. 9d., returned at £113 10s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Cawdor. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 77. A. P., £793.

PETSOE, formerly a distinct parish, now a hamlet, in Ockeney parish, co. of Buckingham, 2½ m. S.E. by S. from Ockeney.

PETT, a parish in Guestling hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 3½ m. S.W. from Winchelsea. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £4 15s. 10d., returned at £150. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Wynch. Church ded. to St Mary and St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 297. A. P., £2,776.

PETTAUGH, a parish in Thredling hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. N.E. by E. from Needham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Dysart. Church ded. to St Catherine. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 284. A. P., £1,047.

PETTEREL-CROOKS, a township in the parish of Hesketh-in-the-Forest, co. of Cumberland, 5 m. N. by W. from Penrith. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 165.

PETTISTREE, a parish in Wilford hundred, co. of Suffolk, ¾ m. S.S.W. from Market-Wickham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Lowdham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Patronage with Lowdham rectory. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 276. A. P., £2,583.

PETTON, a parish in Pimhill hundred, co. of Salop, 16½ m. S.S.E. from Ellesmere. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £3 4s. 2d., returned at £129. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 49. A. P., £1,125.

PETT-STREET, a hamlet in Wye parish, co. of Kent.

PETWICK, a hamlet in Letcombe-Regis parish, co. of Berks.

PETWORTH, a market town and parish in Rotheridge hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 15 m. N.E. by N. from Chichester. Market on Saturday. Fairs, Holy Thursday, July 29th, and November 2d. A capital court-baron is held here annually under the earl of Egremont, for the honour and barony, and a court-leet for the hundred of Rotheridge under the duke of Norfolk. The Epiphany and Easter quarter sessions for the county are held here, also petty sessions every alternate Saturday. Petworth is one of the polling places for the

members for the western division of the county. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £41 10s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Church ded. to St Mary. Independents and Wesleyans have chapels here. Here are a national school, almshouses, hospital, and bridewell, all on an extensive plan. Petworth-house, the seat of the earl of Egremont, is a great ornament to the town. Pop., in 1801, 2264; in 1831, 3114. A. P., £7,883.

PEVENSEY (LOWEY OF), a division of Pevensey rape, co. of Sussex, containing two parishes.

PEVENSEY, a parish and member of the town and port of Hastings, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex, 6 m. S.E. by E. from Haylsham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £18 7s. 8½d. Patron, the chancellor of Chichester cathedral. Church ded. to St Nicholas. This place was formerly of great importance as a seaport, but its ancient prosperity has declined in consequence of the gradual receding of the sea, from which it is now about 2 m. distant. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle, originally belonging to Robert, earl of Cornwall, half-brother of William the Conqueror. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 343. A. P., £10,329.

PEVINGTON, a parish in Calehill hundred, co. of Kent, 4½ m. S.W. from Charing. Living, a rectory with that of Pluckley, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 13s. 4d. Patronage with Pluckley rectory. Pop. returned with Pluckley.

PEWET ISLAND, in Langenhoe parish, co. of Essex.

PEWIT ISLAND, in Little Oakley parish, co. of Essex, 5 m. S.S.W. from Harwich.

PEWSEY, a parish in Kinwardstone hundred, co. of Wilts, 20½ m. N. from Salisbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £26 16s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Radnor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Pop., in 1801, 1179; in 1831, 1588. A. P., £6,858.

PEWSHAM, an extra-parochial tything in Chippenham hundred, co. of Wilts, 1½ m. S.E. by S. from Chippenham. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 383. A. P., £2,548.

PEYKIRK, a parish in Peterborough liberty, co. of Northampton, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Peterborough. Living, a rectory with that of Glington, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £18 3s. 11½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Peterborough. Church ded. to St Pega. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,347.

PEYTON, a chapelry in Bampton parish, co. of Devon, not certified.

PHILADELPHIA, a hamlet in Sheffield parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. from Sheffield.

PHILLACK, a parish in the E. division of Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, 9 m. W.S.W. from Redruth. Living, a rectory with that of Gwithian, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £45 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Hockin. Church ded.

to St Felix. Here is a large iron foundry. This parish includes the port of Hale and several villages, including that of Hayle-Copper-House, which has a considerable trade in the importation of coal, timber, iron, and limestone. Its chief export is copper-ore. Pop., in 1801, 1475, in 1831, 3053. A. P., £16,393.

PHILLEIGH, a parish in Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tregoney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of T. Bedford, Esq. Church ded. to St Felix. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 432. A. P., £2,375.

PHILLYHOLME, a tything in Hawkechurch parish, co. of Dorset, 5 m. N.E. from Axminster.

PIOSIDE, a township in Glossop parish, co. of Derby, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Chapel-le-Frith.

PICKBURN, or **PIGBURN**, a township in Brodsworth parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Doncaster.

PICKENDEN, or **PINNENDEN-HEATH**, a hamlet partly in Boxley parish and partly in that of Maidstone, co. of Kent.

PICKENHAM (NORTH), a parish in South Greenhoe hundred, co. of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Swaffham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Houghton-on-the-Hill, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Say. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 245. A. P., £1,260.

PICKENHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the above hundred and co., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Swaffham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of St Andrew in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, C. W. Chute, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 195. A. P., £1,161.

PICKERING-LYTIE, a wapentake near the eastern extremity of the W. R. of Yorkshire, containing 16 parishes and 42 townships.

PICKERING, a market-town and parish in the above wapentake and co., 26 m. N.N.E. from York. It comprises the chapelry of Goadland, or Goathland, and the townships of Kingthorp, Marishes, Newton, and Pickering. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Monday before Old Candlemas-day, Monday before Old Mid-day, September 25th, and Monday before Old Michaelmas-day. The town belongs to the duchy of Lancaster and has jurisdiction over several adjacent villages. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean of York, rated at £8 3s. 9d., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Peter. Here are places of worship for dissenters, and an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 1994; in 1831, 3346.

PICKET, a hamlet in South Perrot parish, co. of Dorset.

PICKETSTOWN, a hamlet in Llanmaes parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Cowbridge.

PICKHILL, a parish in Hallikeld wapentake,

N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. W. by N. from Thirsk. It comprises the township of Holme-with-Howgrave, Ainderby-Quernhowe, Howe, Pickhill-with-Roxby, Sinderby, and Swainby with Allarthorp. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £5 13s. 4d., returned at £85. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are a place of worship for Methodists, and an endowment for teaching 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 666; in 1831, 758. A. P., £5,275.

PICKMERE, a township in Great Budworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 228.

PICKMERE, a river in Cheshire, falling into the Pever near Mowbury.

PICKTON, a township in Plemondstall parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 97.

PICKTON, a township in Kirk-Leavington parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S. by W. from Yarm. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 86.

PICKWELD, a parish in Gartree hundred, co. of Leicester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Noel, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 160. A. P., £4,350.

PICKWORTH, a parish in East hundred, co. of Rutland, 13 m. E.N.E. from Oakham. Living, a rectory with that of Great Casterton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £4. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 140. A. P., £1,169.

PICKWORTH, a parish in Aveland wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Foulkingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £137 2s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of St Albans. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 187. A. P., £1,615.

PIDDINGHOE, or **PLUMPTON-PIDDINGHOE**, a parish in Holmstrow hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Newhaven. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 14s. 2d., returned at £146. Patrons, in 1829, T. Crewe, and J. Philpots, Esqs. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,631.

PIDDINGTON, a parish in Bullington hundred, co. of Oxford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Biester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, certified at £41 7s. 8d. Patrons, the parishioners. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 422. A. P., £3,043.

PIDDINGTON, a parish in Wymerley hundred, co. of Northampton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Horton vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £20. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with Horton vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 660; in 1831, 993. A. P., £2,737.

PIDDLE-HINTON, a parish in Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Dorchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £17 3s. 9d. Patron, Eton college. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 403. A. P., £1,182.

PIDDLE (NORTH), a parish in the upper division of Pershore hundred, co. of Worcester, 7 m. E. by S. from Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 1s. 3d., returned at £116 12s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Somers. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 119. A. P., £974.

PIDDLETOWN, a hundred in Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, containing 5 parishes.

PIDDLETOWN, a parish in the above hundred and co., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Dorchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £31 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Hastings. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 909; in 1831, 1223. A. P., £8,216.

PIDDLE-TRENTHYDE, a parish in Sherborne division, co. of Dorset, 6 m. N. by E. from Dorchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £19 10s. 5d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 680. A. P., £3,301.

FIDLEY, a parish in Hurstingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 5 m. N.N.E. from St Ives. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Somersham rectory, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £1 6s. 9½d. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 406. A. P., £4,703.

PIERRE (ST), a parish in the upper division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. from Chepstow. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Portskewett in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £3 12s. 3½d., and endowed with £200. Patronage with the rectory. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 89. A. P., £775.

PIERS-BRIDGE, or **PRIEST'S-BRIDGE**, a township in Gainsford parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 278.

PIERSEBURGH, in Kirk-Leavington parish, N. R. of Yorkshire.

PIGDON, a township in Mitford parish, co. of Northumberland, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.N.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 33.

PIGGES-DROVE, a hamlet in Leavington parish, co. of Cambridge.

FIGHTLESTHORNE, or **PITSTON**, a parish in Cottisloe hundred, co. of Buckingham, 1 m. S. from Ivinghoe. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £20, returned at £20. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the earl of Bridgewater. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 578. A. P., £2,341.

PIGHTLEY, or **PILFIGHT**, a hamlet in Spaxton parish, co. of Somerset.

PILE-ETON, a township in Penkridge parish, co. of Stafford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Penkridge.

PILESGATE, a hamlet in Barnack parish, co. of Northampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Wandsford.

PILHAM, a parish in the S. division of Ccrringham wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Gainsborough. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 100. A. P., £1,207.

PILHOUGH, a hamlet in Youlgreave parish, co. of Derby.

PILKINGTON, a very large township in Prestwich parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Bury, stretching along the south bank of the Irwell. This district is divided into the three hamlets of Outwood, Unsworth, and Whitefield, each of which has an episcopal chapel. Here is an endowed school. The manufactures of light cottons, and calico-printing are extensively carried on here. Pop., in 1801, 5786; in 1831, 11,006. A. P., £12,554.

PILLATON, a parish in the middle division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Callington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 15s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, W. Helyar, Esq. A fair is held here upon Whit-Tuesday. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 413. A. P., £2,236.

PILLBRIDGE, or **VOILMAN'S BRIDGE**, a hamlet in Mark parish, co. of Somerset.

PILLE, a village in Stainton parish, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 m. N.E. from Milford.

PILLERTON-HERCY, or **NETHER-PILLERTON**, a parish in Brailles division of Kington hundred, co. of Warwick, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. by W. from Kington. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8, returned at £49. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. F. Mills. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 261. A. P., £1,762.

PILLERTON-PRIORS, or **OVER PILLERTON**, a parish in the above co. and division, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kington. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Pillerton-Hercy vicarage. The church was destroyed by fire in 1666, and never rebuilt. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 217. A. P., £2,141.

PILLEY, a hamlet in Boldre parish, co. of Southampton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Lymington.

PILLING, a township and chapelry in Garstang parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Garstang. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £11 13s. 4d., returned at £73. Patron, in 1829, G. Hornby, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; there is also an endowed school. In the year 1745 a shock of an earthquake was felt in this place. Pop., in 1801, 718; in 1831, 1127.

PILLITH, or **PWLL-LIAITH**, a parish in Cefn-lllys hundred, co. of Radnor, South Wales,

4 m. S.W. from Knighton. Living, a chapelry to the vicarage of Llangynllo, in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, not in charge, certified at £4 12s. 6d., returned at £21 1s. 7d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Here is a free school in conjunction with that of Whitton. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 75. A. P., £769.

PILSBY. See EDENSOR WITH CHATSWORTH.

PILSDON, or **PILLEDON**, a parish in Whitechurch hundred, co. of Dorset, 4½ m. W. by S. from Beaminster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7, returned at £68. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 99. A. P., £710.

PILSLEY, a township in Edensor parish, co. of Derby, 2½ m. N.E. from Bakewell. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 304.

PILSLEY, a hamlet in Chesterfield parish, co. of Derby, 5½ m. S.E. by S. from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 304.

PILSWORTH, a township in Middleton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S.E. from Bury. It is chiefly inhabited by cotton and silk weavers. Pop., in 1801, 418; in 1831, 443.

PILTON, a parish in Wrangdike hundred, co. of Rutland, 4½ m. N.E. by E. from Uppingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £4 17s. 3d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 69. A. P., £456.

PILTON, a parish in Whitestone hundred, co. of Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. from Shepton-Mallet. Living, a discharged vicarage with North Wootton curacy, and peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7. Patron, the precentor of Wells cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 780; in 1831, 1118. A. P., £2,112.

PILTON, a parish in Braunton hundred, co. of Devon, ¼ m. N. from Barnstaple. Living, a donative in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, certified at £7 10s., returned at £70. Patron, in 1829, Mr Basset. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 1819. A. P., £5,131.

PILTON, a parish in Navisford hundred, co. of Northampton, 2½ m. S.S.W. from Oundle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11, returned at £136 11s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Lilford. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 131. A. P., £1,735.

PIMHILL, a hundred at the extremity of the co. of Salop, containing 13 parishes.

PIMLICO, a parochial district in the parish of St George, Hanover square, co. of Middlesex, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from St Paul's. Living, a chapelry in the patronage of the rectory of St George, Hanover square. Church ded. to St Peter. There are several episcopal chapels in this district; and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists. The new grammar school was

erected in 1830. St George's Hospital, founded in 1733, has been lately rebuilt. The Lock Hospital, and female penitentiary, were founded in 1746. Considerable additions have been made to the buildings in this district during the last 10 years. An extensive tract, called Five Fields Chelsea, has been included, and laid out in spacious squares and streets.

PIMPERNE, a hundred in Blandford division, co. of Dorset, containing 14 parishes.

PIMPERNE, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. N.E. from Blandford-Forum. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £19 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rivers. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 489. A. P., £2,900.

PINCIBECK, a parish in Elloe wapentake, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. N. by W. from Spalding. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £40 6s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Caparn. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a small endowment for teaching 14 children. Pop., in 1801, 1538; in 1831, 2391. A. P., £13,078.

PINCINGTHORPE, a township in Guisborough parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. W.S.W. from Guisborough. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 57.

PINDEN, a hamlet in Horton-Kirby parish, co. of Kent.

PINHOE, a parish in Wonford hundred, co. of Devon, 2½ m. E.N.E. from Exeter. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 517. A. P., £4,408.

PINLEY, or **PINDEVY**, a hamlet in Claverdon parish, co. of Warwick, 4½ m. E. from Henley-in-Arden. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 15.

PINNALS, or **PIPE-HALL**, an extra-parochial liberty in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, 2 m. N. from Atherstone.

PINNER, a hamlet and chapelry in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish, co. of Middlesex, 2½ m. N.W. from Harrow-on-the-Hill. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, endowed with £1300. Patron, the vicar of Harrow. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 761; in 1831, 1270. A. P., £8,968.

PINNOCK, a parish in Kiftgate hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3½ m. E. from Winchcombe. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Didbrook, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 13s. 4d. Patronage with Didbrook vicarage. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 47. A. P., £1,378.

PINNOCK (ST), a parish in West hundred, co. of Cornwall, 3 m. W.S.W. from Liskeard. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 13s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, J. Coryton, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 425. A. P., £1,816.

PINVIN, a parish in the upper division of Pershore hundred, co. of Worcester, 2 m. N.N.E. from Pershore. Living, a curacy an-

nexed to St Andrew's vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £2 10s. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,225.

PINXTON, a parish, partly in Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby, and partly in the N. division of Broxtow wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. E. by S. from Alfreton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 0s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. D. P. Coke. Church ded. to St Helena. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 868. A. P., £2,595.

PIPARDS, a hamlet in Freshford parish, co. of Somerset.

PIPE, a parish in Grimsworth hundred, co. of Hereford, 3 m. N. from Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Hereford, rated at £7 3s. 1½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Lyde, 119; in 1831, 131. A. P., £1,844.

PIPE, a hamlet in Aston parish, co. of Warwick.

PIPE-HILL, a hamlet in St Michael's parish, co. of Stafford, 1½ m. S.W. from Lichfield. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 111.

PIPEWELL, a hamlet in Corby hundred, co. of Northampton, 6½ m. N.N.W. from Kettering.

PIRBRIGHT, a parish in Woking hundred, co. of Surrey, 6 m. N.W. by N. from Guildford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, returned at £31 10s. Patron, in 1829, H. Halsey, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 400; in 1831, 594. A. P., £2,029.

PIREHILL (NORTH and SOUTH), a hundred forming the N.W. point of Staffordshire, containing 40 parishes, 6 chapelries, and 68 townships, including parts of Lichfield and Stafford parishes.

PIRFORD or PIRIFORD, a parish in Godley and Chertsey hundreds, co. of Surrey, 1½ m. N.W. by N. from Ripley. Living, a discharged vicarage with Wisley rectory, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Patronage with the rectory of Wisley. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 397. A. P., £1,630.

PIRGO, a hamlet in Havering-atte-Bower parish, co. of Essex, 3½ m. N. by E. from Romford. Here is a domestic chapel.

PIRIHO, or PERIHO, in Southwick parish, co. of Northampton.

PIRNHOW, in Loddon hundred, co. of Norfolk. This town has long been depopulated. The lands belonging to it now lie in Ditchingham.

PIRTON, a hundred near the southern extremity, co. of Oxford, containing 7 parishes.

PIRTON, a parish in Hitchin hundred, co. of Hertford, 3½ m. N.W. from Hitchin. Living, a vicarage with Ickleford rectory, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patronage with the rectory. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 481; in 1831, 758. A. P., £3,862.

PIRTON, a parish in Pirtou hundred, co. of Oxford, 4½ m. S. from Tetworth. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Standhill, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £17 9s. 4½d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 661. A. P., £454.

PIRTON, a parish in the upper division of Pershore hundred, co. of Worcester, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Pershore. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8 3s. Patronage with Croome D'Abitot rectory. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 214. A. P., £2,269.

PISBURY, a hamlet in Huish-Episcopi parish, co. of Somerset, 1 m. E. by S. from Langport.

PISFORD, or PITESFORD, a parish in Spelhoe hundred, co. of Northampton, 5 m. N. from Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £17 19s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, R. W. H. Vyse. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 539. A. P., £2,284.

PISHILL, a parish in Pirtou hundred, co. of Oxford, 5½ m. N.N.W. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Nettlebed, and a peculiar of Dorchester, in the dio. of Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 170. A. P., £2,136.

PISWELL, a hamlet in Kentisbeare parish, co. of Devon.

PISTYLL, a parish in Dinlleyn hundred, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 8 m. N.W. from Pwllheli. Living, a chapelry with Edeyrn rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 528. A. P., £1,025.

PITCHCOMBE, a parish in the middle division of Dudstone and King's-Barton hundred, co. of Gloucester, 1½ m. S.W. by W. from Painswick. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Harescombe, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Patronage with Harescombe rectory. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 224. A. P., £399.

PITCHCOTT, a parish in Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 5½ m. N.W. from Aylesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, T. Saunders, Esq. Church ded. to St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 28. A. P., £1,626.

PITCHFORD, a parish in Condoval hundred, co. of Salop, 6½ m. S.S.E. from Shrewsbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 5s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Liverpool. Church ded. to St Michael. The petty sessions for the division are held here. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,969.

PITCHLEY, a parish in Orlingbury hundred, co. of Northampton, 2½ m. S. by W. from Kettering. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, not in

charge, endowed with £400. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Pop., in 1801, 861; in 1831, 558. A. P., £4,831.

PITCOMBE, a parish in Bruton hundred, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S.W. from Bruton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £21, returned at £36. Patron, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 480. A. P., £3,243.

PITMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. S. by W. from Taunton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £15 10s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, F. Milner, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew and St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 1070; in 1831, 1426. A. P., £7,182.

PITNEY, a hundred near the centre of Somersetshire, containing 3 parishes.

PITNEY, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. W. from Somerton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 14s. 9½d. Patrons, in 1829, W. Pyne and J. Williams, Esqrs. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 368. A. P., £1,098.

PITSEA, a parish in Barstaple hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. from Rayleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patrons, in 1829, Mrs Heathcote and others. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 276. A. P., £2,370.

PITTINGTON, a parish in the south division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham, 3½ m. E.N.E. from Durham, comprising the townships of Hall-Garth, Shadforth, and Shirburn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £14 14s. 2d., returned at £120 10s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Pop., in 1811, 762; in 1831, 2205.

PITTON, a tything and chapelry in Alderbury parish, co. of Wilts, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Salisbury. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Alderbury, not in charge, and a peculiar of the treasurer of Salisbury. Patronage with Salisbury vicarage. Church ded. to St Peter. An hospital for 12 indigent persons, and for the education of 20 children, was endowed in 1711, by Sir S. Fox. Pop., in 1801, 468; in 1831, 379.

PIXLEY, a parish in Radlow hundred, co. of Hereford, 3½ m. W. by N. from Ledbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 0s. 2½d., returned at £65 15s. Patron, in 1829, Earl Somers. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,312.

PIXTON, a tything, partly in the parish of Hill-Farance, and partly in that of Ninehead, co. of Somerset.

PIZEIN-WELL, a hamlet in Watringbury parish, co. of Kent.

PLAIN-MELLER, a township in Haltwhistle parish, co. of Northumberland, 15 m. W. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 160.

PLAINSFIELD, a hamlet in Over-Stowry parish, co. of Somerset, 7 m. W. by S. from Bridgewater.

PLAISTOW, a hamlet in West-Ham parish, co. of Essex, 6½ m. E. by N. from St Paul's, a district incumbency in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London. Living, a curacy in the gift of the vicar of West-Ham. Independents and Methodists have places of worship here.

PLAITFORD, or PLATFORD, a parish in Alderbury hundred, co. of Wilts, 10½ m. S.E. by E. from Salisbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Figheldean, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 263. A. P., £1,930.

PLASHETS, a township in Simonburn parish, co. of Northumberland, 9 m. W. by N. from Bellingham. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 249.

PLASSEY, a township in Stannington parish, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. S.S.E. from Morpeth.

PLAWSWORTH, a township in Chester-le-street parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 4 m. N. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 149.

PLAXTOOL, a chapelry in Wrotham parish, co. of Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. from Wrotham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Wrotham vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, returned at £65 17s. 6d. Patron, the rector of Wrotham.

PLAYDEN, or SALT-COTE, a parish in Goldspur hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, ½ m. N. from Rye. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £12. Patron, in 1829, T. P. Lamb, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 297. A. P., £1,576.

PLAYFORD, a parish in Carleford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Ipswich. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £36, and endowed with £1,000. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 299. A. P., £1,710.

PLEALEY, a township in Pontisbury parish, co. of Salop, 6½ m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

PLEASLEY, a parish in Scarsdale hundred, co. of Derby, 9 m. S. by E. from Chesterfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 4s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, B. Thornhill, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a small endowment for teaching poor children, and also a Sunday school. Cotton, thread, and hosiery, are manufactured here, chiefly for the Nottingham market. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 611. A. P., £3,813.

PLEASINGTON, a township in Blackburn parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. W. by S. from Blackburn. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 633. A. P., £2,474.

PLEDGDEN, or PLECHEDON, a hamlet in

Henham parish, co. of Essex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Stansted.

PLEMONDSTALL, a parish in Broxton hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.E. from Chester, comprising the townships of Hoole, Pickton, and Mickle-Trafford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Bradford. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1881, 737. A. P., £7,130.

PLESHEY, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Chelmsford. Living, a donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, certified at £9 10s., returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, W. Tuffnoll, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. This place was at one time the seat of the high constables of England, and had a castle which was the residence of Thomas Woodstock, sixth son of Edward I.; part of the keep and the stone bridge remains. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 320. A. P., £904.

PLINLIMMON, one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, in the co. of Cardigan, from whence several rivers in South Wales derive their source.

PLOMESGATE, a hundred on the S.E. coast of Suffolk, containing 23 parishes, including the boroughs of Aldeburgh and Orford.

PLOUGHLEY, a hundred on the E. side of Oxfordshire, containing 35 parishes, including the town of Bicester.

PLUCKLEY, a parish in Calchill hundred, co. of Kent, 4 m. S.W. from Charing. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £20 1s. 5½d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Nicholas. A school is supported by subscription, and a fair for pedlery is held November 4th. Pop., in 1801, 572; in 1831, 714. A. P., £3,940.

PLUMBAND, a parish in Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. of Cumberland, 6 m. N.E. by E. from Cockermouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £20 14s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, J. C. Curwen, Esq. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Here is a free school founded in 1459 by Captain Sibson. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 524. A. P., £1,900.

PLUMLEY, or **PLUMLEIGH**, a township in Great Budworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.W. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 378. A. P., £2,185.

PLUMPTON, a joint township with Westby in Kirkham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. W. by N. from Kirkham. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 686.

PLUMPTON, in Pauller's-Pury parish, co. of Northampton, 3 m. S.S.E. from Towcester.

PLUMPTON, a parish in Green's-Norton hundred, co. of Northampton, 6 m. W. from Towcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 9s. 7d., returned at £146. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. B. Hill and G. Hill, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 75. A. P., £1,000.

PLUMPTON, or **PLUMPTON-BOSKAGE**, a pa-

rish in Street hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Lewes. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Woodward. Here is a small bequest for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 275. A. P., £1,865.

PLUMPTON, a township in Spofforth parish, W. R. of the co. of York, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Knaresborough. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 221.

PLUMPTON-STREET, a township in Hesketh-in-the-Forest parish, co. of Cumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Penrith.

PLUMPTON-WALL, a township and chapelry in Lazonby parish, co. of Cumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Penrith. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Lazonby vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £50. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to St John and St Iva. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 297.

PLUMPTON-WOOD, a township and chapelry in St Michael parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Preston. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £3, and endowed with £1,000. Patron, the vicar of St Michael's-on-Wyre. Pop., in 1801, 1197; in 1831, 1719.

PLUMSTEAD, a parish in North Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. from Holt. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 3s. 4d., returned at £140. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 220. A. P., £719.

PLUMSTEAD, a parish in Little and Lessness hundred, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, 10 m. E. by S. from St Paul's, London. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £6 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, J. Kipling, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 1166; in 1831, 2745. A. P., £12,073.

PLUMSTEAD (GREAT), a parish in Blofield hundred, co. of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Norwich. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £15, returned at £45 14s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 305. A. P., £1,951.

PLUMSTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in Blofield hundred, co. of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Witton, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 12s. 6d. Patronage with Witton and Brundale rectories. Church ded. to St Gervase and St Protasius. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 312. A. P., £2,008.

PLUMTREE, a parish in the north division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 5 m. S.S.E. from Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £19 19s. 7d. Patrons, in 1829, W. Elliot, Esq. and others. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a good charity school. This parish is in the honour of Tuthury, and within

the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 605. A. P., £4,992.

PLUMTREE, a hamlet in Harworth parish, co. of Nottingham.

PLUNGAR, or **PLUNGARTH**, a parish in Framland hundred, co. of Leicester, 10½ m. N. by E. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £9 1s., returned at £120. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Helen. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 244. A. P., £1,184.

PLUSH, or **PLIS**, a hamlet in Buckland-Newton parish, co. of Dorset, 3 m. from Buckland.

PLYMOUTH.

A sea-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in Roborough hundred, co. of Devon, 43½ m. S.W. from Exeter, and 215½ m. W.S.W. from London. This place, it appears, at one time consisted of two small fishing stations, but owing to the convenience of its haven it rapidly attained to great importance, and is now one of the largest maritime towns in England. The principal harbours are the Sound, Sutton-Pool, the Hamoaze, Stonehouse-Pool, Barnu-Pool, and the Catwater.

Trade.—A very considerable trade in timber is carried on with North America and the Baltic, and an intercourse has been established with the West Indies. The coasting trade is chiefly with London, Newcastle, Newport—in Wales—and Bristol. The chief imports are coal, culm, corn, wine, and timber.

Municipal Government, &c.—The government of this borough is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councillors, who hold courts of session after the four regular quarter days in each year. A court of records every Monday. It is designated an admiralty borough, and returns two members to parliament. The number of electors is about 3000.

Parishes, &c.—The town of Plymouth comprises two parishes, viz. St Andrew's, and King Charles the Martyr. The living of St Andrew's is a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 15s. 5d. Patrons, in 1829, J. Hatchard, Esq., and others. The living of King Charles the Martyr is a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 15s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, W. Carne, Esq. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Unitarians, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jews synagogue. The grammar school and charity schools are on an extensive scale. There are also alms houses, a seaman's hospital, and several other public charities and buildings. A commodious market-place was recently erected. The market is on Monday and Thursday. Fairs, Feb. 5th, and Oct. 2d. Pop., in 1801, 43,194; in 1831, 75,534. A. P., £192,547.

The Breakwater.—During our late war with France, the want of a secure and extensive an-

chorage in the entrance to the channel was much felt; the Sound at Plymouth, comprising the bays named Cawsand Bay, the Catwater, and Hamoaze, offered a suitable asylum to a great fleet returning from a cruise, and being one of the grand naval arsenals, could supply without delay every thing requisite to enable it to put to sea again; but, unfortunately, this road being wholly open and exposed to the ocean and S.W. wind, afforded, in its natural state, no protection whatever during those very storms which most frequently obliged our fleets to seek an asylum in it. It has, therefore, frequently happened that they have been obliged to run into Torbay, which is perfectly sheltered from the S.W.; but this lay had also great inconveniences: first, it is more to the E. than Plymouth, which is an important circumstance, because when the west wind is constant, it is very difficult for vessels to get out of the channel by tacking; for great fleets it is impossible. These serious inconveniences having long shown the necessity of converting Plymouth into a safe harbour, government at length resolved that something should be done, and various plans were proposed and discussed. To Lord Grey, when at the head of the naval administration, the first contemplation of this great national work is due; but to Mr Yorke belongs the merit of having adopted the plan, and caused it to be carried into execution, notwithstanding the forebodings of those who were hostile to it. His own sound judgment, however, backed by the opinion of Mr Rennie—the celebrated engineer, under whose guidance Waterloo Bridge was erected—gave him assurance of the propriety and of the successful issue of the undertaking. The quarries from which the stones used in the work were procured, are situated at Overton, on the eastern shore of Catwater; they lie under a surface of about 25 acres, and were purchased from the duke of Bedford for £10,000. These quarries consist of one vast mass of compact close-grained marble, many specimens of which are beautifully variegated; seams of clay, however, are interspersed through the rock, in which there are also large cavities, some empty and others partially filled with clay. These huge blocks of stone are conveyed from the quarries on trucks, along iron railways to the quays, and from thence into the holds of vessels, built expressly for the purpose. Their arrival over the line of the Breakwater, they are discharged from the trucks by means of what is called a typing-frame at the stern of the vessel, which falling like a trap-door, lets the stone into the sea. In this manner, a cargo of 16 trucks, or 80 tons, may be discharged in the space of 40 or 50 minutes. The breadth, or transverse section of this magnificent work, is upwards of 250 feet; the total length of the Breakwater is 5100 feet. The first stone was sunk on the 12th of August, 1812, and on the 31st of March, 1813, the Breakwater made its first appearance above the surface of the Sound at low water, spring-tide. At the conclusion of the year 1816, upwards of 1,000,000 tons had been deposited. The whole of the work above the line of low-water mark has been some

time finished, and this splendid undertaking is proceeding steadily towards its completion. The fitness of this immense mound for the purpose for which it was intended, has been clearly proved by the manner in which it has withstood the attacks of the sea during so many stormy winters; never, except in one instance, having had a stone displaced during the most violent gales.

PLYMPSTOCK, a parish in Plympton hundred, co. of Devon, 3 m. S.W. by S. from Earl's-Plympton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £42, returned at £55. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Mary and All Saints. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A school is conducted on the national system, and there are almshouses for four poor persons. Pop., in 1801, 1562; in 1831, 3088. A. P., £10,955.

PLYMPTON, a hundred on the south side of Devonshire, containing 8 parishes, including the borough of Earl's-Plympton.

PLYMPTON ST MARY, a parish in the above hundred and co., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Earl's-Plympton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £39 13s. 4d. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Pop., in 1801, 1562; in 1831, 2153. A. P., £18,004.

PLYMPTON-MAURICE, or **EARL'S-PLYMPTON**, a borough, market-town, and parish, with separate jurisdiction, but located in Plympton hundred, co. of Devon, 39 m. S.W. from Exeter. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, and 8 aldermen. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but is now disfranchised by the reform act. The town consists principally of two streets, irregularly built. The guild-hall is a very ancient edifice, beneath which the corn-market is held. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, February 25th, April 5th, August 12th, and October 22d. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £17. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship here. A free school was erected in 1664. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 804. A. P., £2,480.

PLYMTREE, a parish in Hayridge hundred, co. of Devon, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. by S. from Columbton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £21 18s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Oriel college, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 439. A. P., £3,156.

PLYMYARD, a hamlet in Eastham parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

POCKLEY, a township in Helmesley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Helmesley. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 217.

POCKLINGTON, a market-town and parish, partly in the liberty of St Peter at York, and partly in Wilton-Beacon division, E. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. E. by S. from York, comprising the chapelry of Yapham, and the townships of Meltonby and Owthorpe. Market, on

Saturday. Fairs, March 7th, May 6th, August 6th, November 28th, December 17th and 18th, February 24th, and 7 days before Christmas. The petty-sessions are held here, and races take place on May 2d. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean of York, rated at £10 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £140. Patron, the dean of York. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for dissenters, a well-endowed grammar school, and a national school. Pocklington is one of the polling places for the members for the E. R. Pop., in 1801, 1502; in 1831, 2265.

POCKTHORPE, a hamlet in Nafferton parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Great Driffeld.

PODEN, a manor in Church-Honeybourn parish, co. of Worcester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Evesham.

POINTINGTON, a parish in Horethorne hundred, co. of Somerset, 7 m. N.E. by E. from Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £13 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Willoughby. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,406.

POINTON, a parish in Aveland wapentake, co. of Lincoln, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. by E. from Folkingham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Sempringham vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 409. A. P., £2,685.

POKERLEY, a lordship in Chester-le-Street parish, co.-palatine of Durham.

POLE-BASSETS, a hamlet in Drayton-Basset parish, co. of Stafford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Tamworth.

POLEBROOK, a hundred at the E. side of Northamptonshire, containing 9 parishes.

POLEBROOK, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2 m. E.S.E. from Oundle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £19 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the bishop of Peterborough. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1811, 285; in 1831, 417. A. P., £2,780.

POLEHANGER, a tything in Meppershall parish, co. of Bedford, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Silsoe.

POLESWORTH, a parish in Tamworth division of Hemlingford hundred, co. of Warwick, 4 m. E.S.E. from Tamworth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £10. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Edith. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 1355; in 1831, 1870. A. P., £4,187.

POLING, a hundred at the W. end of Sussex, containing 11 parishes.

POLING, or **POOLING**, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2 m. N.E. by N. from Little Hampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10. Patron, Eton college. Here is a small rent-charge for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 202. A. P., £1,308.

POLINGSTON, a depopulated hamlet in Charminster parish, co. of Dorset.

POLLACK, a tithing in Stoneham parish, co. of Southampton.

POLLARD'S LANDS, a township in St Andrew Auckland parish, co.-palatine of Durham. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 138.

POLLHAMPTON, in Overton parish, co. of Southampton, 5½ m. N.E. from Whitechurch.

POLLICOTT, or **POLICOTE**, a hamlet in Ashenden parish, co. of Buckingham, 8 m. W. from Aylesbury.

POLLINGTON, a township in Snaith parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.W. from Snaith. Pop., in 1831, 482.

POLMERE, in St Austell parish, co. of Cornwall, 1½ m. E. by S. from St Austell.

POLPERRO, a small fishing town in Llan-saloes parish, co. of Cornwall. Here is a good harbour for vessels of 150 tons burden. The pilchard fishery is very extensive at this place. A market is held on Friday, and an annual fair July 10th. Here are several places of worship for dissenters. Pop. with the parish.

POLSLOE, or **POLLESHOO**, in Heavitree parish, co. of Devon. Here was a nunnery in the time of Richard I.

POLSTED, a parish in Babergh hundred, co. of Suffolk, 1½ m. N. from Stoke. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £22. Patron, in 1829, F. R. Reynolds, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 655; in 1831, 960. A. P., £3,936.

POLTIMORE, a parish in Wonford hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. N.E. from Exeter. Living, a rectory with that of Huxham, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 15s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. W. Bampfylde, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 292. A. P., £3,451.

POLTON, a parish in Bewsborough hundred, lath of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 3 m. W. by N. from Dover. It contains only a few houses, and has not a church. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 25. A. P., £471.

PONDER'S-END, a hamlet in Enfield parish, co. of Middlesex, 10 m. N.N.E. from St Paul's.

PONSFORD, a hamlet in Columpton parish, co. of Devon.

PONSONBY, a parish in Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland, 4½ m. S.E. by S. from Egremont. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £9 2s., returned at £111. Patron, in 1829, E. Stanley, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 180. A. P., £2,058.

PONTARDDYLAIS, a village in the co. of Carmarthen, 9 m. from Swansea.

PONTEFRAC, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the upper division of Osgoldeross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 26 m. S.S.W. from York, and 177½ m. N.N.W. from London. It comprises the chapelry of Knottingley, and the townships of Carleton, East Hardwick, Monkhill, and Tanshelf. This borough is under separate jurisdiction, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-

councilmen. The mayor and aldermen are justices of peace within the borough, and hold quarter-sessions for the W. R. of the co., a court of record every third week, and a court-baron for the honour. Two members are returned to parliament.—The ancient name of the town was Kirby, but its origin is unknown; it is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder. The streets are spacious, and the houses large and neatly built. The town is celebrated for its nurseries and gardens, from which the neighbouring markets are supplied, and the local trade is very extensive. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 1st Saturday in December, 1st Saturday after the 20th day from Christmas, 1st Saturday after February 13th, 1st Saturday after September 12th, April 8th, and May 4th.—Living, a discharged vicarage with St Giles' curacy, in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are several places of worship for dissenters. The free grammar school is open to all the boys of the town. Here is also an endowed charity school in conjunction with a national school, and almshouses for 53 persons. The corporation hold £200 per annum in trust from Sir G. Talbot, for loans to poor tradesmen; and the bequests for relief of the indigent are very numerous. This town confers the title of earl on the Fermor family. Pop., in 1801, 6189; in 1831, 9254. A. P., £18,555.

PONTEFRAC-PARK, an extra-parochial district in Osgoldeross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N. by W. from Pontefract.

PONTELAND, a parish in the W. division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland, 7½ m. N.W. by N. from Newcastle, comprising the townships of Berwick-Hill, Breckkley, High and Little Callerton, Coldecoats, Darras-Hall, Dinnington, Higham-Dykes, Horton-Grange, Kirley, Mason, Milburn, Milburn-Grange, Prestwick, and Ponteland. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, Morton college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are a Presbyterian chapel and a well-endowed free school. In 1244, a negotiation of peace between England and Scotland was concluded at this place. Pop., in 1801, 1439; in 1831, 1796. A. P., £25,223.

PONTESBURY, a parish in Ford hundred, co. of Salop, 8½ m. S.W. by W. from Shrewsbury. Living, a rectory, in three portions, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, the 1st rated at £17 13s. 4d., the 2d at £17 13s. 4d., and the 3d at £8 10s., returned at £41. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. H. Harris, W. E. Owen, Esq., and Queen's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St George. Here is a chapel for Baptists. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held at this place. Pop., in 1801, 2053; in 1831, 2936. A. P., £11,593.

PONTESFORD, a hamlet in the above parish and co., 7 m. S.W. from Shrewsbury.

PONTISBRIGHT, or **CHAPEL**, a parish in Lexden hundred, co. of Essex. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 390. A. P., £2,578.

PONTFAEN, a parish in Cemaes hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 m. S.E. from Fishguard. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £3 6s. 8d. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 61. A. P., £352.

PONT-NEATH-FAUGHAN, a hamlet in Ystrad-fellte parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 13 m. W. from Merthyr-Tydfil.

PONTON (GREAT), a parish in the soko of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. from Colsterworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 9s. 7d. Patron, the prebendary of North Grantham. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Here is an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 446. A. P., £2,432.

PONTON (LITTLE), a parish in the wapentake of Winnibrigg and Threo, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. S.E. from Grantham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. D. Dodeswell. Church ded. to St Guthlake. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,763.

PONTOP. See COLLIERLY.

PONTYPOOL, or **PONT-Y-POOL**, a market-town and township in Trevechin parish, co. of Monmouth, 6½ m. from Usk. It is a large and straggling town, with two principal streets. The houses are detached and have a neat appearance. The prosperity of the town is in a great measure owing to its numerous and extensive iron works. It is also celebrated for the manufacture called Pontypool ware. The petty-sessions for the upper division of Abergavenny hundred are hold here. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, April 22d, July 5th, October 16th, and last Monday in October. Pop. with that of Trevechin.

POOL, a township in Acton parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 188.

POOL, a distinct county under 3^d George I., called the town and co. of the town of Pool, but locally situated in Cogdean hundred, co. of Dorset, 27 m. E. by S. from Dorchester, and comprising the borough, seaport, and market-town of Pool. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriff, coroner, town-clerk, and burgesses. The mayor occasionally holds a court of admiralty, and a jury is empanelled to judge of causes within the jurisdiction. The town sessions are held quarterly. Pool returns two members to parliament. The electors are about 750 in number. This town stands on a peninsula joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus on the N. side of the harbour, and consists of several spacious streets. The harbour is said to be the safest in the channel, and there is a handsome quay. The chief trade is with Newfoundland. The exports are provision, nets, cordage, sailcloth, and wearing apparel. The imports, cod, salmon, oil, furs, &c. The market is on Monday and Thursday. Fairs, May 1st and November 2d.—Living, a perpetual curacy and a peculiar of the court of Great Cranford and Pool. Patrons, the parishioners. Church ded. to St James. Here are several places of worship for dissenters, a free school

on the national system, & commodious work-house, and several almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 4761; in 1831, 6459. A. P., £10,870.

POOL (NETHER AND OVER), townships in Eastham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 8 m. N. by W. from Chester.

POOL (SOUTHERN), a parish in Coleridge hundred, co. of Devon, 4½ m. S.E. from Kingsbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22 16s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829, T. H. Hayes, Esq. Church ded. to St Cyriac. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 567. A. P., £2,458.

POOLE, a township and chapelry in Otte parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.E. by S. from Otley. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Otley vicarage, returned at £71 17s. Patron, the vicar of Otley. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 315. A. P., £1,329.

POOLE, a township in Brotherton parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N. from Pontefract.

POOLE-KEYNES, a parish in Malmesbury hundred, co. of Wilts, 7 m. N.E. by N. from Malmesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 12s. 6d. Patron, the king as duke of Lancaster. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 169. A. P., £2,149.

POOLEY, a small village in Barton parish, co. of Westmoreland.

POOLTOWN, in Luxborough parish, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. S. by W. from Dunster.

POORSTOCK, a parish in Poorstock liberty, co. of Dorset, 5 m. N.E. by E. from Bridport, containing the tythings of West Milton, Nettlecombe, and South Poortown. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £16 16s. 8d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 802; in 1831, 1024. A. P., £4,929.

POORTON (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Beaminster Forum and Redhorne, co. of Dorset, 4½ m. S.E. from Beaminster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £5 11s. 5½d., returned at £80. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, T. Banger, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 89. A. P., £956.

POPHAM, a parish in Mitcheldever hundred, co. of Southampton, 7 m. S.W. from Basingstoke. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Catherine. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 104. A. P., £1,204.

POPLAR, formerly a hamlet, now a parish in the Tower division of Ossulstone hundred, co. of Middlesex, 4½ m. E. by S. from St Paul's. This place was constituted a distinct parish in 1817, and is the most south-eastern suburb of the metropolis. Livings, a perpetual curacy returned at £50. Patron, the East India company. Church ded. to St Mary. And a rectory, not in charge, exempt from visitation, and in the patronage of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists. The charity schools are numerous, and afford instruction to about 1000 children. The

East India almshouses for the widows of mates and seamen dying in the company's service, consist of 3 quadrangles, including a chapel and apartments for the chaplain, and a surgeon. There are several other similar establishments on a smaller scale, and various bequests for charitable purposes. Here are the West India docks, and city canal, consisting of three channels extending from E. to W. The private docks and yards for ship-building are extensive and numerous, and there are a great many establishments connected with navigation and foreign commerce. Pop., in 1801, 4493; in 1831, 16,849. A. P., £99,014.

POPPLETON (NETHER or WATER), a parish in the upper division of the minster of the city of York, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £74. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 259. A. P., £1,742.

POPPLETON (OVER or LAND), a township and chapelry in the parish of St Mary Bishops-hill, Junior, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £23. Patron, the archbishop of York. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 319. A. P., £1,652.

PORINGLAND (GREAT or EAST), a parish in Henstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.E. from Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Norfolk. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 543. A. P., £1,794.

PORINGLAND (LITTLE or WEST), a parish in the above hundred, and co. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Howe rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Pop. returned with Great Poringland.

PORLOCK, a small seaport, market-town, and parish, in Carhampton hundred, co. of Somerset, 6 m. W. from Minehead, situated in the Bristol channel. At the W. corner of the bay is a small harbour to which a few sloops and fishing boats belong, but they have little employment. This is a very ancient town, and was used by the Saxons as a royal residence. It now consists only of a few houses, and its trade is very inconsiderable. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Thursday before May 12th, Thursday before October 10th; and Thursday before November 12th. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £18 11s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Dubritius. Here is an endowment for the maintenance of those poor inhabitants whose ancestors were natives of the town. Pop., in 1801, 600; in 1831, 830. A. P., £1,495.

PORNEY, a hamlet in Blyth parish, co. of Nottingham.

PORTBURY, a hundred, forming the most northern extremity of Somersetshire, containing 12 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 9333.

PORTBURY, a parish in the above hundred

and co., 6 m. W. by N. from Bristol. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 11s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 621. A. P., £6,252.

PORTCHESTER, or PORCHESTER, a parish in Portsdown hundred and division, co. of Southampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Fareham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6, returned at £112 16s. 3d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, ded. to St Mary, is very ancient and a beautiful specimen of Saxon architecture. Portchester castle is of great antiquity and occupies an area of nearly 5 acres. During the late war it was appropriated to the purpose of confining prisoners of war, and it is stated that 5000 persons were secured here at one time. The earl of Carnarvon derives the inferior title of viscount from this town. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 739. A. P., £4,631.

PORT (EAST), in the west division of Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall.

PORTGATE, a township in St John Lee parish, co. of Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 29.

PORTH-CERT, a seaport and parish in Dinas-Powis hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 12 m. S.W. from Cardiff. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 8s. 1½d., returned at £138 19s. 8d. Patron, — Edwards, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 109. A. P., £1,031.

PORTH-EINIION, a village in Porth-Einion parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 1 m. S. from Penrhy. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 5s. 10d., returned at £139 3s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. At this place is an extensive oyster fishery. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 368. A. P., £481.

PORTINGSCALE, or PORTENSACLE, a township in Crosthwaite parish, co. of Cumberland, 2 m. W. by N. from Keswick. Here is a chapel for Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 253.

PORTINGTON, a township in Eastington parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.E. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, including that of Cavel, 100; in 1831, 160.

PORTISHAM, a parish in Uggescombe hundred, co. of Dorset, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Dorchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8 14s. 2d., returned at £4 3s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, J. Hardy, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 683. A. P., £5,531.

PORTISHEAD, a parish in Portbury hundred, co. of Somerset, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Bristol. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £32 15s. 7½d. Patron, the corporation of Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 800. A. P., £2,892.

PORTLAND ISLE, a parish in Portland liberty, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 15 m. S. from Dorchester. Living, a rectory in the

archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £18 2s. 1d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to St George. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. This isle—or more properly peninsula—is situated opposite to Weymouth, and is about 4½ m. long and 2 broad, and is literally a vast rock of freestone, but not barren. The herbage is good, and the arable land produces wheat, oats, and barley. At the south end are two lighthouses, and near to them a remarkable cave, from which a column of water rises like a fountain. Portland castle, together with that of Weymouth, was erected by Henry VIII., when he made a general fortification on the coast. This is a royal manor; the lands are ancient demesne, and the king's steward holds courts at Ladyday and Michaelmas. The Portland stone quarries, in the west of the island, are a great source of wealth to the proprietors, and are the chief source of employment to the labouring classes. Pop., in 1801, 1619; in 1831, 2670. A. P., £1,829.

PORTLIDGE, a hamlet in Alwhington parish, co. of Devon.

PORTLEMOUTH (EAST), a parish in Coleridge hundred, co. of Devon, 5 m. S. by E. from Kingsbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £29 18s. 4d. Patrons, in 1829, the representatives of the duke of Bolton. Church ded. to St Onolaus. Here is an endowment for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 427. A. P., £2,145.

PORTON, or **PURTON**, a tything and chapelry in Idmiston parish, co. of Wilts. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Idmiston vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury. Patronage with the vicarage.

PORTSDOWN, a hundred in Portsdown division, Southampton, containing 7 parishes.

PORTSEA (ISLAND OF), a tract of land in Portsdown hundred and division, co. of Southampton, nearly 16 m. in circumference; bounded east by Langston harbour; south by Spithead; west by Portsmouth; and north by a narrow channel, over which is a bridge connecting it to the mainland. The coasts of this island are defended by several forts and castles, the most important of which are Fort Cumberland, Southsea castle, and the works at Hilsea. The royal dockyard of Portsea is on a magnificent scale. The great basin comprehends an area of 33,000 square yards, communicating with several dry docks. A royal naval college was founded here in 1720, and a school of naval architecture was incorporated with it, 1816. The town comprises several well built streets, terraces, and crescents; the houses are well built, and chiefly inhabited by the more opulent families connected with Portsmouth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12. Patron, Winchester college. Church ded. to St Mary. At the southern extremity of the burial ground is a large grave in which were interred several bodies picked up from the wreck of the Royal George in 1782, which sad catastrophe is recorded on a monument near the grave. This tract of land comprises the borough and seaport town of Portsmouth, with which

the pop. is included, and in the franchise of which it participates.

PORTSKEWETT, or **PORTH-IS-COED**, a parish in the upper division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, 5 m. S.W. by S. from Chepstow. Living, a discharged rectory with that of St Pierre, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £7 2s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, T. Lewis, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 190. A. P., £1,668.

PORTSLADE, a parish in Fishergate hundred, co. of Sussex, 5 m. W. by N. from Brighton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8 18s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 615. A. P., £2,043.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport, borough, and market-town, located in Portsdown hundred and division, co. of Southampton, but having separate jurisdiction. It is 18 m. S. by E. from Southampton, and 73½ m. S.W. from London. The origin of this place is attributed to the decay of the ancient town of Portchester, occasioned by the gradual retreat of the sea, which destroyed the advantages of that town as a naval station. Portsmouth harbour is now superior to any in the kingdom; one of its many advantages is the spacious roadstead of Spithead, between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where 1000 ships of the line may ride securely. The municipal government is vested, agreeable to charter of Charles I., in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, an indefinite number of burgesses, town-clerk, and inferior officers. Quarterly sessions are held, a court of record for recovery of small debts, and an annual court-leet. This borough has regularly sent two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. Under the old system the number of electors were only 50, it now exceeds 3000. The town is about 1½ m. in circumference. The principal street extends south from the London road, and is nearly central, and a continuation of it is Broadstreet, forming a line of communication with Spithead, the harbour, and Gosport. These streets contain the residences of the lieutenant-governor, the port-admiral, and other persons connected with maritime commerce. A new custom-house has also been erected. There are four guardhouses within the town. The garrison consists of 3 regiments of foot. Between Portsmouth and Portsea is an arsenal containing arms for 25,000 men. The foreign commerce of Portsmouth is confined to timber from the Baltic and eggs from France. The coasting trade is extensive. Packet boats sail hence daily for Southampton and the isle of Wight, and steam boats pass regularly between this and Plymouth and Havre de Grace. The living of Portsmouth is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, Winchester college. The church—ded. to St Thomas of Canterbury—is a venerable structure, built in the reign of Henry III. There are several other places of worship in the suburbs belonging to the establishment, besides chapels for various dissenting bodies. A free grammar school was founded in 1732 by Dr Smith, for

50 boys. St Paul's school is newly instituted, and there are a national and Lancastrian schools, and various charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. The market is on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs, July 10th and 14 days following, and July 26th. Pop., in 1801, 7839; in 1831, 8083.

PORTSWOOD, a tything in South Stoneham parish, co. of Southampton, 2 m. N. by E. from Southampton. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 654.

PORTWAY, in Burghill parish, co. of Hereford, 5 m. N.N.W. from Hereford.

POSENALL, an extra-parochial district in Wenlock hundred, co. of Salop.

POSTLINGFORD, a parish in Risbridge hundred, co. of Suffolk, 2 m. N. from Clare. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 10s., returned at £90. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Golding. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 316. A. P., £2,782.

POSTCOMBE, a township in Lewknor parish, co. of Oxford, 1½ m. S.S.E. from Tetworth.

POSTERN, a township in Driffield parish, co. of Derby.

POSTLING, a parish in Hayne hundred, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, 3 m. N. by W. from Hythe. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 8s. 1½d., returned at £125. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 188. A. P., £1,639.

POSTLIP, a hamlet in Wincheombe parish, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. S.W. by W. from Wincheombe.

POSTWICK, a parish in Blowfield hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. E. by S. from Norwich. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Rosberry. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 237. A. P., £2,580.

POTSGROVE, or POTESGRAVE, a parish in Manshead hundred, co. of Bedford, 2½ m. S. by E. from Woburn. Living, a rectory with that of Battlesdon, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 19s. 4½d. Patronage with Battlesdon rectory. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 262. A. P., £2,068.

POTT-CHAPEL, a hamlet in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Macclesfield.

POTTEN-ISLAND, in Little-Wakering parish, co. of Essex, 6 m. E. from Rochford. It contains a farm of 600 acres.

POTTER-HANWORTH, a parish in Langoe wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. S.E. by E. from Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 16s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 402. A. P., £3,127.

POTTERNE and CANNINGS, a hundred near the centre of Wiltshire, containing 6 parishes.

POTTERNE, a parish in the above hundred

and co., 1½ m. S. by W. from Devizes. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 1304; in 1831, 1647. A. P., £11,572.

POTTER'S-BAR, a hamlet in Monken-Hadley parish, co. of Middlesex, 3 m. N.N.E. from Chipping-Barnet.

POTTER'S-PURY, or EAST PERY, a parish in Cleley hundred, co. of Northampton, 5 m. S.E. from Towcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 6s., returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, Earl Bathurst. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 1144; in 1831, 1544. A. P., £3,580.

POTTERTON, a hamlet in Berwick-in-Elmet parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. N.E. by E. from Leeds.

POTTOE, a township in Whorlton parish, N.R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. S.W. from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 187.

POTTON, a market-town and parish in Biggleswade hundred, co. of Bedford, 3½ m. N.E. by N. from Biggleswade. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £104 14s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Baptists, and a charity school. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, 3d Tuesday in January (O. S.), last Tuesday in April, 1st Tuesday in July, and Tuesday before October 29th. Pop., in 1801, 1103; in 1831, 1768. A. P., £3,696.

POUGHLEY, or POCHLE-PRIORY, in Chaddleshore parish, co. of Berks, 6½ m. W.S.W. from East-Ilsey.

POUGHILL, a parish in West Budleigh hundred, co. of Devon, 6½ m. N. by E. from Crediton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8 17s. 8½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 331. A. P., £1,576.

POUGHILL, a parish in Stratton hundred, co. of Cornwall, 1½ m. N.W. by W. from Stratton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 12s. 1d., returned at £145. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Olave. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 360. A. P., £1,979.

POULSHOT, a parish in Melksham hundred, co. of Wilts, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Devizes. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 5s. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 348. A. P., £3,569.

POULTNEY, a hamlet in Misterton parish, co. of Leicester, 1½ m. E. from Lutterworth.

POULTON, or PULTON, a township in Pulford parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 5½ m. S. by W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 128.

POULTON, a township in Walasey parish, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop., including Sea-combe, in 1801, 178; in 1831, 1212.

POULTON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 21 m. S. by W. from Lancaster, comprising the chapelry of Marton, and the townships of Carleton, Hardhorn-with-Newton, and Thornton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £7 16s. 8d., returned at £95. Patron, in 1829, B. F. Hesketh, Esq. Church ded. to St Chad. Here are four places of worship for Dissenters, with a free school, and an endowment for apprenticing poor children. Pop., in 1801, 2938; in 1831, 4082. A. P., £30,025.

POULTON, a township and chapelry in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. N.W. from Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1200. Here is an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 769; in 1831, 1025. A. P., £3,999.

POULTON, a township in Warrington parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. N.E. from Warrington.

POULTON, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade and Staple, co. of Wilts, 3 m. W. by N. from Fairford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, returned at £30 10s. Patrons, in 1829, T. Ingram, Esq., and others. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 368. A. P., £1,823.

POULTON-LAUNCELOT, a township in Bebington parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.E. from Great-Neston. Pop., in 1801, including that of Spittle, 87; in 1831, 120.

POUNDISFORD, a hamlet in Pitminster parish, co. of Somerset.

POUNDON, a hamlet in Twyford church, co. of Buckingham, 6½ m. S.W. by S. from Buckingham. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 84.

POUNDSTOCK, a parish in Lesnewth hundred, co. of Cornwall, 5½ m. S.S.W. from Stratton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 6s. 8d., returned at £94 0s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, J. Dayman, Esq. Church ded. to St Neot. Pop., in 1801, 617; in 1831, 727. A. P., £2,984.

POWDER, a hundred on the S.E. side of Cornwall, containing 37 parishes, including the boroughs of Fowey, Lostwithiel, and Gram-pound-Tregony, St Mawes, and Truro.

POWDERHAM, a parish in Exminster hundred, co. of Devon, 6¼ m. S.E. by S. from Exeter. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £27 3s. 6½d. Patron, in 1829, R. Nantes, Esq. Church ded. to St Clements. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 275. A. P., £2,749.

POWICK, a parish in the lower division of Pershore hundred, co. of Worcester, 3¼ m. S.S.W. from Worcester, comprising the chapelry of Cleaveload, part of that of Braynsford, and the hamlet of Woodfield. Living, a discharged vicarage with Mordeford curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £10 2s. 7d. Patron, the earl of Coventry. Church ded. to

St Peter and St Lawrence. Pop. in 1801, 1172; in 1831, 1598. A. P., £10,316.

POWKESLEY, or **POKESLE**, a hamlet in Passenham parish, co. of Northampton, 7 m. S.E. by S. from Towcester.

POWNEHALL-FEE, a township in Wilmslow parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3¼ m. S. by W. from Stockport. Pop., in 1801, 1122; in 1831, 1747.

POWSEY, a hamlet in Great-Budworth parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

POKWELL, a parish in Winfrith hundred, co. of Dorset, 6 m. S.S.E. from Dorchester. Living, a rectory with that of Warmwell, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £9 5s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, J. Trenchard, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 99. A. P., £1,680.

POYLE, a hamlet in Stanwell parish, co. of Middlesex, ¼ m. S. from Colnebrook.

POYNINGS, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, containing 4 parishes.

POYNINGS, a parish in the above hundred and co., 3¼ m. S.W. by S. from Hurst-Pierpoint. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,531.

POYNTON, a township and chapelry in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4¼ m. S.S.E. from Stockport. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1000. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Warren, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. A court baron is held here twice in the year. Pop., in 1801, 432; in 1831, 747. A. P., £9,048.

PREBEND-END, a hamlet in Buckingham parish, co. of Buckingham.

PREEN-CHURCH, a parish in Condoval hundred, co. of Salop, 6 m. W. by S. from Much-Wenlock. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, certified at £6, returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, W. Webster, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 75. A. P., £634.

PREES, a parish in Whitechurch division, North Bradford hundred, co. of Salop, 4 m. N.E. from Wem, comprising the chapelries of Calveshall and Whixhall, and the township of Prees-with-Steel. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, rated at £10. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St Chad. Here is a place of worship for Independents, and several charity schools. Pop., in 1801, 2653; in 1831, 3355. A. P., £17,495.

PRESALL, a township in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5½ m. N. by E. from Poulton.

PREESE, a township in Kirkham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4¼ m. N.W. from Kirkham.

PRENDERGRAST, a parish in Daugleddaw hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, adjacent to Haverford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated

at £9 14s. 8d., returned at £100. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 814; in 1831, 1105. A. P., £1,978.

PRENDICK, a township in Alnham parish, co. of Northumberland, 13 m. W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 61.

PRENTON, a township in Woodchurch parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 6½ m. N. by E. from Great-Neston. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 104.

PRESCOT, an extra-parochial district in Tewkesbury hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. N. from Cheltenham. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 51.

PRESCOT, a market-town and parish in West Derby hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 50 m. S. from Lancaster, comprising the chapelrys of Rainford and Great-Sankey, and the townships of Bold, Cronton, Cruerdley, Ditton, Eccleston, Parr, Penketh, Rainhill, Sutton, Whiston, Widness-with-Appleton, and Windle. This place is celebrated for its manufacture of watches, and every kind of watch-tool, also coarse earthenware, especially sugar-moulds, the clay in the neighbourhood being particularly adapted to it. From the reign of Henry VII. the inhabitants have been exempted from serving on juries, except within the manor, and have enjoyed several other privileges. A court baron is held six times a year, and a court leet annually; there is likewise a court of requests for recovering small debts. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, June 12th, August 24th and 25th, All Saints day, and November 1st. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £24 10s. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are chapels for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, an excellent free school, and other charity schools; also almshouses, and a fund for apprenticing poor children. Pop., in 1801, 16,952; in 1831, 28,084. A. P., £93,979.

PRESCOTT, a hamlet in Cropredy parish, co. of Oxford, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Banbury.

PRESHUTE, a parish in Selkley hundred, co. of Wilts, 2 m. W. from Marlborough. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8, returned at £140. Patron, the chorister of Salisbury, on nomination of the bishop. Church ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 760. A. P., £6,244.

PRESTATYN, a township in Meliden parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, 6 m. N. from St Asaph.

PRESTATYN, one of the five hundreds into which the co. of Flint is divided. It contains 4 parishes.

PRESTBURY, a parish in Macclesfield hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Macclesfield, comprising the chapelrys of Bosley, Capesthorpe, Chelford, Macclesfield-Forest, Marton, Poynton, Pott-Shrigley, Rainou, Siddington, and Wincell; and the townships of Adlington, Birtles, Bollington, Butley, Eaton, Fallybrook, Henbury with Pexall, Hudsfield, Kettlethulme, Lyme-Handley, Mottram St Andrew, Newton, Prestbury, North

Rode, Sutton, Tytherington, Old Withington, Woodford, and Worth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10. Patroness, Mrs Leigh. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and a school house. Courts leet and baron for the manor are held twice a year. Pop., in 1801, 21,440; in 1831, 47,257. A. P., £120,637.

PRESTBURY, a parish in the lower division of Deerhurst hundred, co. of Gloucester, 1½ m. E. by N. from Cheltenham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £11, returned at £110 7s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, W. J. Agg, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1831, 1231. A. P., £3,954.

PRESTEIGNE, or **LLAN-ANDROS**, a market town and parish in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 151 m. from London, and 14 m. W. by N. from Leominster. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lug, and is a well built town. It is a contributory borough with the Radnor district, and comprises the wards of Hereford and Broad-street, and High and St David's-street, also the chapelry of Dyscoed. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £20, but estimated at £1,000. Patron, the earl of Oxford. Here is a free school founded in Elizabeth's reign. The county meetings, assizes, and quarter sessions are held here. Pop., in 1831, 3282.

PRESTGRAVE, a depopulated hamlet in the lordship of Holt, co. of Leicester.

PRESTLEIGH, formerly a chapelry in Doulting parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S.S.E. from Shepton-Mallet.

PRESTLEY, a hamlet in Flitwick parish, co. of Bedford.

PRESTON, a borough, market town, and parish in Amounderness hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 22½ m. S. by E. from Lancaster, and 216½ m. N.W. by N. from London. This borough has separate jurisdiction, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 7 aldermen, 17 common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. Along with the old borough of Preston and the township of Fishwick, it returns two members to parliament. The mayor is the returning officer. The borough courts, courts-leet, &c. are held here. The town is well built, the streets broad and lighted with gas. It has a good town-hall, exchange, library, various literary societies, and all the conveniences of a large and opulent town. The trade of Preston was at one time confined to the manufacture of linen cloth; it now extends to that of cotton through every process. The greater portion of the goods are sent to Manchester. Several iron foundries have been established. The river Ribble, near the banks of which the town stands, is navigable at spring-tides for vessels of 140 tons, and the port of Preston includes Lytham, Freckleton, Hesket, and Poulton. A few vessels carry on a foreign trade, also a moderate coasting trade, and there is a neat custom house and commodious market place, well supplied. Market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, first Saturday after Epiphany, January 6th, March

27th, August 11th, September 7th, and November 7th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £15 3s. 11½d. Church ded. to St John. There are four other churches, all perpetual curacies to the vicarage, and in the vicar's patronage, except one, in the appointment to which the vicar co-operates with certain trustees. Here are 7 places of worship for dissenters, 3 Catholic chapels, a free grammar school, national and other charity schools, almshouses, and several benefit societies. Pop., in 1801, 11,887; in 1831, 33,112. A. P., £33,136.

PRESTON, a township in St Bee's parish, co. of Cumberland, 1½ m. S. from Whitehaven. Pop., in 1801, 1886; in 1831, 4323.

PRESTON, a hamlet in Sandford parish, co. of Devon.

PRESTON, a hamlet in Gillingham parish, co. of Dorset.

PRESTON, a parish in the liberty of Sutton-Pointz, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 3½ m. N.E. by N. from Melcombe-Regis. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £8 18s., returned at £131 4s. 6d. Patron, the prebendary of Preston, in Salisbury cathedral. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 555. A. P., £2,925.

PRESTON, a parish in Crowthorne and Minety hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. E.S.E. from Cirencester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £9 10s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, T. Masters, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 196. A. P., £2,683.

PRESTON, a parish in the lower division of Dudstone and King's-Barton hundred, co. of Gloucester, 7 m. N.N.W. from Newent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 6s. 8d., returned at £150. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 79. A. P., £1,871.

PRESTON, a hamlet in Hitchin parish, co. of Hertford, 3 m. S. by W. from Hitchin.

PRESTON, a hundred in the lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, containing 2 parishes.

PRESTON, a parish in Faversham hundred, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, ½ m. S.E. from Faversham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 12s. 6d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Catherine. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 673. A. P., £2,841.

PRESTON, a parish in Preston hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 1½ m. N.N.W. from Brighton. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Hove, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £20 2s. 11d., returned at £72. Patron, the prebendary of Hove in Chichester cathedral. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 235. A. P., £1,908.

PRESTON, a parish in Preston hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 1½ m. N. from Wingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £9 15s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of

Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mildred. Pop., in 1801, 418; in 1831, 576. A. P., £2,512.

PRESTON, a township in Ellingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 8½ m. N. by E. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 85.

PRESTON, a township in Tynemouth parish, co. of Northumberland, 1½ m. N. from North Shields. It is comprised by the reform act within the boundaries of Tynemouth. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 765.

PRESTON, a parish in Martinsley hundred, co. of Rutland, 1½ m. N. by E. from Uppingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Shield. Church ded. to St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 352. A. P., £2,057.

PRESTON, a parish in Stone hundred, co. of Somerset, 1½ m. W. from Yeovil. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 18s. 4d. Patronage with Yeovil vicarage. Here is a good free school. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 347. A. P., £1,964.

PRESTON, in Penkridge parish, co. of Stafford.

PRESTON, a parish in Babergh hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. from Bildeston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 0½d. Patron, Emanuel college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 321. A. P., £2,111.

PRESTON, a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the middle division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. E.N.E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Hedon, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £12. Patron, the sub-dean of York cathedral. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 681; in 1831, 957.

PRESTON-BAGOTS, a parish in Henley division of Barlichway hundred, co. of Warwick, 1½ m. E. by S. from Henley-in-Arden. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £4. Patron, in 1829, E. Cartwright, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 221. A. P., £1,736.

PRESTON-BISSET, a parish in the hundred and co. of Buckingham, 4 m. S.W. from Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 9s. 4½d. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Coke, Esq. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 502. A. P., £1,960.

PRESTON-BROCKHURST, a township partly in the parish of Moreton-Corbett, and partly in that of Shawbury, co. of Salop, 2½ m. S.E. from Wem.

PRESTON-CANDOVER, a parish in Bermondsey hundred, co. of Southampton, 6 m. N. by E. from New Alresford. Living, a discharged vicarage with Nutley curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £18. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 442. A. P., £2,433.

PRESTON-CAPEs, or **PRESTON-UPON-THE-HILL**, a parish in Fawsley hundred, co. of Northampton, 6 m. S. from Daventry. Living, a rectory and a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. Knightley, Bart. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is an endowed charity school. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 378. A. P., £3,160.

PRESTON-DEANRY, a parish in Wymersley hundred, co. of Northampton, 4½ m. S.E. by S. from Northampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7, returned at £53 1s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, L. Christie, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 64. A. P., £1,984.

PRESTON (EAST), a parish in Poling hundred, co. of Sussex, 2½ m. E. from Little Hampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, certified at £20. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 242. A. P., £843.

PRESTON (GREAT), a township in Kippax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. N.W. by W. from Ferry-Bridge.

PRESTON-GUBBALS, a parish in the liberty of Shrewsbury town, co. of Salop, 5 m. N. from Shrewsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Prees, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £10, returned at £24. Patronage with Prees vicarage. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 385. A. P., £2,669.

PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township in Runcorn parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Frodsham. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 461. A. P., £3,164.

PRESTON (LITTLE), or **WOOD-PRESTON**, a hamlet in Preston-Capes parish, co. of Northampton, 6½ m. S. by E. from Daventry.

PRESTON (LITTLE), a township in Kippax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N.W. by W. from Ferry-Bridge.

PRESTON (LONG), a parish in the W. division of Staincliffe and Ewcross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S. by E. from Settle, comprising the townships of Hollefield, Wigglesworth, and Long Preston. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £10 18s. 11½d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also almshouses for 10 persons. Pop., in 1801, 1181; in 1831, 1501. A. P., £10,456.

PRESTON-MONTFORD, a hamlet in St Alkmund parish, co. of Salop.

PRESTON-PATRICK, a township and chapelry in Burton parish, co. of Westmoreland, 6½ m. N.W. by W. from Kirby-Lonsdale. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £4 3s. 4d., returned at £76 6s. Patrons, the inhabitants. Chapel ded. to St Patrick. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 418. A. P., 3,719.

PRESTON-RICHARD, a township in Ho-

versham parish, co. of Westmoreland, 7 m. S. by E. from Kendal.

PRESTON-UNDER-SCAR, a township in Wensley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N. by W. from Middleham. Here is the eminence called Scarth Neck, over which is the high road from Richmond to Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 362.

PRESTON-LE-SKERNE, a township in Great Ayckley parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 7 m. N. by E. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 176.

PRESTON-UPON-STOUR, a parish in the upper division of Deerhurst hundred, co. of Gloucester, 7½ m. N.N.E. from Chipping-Campton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £92. Patron, in 1829, J. West, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 355. A. P., £1,698.

PRESTON-TARRANT, a tything in Tarrant-Crawford parish, co. of Dorset.

PRESTON-UPON-TEES, a township in Stockton-upon-Tees parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 2 m. S.S.W. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 76.

PRESTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS, a parish in Wellington division of Bradford hundred, co. of Salop, 3 m. N.E. by N. from Wellington. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £3. Patron, Preston hospital. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Here are well-endowed almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 218. A. P., £1,610.

PRESTON-UPON-WYF, a parish in Webtree hundred, co. of Hereford, 8½ m. W. by N. from Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Blakemere, and a peculiar of the dean of Hereford, rated at £3 16s. 9d. Patronage with Blakemere vicarage. Church ded. to St Laurence. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 251. A. P., £1,445.

PRESTON-WYNNE, a parish in Broxash hundred, co. of Hereford, 6½ m. N.E. by N. from Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Withington vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, endowed with £400. Patronage with Withington vicarage. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 139. A. P., £1,117.

PRESTWICH, or **PRESTWICH-CUM-OLDHAM**, a parish in Salford hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. N.W. by N. from Manchester, on the new road to Bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £46 4s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Grosvenor. Church ded. to St Mary. There are also three chapels and five dissenting chapels. Pop., in 1801, 1811; in 1831, 2941. A. P., £5,727.

PRESTWICK, a township in Ponteland parish, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. N.W. by N. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 168.

PRESTWOLD, a parish in East Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 3 m. E.N.E. from Loughborough. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Houghton, in the archd.

of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £20, returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, C. Packe, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 62. A. P., £1,659.

PRESTWOOD, a township in Ellastone parish, co. of Stafford, 6½ m. N. from Uttoxeter. It is in the honour of Tutbury, and jurisdiction of a court of pleas for recovery of small debts. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 77.

PRIDDY, a parish in Wells-Forum hundred, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N.N.W. from Wells. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to Westbury vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells. Patronage with the vicarage of Westbury. One of the largest cattle fairs in the co. is held here, in August. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 202. A. P., £909.

PRIESTCLIFE, a township in Bakewell parish, co. of Derby, 2½ m. S.S.W. from Tideswell.

PRIESTHOLME, or **YNYS-SEIRIOL**, or **PUPFIN ISLAND**, an island in Penmon parish, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 1 m. from the coast of Anglesea. The sound on the W. affords a passage for vessels to and from the roadstead of Beaumaris. The island occupies an area 1 m. in length and ½ m. in breadth, and affords good pasture for sheep.

PRIEST-THORPE, a hamlet in Bingley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

PRIME-THORPE, a hamlet in Broughton-Astley parish, co.-palatine of Leicester, 5½ m. N. by W. from Lutterworth.

PRINCE-THORPE, a hamlet in Stretton-upon-Dunsmoor parish, co. of Warwick, 6½ m. N. by W. from Southam.

PRINKNASH-PARK, an extra-parochial district in Dedstone and King's-Barton hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2½ m. N. by E. from Painswick.

PRIOR'S-DALE, a hamlet in Aldstone parish, co. of Cumberland.

PRIOR'S-LEIGH, a township and chapelry in Shiffnall parish, co. of Salop, 3½ m. W.N.W. from Shiffnall. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Shiffnall vicarage, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, certified at £5, returned at £96. Patron, the vicar of Shiffnall. Pop., in 1801, 1599; in 1831, 2130.

PRISTON, a parish in Keynsham hundred, co. of Somerset, 5½ m. S.W. by W. from Bath. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 18s. 4d. Patrons, in 1829, T. Broadwood, and others. Church ded. to St Luke. Here is a small charity school. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 808. A. P., £2,489.

PRITTLEWELL, a parish in Rochford hundred, co. of Essex, 19 m. S.E. from Chelmsford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £18 15s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a free grammar school. Pop., in 1801, 1213; in 1831, 2266. A. P., £6,718.

PRIVETT, a parish in Fawley hundred and division, co. of Southampton, 5½ m. N.W. by W. from Petersfield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to West Meon vicarage, and a

peculiar in the dio. of Winchester. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney court of Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 225. A. P., £1,388.

PROBUS (St), a parish in the W. division of Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 2½ m. W. by S. from Grampound. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Cornelly and Merthyr, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £13 16s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. The church is considered the first architectural ornament in the county. Here is an endowed free school, and a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Fairs are held, April 5th and 23d, July 5th, and September 23d. Pop., in 1801, 1013; in 1831, 1350. A. P., £9,392.

PRUDHOE, a township in Ovingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 9½ m. W. by S. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Here is a place of worship, and a Sunday school belonging to the Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 341.

PRUDHOE-CASTLE, a township in Ovingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 10 m. W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Here are ruins of a castle which belonged to the Umfravilles.

PUBLOW, a parish in Keynsham hundred, co. of Somerset, ½ m. S.E. from Pensford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 786; in 1831, 839. A. P., £2,300.

PUCKERIDGE, a hamlet partly in the parish of Braughin, and partly in that of Standon, co. of Hertford, 9 m. N.E. by N. from Hertford.

PUCKESHALL, in Tong parish, co. of Kent.

PUCKINGTON, a parish in Abdick and Bulstone hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. from Ilminster. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 13s. 3½d. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,116.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a hundred at the southern extremity of Gloucester, containing 5 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 4624.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a parish in the above hundred and co. 4 m. S.W. by S. from Chip-ping-Sodbury. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacies of Abston and Westerleigh, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £44 13s. 4d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Wells. Church ded. to St Thomas-a-Bec-ket. Here is a free school for 20 children. The Saxon kings had a palace at this place. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 796. A. P., £4,850.

PUDDINGTON, or **PODDINGTON**, a parish in Willey hundred, co. of Bedford, 12½ m. N.W. by N. from Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 6s. 8d., returned at £95. Patron, in 1829, R. Orlebar, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 563. A. P., £2,090.

PUDDINGTON, a township in Barton parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 7½ m. N.W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 145.

PUDDINGTON, a parish in Witheridge

hundred, co. of Devon, 8 m. N. from Crediton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £6 8s. 1½d., returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, T. Welman, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas-à-Becket. Here are also a place of worship for Presbyterians, and an endowed charity school. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 184. A. P., £876.

PUDDLE-BRIDGE, in Colyton parish, co. of Devon, 3 m. W.N.W. from Colyton.

PUDDLESTONE, a parish in Wolphy hundred, co. of Hereford, 5½ m. E. by N. from Loominster. Living, a discharged vicarage with While rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £7 17s. 8½d. Patron, in 1829, T. Rose, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 268. A. P., £1,303.

PUDLICOTE, a tything in Charlbury parish, co. of Oxford, 4½ m. S. by W. from Chipping-Norton. See CHILSON.

PUDSEY, a township and chapelry in Calverley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. E. from Bradford. The livings are two curacies annexed to Calverley vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, one certified at £20 5s., returned at £109 14s. 8d., the other, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Calverley. Chapel ded. to St Lawrence. A new church has lately been erected, and there are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A bequest of £100, is appropriated to the relief of decayed housekeepers, and the instruction of poor children. This township consists of Middle, Nether, and Over Pudsey. Pop., in 1801, 4422; in 1831, 7460. A. P., £6,210.

PULBOROUGH, a parish in West Easwirth hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 9 m. N.N.E. from Arundel. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £19 0s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Egremont. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 1334; in 1831, 1979. A. P., £6,526.

PULFORD, a parish in Broxton hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. S.S.W. from Chester, comprising the townships of Poulton and Pulford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £6 15s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Grosvenor. Church ded. to St Mary. A charity school is supported by Earl and Countess Grosvenor. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 289.

PULHAM, a town in Earsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. from Harleston, containing the parishes of St Mary Magdalene, and St Mary the Virgin. The living of the former is a perpetual curacy annexed to the latter, which is a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £33 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a small bequest for teaching poor children. Pop. of the former, in 1801, 767; in 1831, 1046. A. P., £3,885; of the latter, in 1801, 801; in 1831, 831. A. P., £3,828.

PULHAM EAST, a parish in Buckland-Newton hundred, Sherborne division, co. of Dorset, 9½ m. S.E. from Sherborne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £18 17s. 11d. Patron, in

1829, J. Haseley, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here is a small school. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,379.

PULHAM (WEST), a manor in the above parish and county.

PULLEY, a township in Brace-Meol parish, co. of Salop, 2 m. S. from Shrewsbury.

PULLOX-HILL, a parish in Flint hundred, co. of Bedford, 1½ m. S.W. from Silsoe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 10s., returned at £113 7s. Patroness, in 1829, Countess de Grey. Church ded. to St James. A vein of gold was discovered here, but not producing sufficient to pay the expenses of working it, the process was given up. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 529. A. P., £2,670.

PULVERBACK-CHURCH, a parish in Condovery hundred, co. of Salop, 8½ m. S.W. by S. from Shrewsbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £10 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Kenyon. Church ded. to St Edith. Courts leet and baron are held twice a year for the manor. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 557. A. P., £3,313.

PUNCKNOLL, or PUNCKNOWLE, a parish in Uggescombe hundred, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 6½ m. S.E. by E. from Bridport. Living, a rectory with that of West-Bexington, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £14. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Frome. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 424. A. P., £1,523.

PURBECK (ISLE OF), more properly a peninsula, is situated in Blandford division, co. of Dorset. It is 12 m. long and 7 broad, and contains several rocks of marble and quarries of slate and limestone. It is governed by the lord-lieutenant of the county.

PURFLEET, a township in West Thurrock parish, co. of Essex, 23 m. S.W. by S. from Chelmsford. Here is a magazine for gunpowder, erected by government. The buildings are detached, bomb-proof, and otherwise so well-protected, that an accident happening to one would not affect the other.

PURITON, a parish in Huntspill and Puriton hundred, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. from Bridgewater. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Woolavington, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 15s. 10d. Patronage with Woolavington vicarage. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 509. A. P., £3,731.

PURLEIGH, or PURLEY, a parish in Dengy hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. S. by W. from Maldon. Living, a rectory, annexed to the provostship of Oriol college, Oxford, and held without institution, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £25. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1044. A. P., £6,937.

PURLEY, a parish in Theale hundred, co. of Berks, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Reading. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio.

of London, rated at £12 17s. 3½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 172. A. P., £1,948.

PURSLOW, forming the S.W. extremity of the co. of Salop, containing 22 parishes, including the borough of Bishop's-Castle.

PURSLOW, a farm in Clunbury parish, co. of Salop, ½ m. S.S.E. from Bishop's-Castle.

PURSTON (GREAT), or BLENOWES-PURSTON, a hamlet in King's Sutton parish, co. of Northampton, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Brackley.

PURSTON-JAGLIN, a township in Featherstone parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. S.W. from Pontefract. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 260. A. P., £3,972.

PURSTON (LITTLE), in Newbottle parish, co. of Northampton, 5 m. W.N.W. from Brackley.

PURTINGTON, a hamlet in Winsham parish, co. of Somerset.

PURTON, in Lydney parish, co. of Gloucester, 1½ m. S.E. from Blakeney. Here is a ferry over the Severn.

PURTON, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts, 3½ m. N.N.E. from Wootton-Basset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £22 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Shaftesbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 1467; in 1831, 1778. A. P., £10,054.

PUSEY, or PEWSEY, a parish in Ganfield hundred, co. of Berks, 4½ m. E. by N. from Great-Farrington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury rated at £8 12s. 11d., returned at £50. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 125. A. P., £1,410.

PUTSEY, or PUDSEY-HALL, a hamlet in Rochford hundred, co. of Essex.

PUTFORD (EAST), a parish in Shebbear hundred, co. of Devon, 8½ m. W. by S. from Great-Torrington. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Buckland-Brewer, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 209. A. P., £919.

PUTFORD (WEST), a parish in Black-Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 9½ m. W.S.W. from Great-Torrington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9 11s. 0½d. Patron, Lord Clinton. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 400. A. P., £1,243.

PUTTLEY, a parish in the upper division of Greytree hundred, co. of Hereford, 5½ m. W. from Ledbury. Living, a discharged rectory and a peculiar of the dean of Hereford, rated at £3 18s. 4d., returned at £130. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 165. A. P., £795.

PUTLOE, a tithing in Standish parish, co. of Gloucester, 6 m. N.W. from Stroud.

PUTNEY, a parish in the west division of Brixton hundred, co. of Surrey, 7 m. S. by W. from St Paul's, London. Living, a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Croydon, and a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at

£85 5s. 2d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a charity school for 20 boys, and an almshouse for 12 women. The village of Putney, formerly called Putelei, consists principally of one street, and is separated from Fulham by a wooden bridge across the Thames. During the civil war under Charles I. a bridge of boats was constructed, defended by forts on each side of the river, and Putney was the head quarters of Cromwell's army while the king was prisoner at Hampton-court. Pop., in 1801, 2428; in 1831, 9811. A. P., £21,160.

PUTSHAM, a hamlet in Kilve parish, co. of Somerset.

PUTTENHAM, a parish in Dacorum hundred, co. of Hertford, 3½ m. N.W. from Tring. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 0s. 1½d. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 130. A. P., £739.

PUTTENHAM, a parish in Godalming hundred, co. of Surrey, 4½ m. W. by S. from Guildford. Living, a rectory with Wanborough curacy, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 17s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 372. A. P., £1,755.

PUTTON, or PODINGTON, a hamlet and tithing in Chickereel parish, co. of Dorset.

PUXTON, a parish in Winterstoke hundred, co. of Somerset, 6 m. N. by W. from Axbridge. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Barnwell vicarage, and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £16, returned at £47 10s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Saviour. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 145. A. P., £1,646.

PWLELECH, a hamlet in Llaniltid parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 m. N.W. from Cowbridge.

PWLLHELLI, a seaport town in Deiniol parish, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales. It has a good harbour for vessels of 60 tons, and is the chief depot for the supply of the S.W. district of the county. This port is subject to Beaumaris as to its commercial dues, and unites with Caernarvon in returning a member to parliament. It was made a free borough by Edward, the black prince, and its corporation consists of a mayor, who holds his office for life, 2 bailiffs, and a recorder. The town is well built, and much resorted to in the bathing season. Living, a chapelry to the vicarage of Llanon, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, not in charge. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs March 5th, May 13th, June 30th, August 19th, September 24th, and November 11th. Pop. with the parish.

PWLL-Y-CROCHAN, or PWLLCROCHAN, a parish in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 m. N.W. from Pembroke. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Pembroke and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 12s. 11d., returned at £115 1s. 4½d. Patron, the

lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 174. A. P., £1,274.

PWLL-Y-WRACH, a hamlet in Talgarth parish, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 8 m. S.W. from Hay.

PYCHELEY, or PIGHTESLEY, a parish in Orlingbury hundred, co. of Northampton, 3 m. S. by W. from Kettering. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £30, returned at £52. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 558. A. P., £4,831.

PYECOMBE, a parish in Poynings hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 3 m. S. from Hurst-Pierpoint. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £15 8s. 9d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,219.

PYDER, a hundred at the west side of Cornwall, comprehending the shore of the Bristol channel from Padstow to St Agnes, and containing 21 parishes.

PYKTREE, a hamlet in Chester-le-Street parish, co.-palatine of Durham.

PYLE, a parish in Newcastle hundred, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. Living, a chapelry

to Cynfig vicarage, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, not in charge. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 475. A. P., £1,387.

PYLEIGH, or LEIGH-FLORY, in Lydiard St Laurence parish, co. of Somerset, 7½ m. N.W. from Taunton.

PYLLE, a parish in Whitestone hundred, co. of Somerset, 3½ m. S. by W. from Shepton-Mallet. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 19s. 9d., returned at £126. Patron, in 1829, E. B. Portman, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 205. A. P., £1,118.

PYNHAM, or CALCETO, once a priory, Arundel parish, co. of Sussex.

PYON-CANON, co. of Hereford. See CANON-PYON.

PYON-KING'S. See KING'S-PYON.

PYWORTHY, a parish in Black Torrington hundred, co. of Devon, 2½ m. W.S.W. from Holsworthy. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £27 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. H. Kingdon. Church ded. to St Swithin. Pop., in 1801, 499; in 1831, 700. A. P., £2,027.

Q

QUADRAGE, a hamlet in Holdsworth parish, co. of Devon.

QUADRING, a parish in Kirton wapentake, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.W. from Spalding. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Wigtoft, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 1s. 3d. Patronage with Wigtoft vicarage. Church ded. to St Margaret. Here are several charity schools. Pop., in 1801, 506; in 1831, 858. A. P., £5,754.

QUAINTON, a parish in Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6½ m. N.W. from Aylesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £30 12s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a Baptist chapel. Almshouses were founded at this place in 1688, and there is a free school. Pop., in 1801, 750; in 1831, 1056. A. P., £3,454.

QUANTOCKSHEAD (EAST), a parish in Williton and Freemenors hundred, co. of Somerset, 12½ m. N.W. by W. from Bridgewater. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 8s. 4d. Patrons, in 1829, J. F. Luttrell, Esq. and others. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 277. A. P., £1,731.

QUANTOCKSHEAD (WEST), or ST ANDRIES, a parish in the above hundred and co., 13½ m. W.N.W. from Bridgewater. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and

dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 8s. 8d. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Balch. Church ded. to St Ethelred. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 222. A. P., £1,715.

QUANTOX HILLS, co. of Somerset, a range of hills extending from East Quantockshead southward to the vale of Taunton.

QUARENDON, a parish in the first division of Ashenden hundred, co. of Buckingham, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Aylesbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Burton vicarage, and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 60. A. P., £5,048.

QUARFORD, a township in Alstonfield parish, co. of Stafford, 6 m. N. by E. from Leek. QUARLES, an extra-parochial district in North Greenhoe hundred, co. of Norfolk. Pop., in 1801, 12; in 1831, 33.

QUARLEY, a parish in Andover hundred and division, co. of Southampton, 7 m. W. by S. from Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £15 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, St Katherine's hospital, London. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 201. A. P., £696.

QUARLTON, a township in Bolton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. N.W. from Bury. Here are some print works. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 376.

QUARMBY, a township in Huddersfield parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. W. from Huddersfield.

QUARMOOR, a township in Lancaster parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. E. by S. from Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 605.

QUARNDON, a township and chapelry in All Saints parish, co. of Derby, 3 m. N.N.W. from Derby. Living, a curacy with that of All Saints, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £3. Patron, in 1829, Lord Scarsdale. Here is a free school for 20 children of this and the neighbouring townships. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 487.

QUARR, or **QUARBER**, a district in Binstead parish, co. of Southampton, 5 m. N.E. by E. from Newport.

QUARRELSTON-WINTERBORNE, a ville in the parish of Winterborne-Strickland, co. of Dorset, 5½ m. W.S.W. from Blandford-Forum.

QUARRINGTON, a parish in Aswardhurn wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. S.W. by S. from Sleaford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 2s. 3½d. Patron, the marquess of Bristol. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 184. A. P., £1,927.

QUARRINGTON, a township in Kelloe parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 4½ m. S.S.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 173. A. P., £826.

QUATFORD, a parish within the liberties of Bridgenorth, co. of Salop, 2 m. S.E. from Bridgenorth. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Eardington, and peculiar of Bridgenorth, endowed with £1,800 and £14 per ann. Patron, in 1829, W. Whitmore, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. It was built and endowed with great possessions by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, at the desire of Adelaiza his wife, who made a vow thereof, in a tempest at sea, upon her first coming to England.—The nave and part of the tower were rebuilt in 1714; but the chancel and interior of the church retain their original appearance: plain benches for seats, with quatrefoil ornaments at the ends. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 492. A. P., £689.

QUATT, or **QUATT-MALVERN**, a parish in Stottesden hundred, co. of Salop, 4½ m. S.E. from Bridgenorth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £14 5s. Patron, in 1829, W. Whitmore, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 800; in 1831, 328. A. P., £4,428.

QUEDGELEY, a parish in the upper division of Whitton hundred, co. of Gloucester, 3½ m. S.W. by S. from Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £40, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Manchester. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 297. A. P., £1,432.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough and parish with separate jurisdiction, but located in the liberty of the Isle of Sheppey, 1sthe of Scray, co. of Kent, 16 m. N.E. by N. from Maidstone.

Under charter of Charles I., the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 4 jurats, 2 bailiffs, chamberlain, town-clerk, and assistants, the mayor and senior jurats acting as justices of the peace within the borough. The recorder and magistrates hold sessions half yearly. The freedom of the borough is vested in the eldest sons and the apprentices of freemen. Queenborough formerly sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the reform act. The market is disused. A fair is held August 5th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, returned at £90. Patron, the corporation. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a place of worship for Independents. A school for the education of 100 children of the freemen is chiefly supported by the corporation. This town is situated on the western branch of the river Swale, and consists of one principal street. The houses are modern, and near the centre of the town is a guild-hall. Here is a copperas manufactory, but the chief source of employment is fishing and oyster dredging, and the lobster trade, large quantities being imported from Sweden and Norway and sent to the London market. "This place, then called *Cyning-burgh*, was a residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings; their castle was near the entrance of the Swale, and afterwards received the name of the castle of Sheppey: in the reign of Edward III., it was entirely rebuilt, on a magnificent scale, from a plan by William of Wykeham, afterwards bishop of Winchester. That king, on visiting it for a few days, made the place a free borough, and in honour of his Queen Philippa, conferred its present name: in 1366, he incorporated it by charter, and three years afterwards gave it the staple of wool. The castle was repaired by Henry VIII., in 1536, at which time he erected several others for the defence of the coasts; but, on a survey made by order of parliament, in 1650, being found unserviceable as a fortress in modern warfare, it was soon afterwards demolished."—Lewis. Pop., in 1801, 405; in 1831, 786. A. P., £1,480.

QUEENHILL, a hamlet and chapelry in Ripple parish, co. of Worcester, 3 m. S. by E. from Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Ripple vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 107.

QUEEN'S-ELM, in Chelsea parish, co. of Middlesex, 4½ m. S.W. by W. from St Paul's.

QUEINTON, a parish in the upper division of Kiftsgate hundred, co. of Gloucester, 5½ m. N.N.E. from Chipping-Camden. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 13s. 4d., returned at £80. Church ded. to St Swithin. Patron, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 609. A. P., £3,056.

QUENBY, a hamlet in Hungerton parish, co. of Leicester, 7 m. E. by N. from Leicester.

QUENDON, a parish in Uttlesford hundred, co. of Essex, 4½ m. N. from Stansted-Mount-Aitchet. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £9, returned at £130. Patron, in 1829,

H. Cranmer, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 211. A. P., £999.

QUENIBOROUGH, or QUENEBOROW, a parish in the E. division of Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. from Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, returned at £61 18s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, E. L. Lovedon, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 518. A. P., £3,348.

QUENINGTON, or QUEININGTON, a parish in Brightwell's-Barrow hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. N. from Fairford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 18s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, M. H. Beach, Esq. Church ded. to St Swithin. "A preceptory of Knights Hospitalers of St John of Jerusalem, to whom this manor was given by Agnes de Lasceo or Lacy, and her daughter Sibylla, before 1^o John. It was valued, 26^o Hen. VIII., at £209 16s., MS. Le Neve, at £137 7s. fd., ob. per annum, Dugd., Speed; but in my MSS. valor, at £25 16s. 6d. only; and granted 37^o Hen. VIII., first to Sir Richard Morisine, and then to Sir Anthony Kingston." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 365. A. P., £2,571.

QUETHIOCK, a parish in the middle division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 4 m. E. from Liskeard. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £15 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 587; in 1831, 692. A. P., £5,756.

QUI, or QUY, a parish in Staine hundred, co. of Cambridge, 5 m. N.E. from Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Stow in the archd. and dio. of Ely. Patronage with Stow vicarage. "The church stands in the Fields, at the south end of the town, on

the turnpike road from Cambridge to Newmarket. And for a quibble, 'tis thus in Latin

'Qui Templum stat in Agri.' "

Carter's Cambridgehire, p. 244.

QUIDENHAM, a parish in Gilt-Cross hundred, co. of Norfolk, 2 m. E. by N. from East Harling. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Albemarle. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 84. A. P., £1,442.

QUIDHAMPTON, a hamlet in Overton parish, co. of Southampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Whitechurch.

QUIDHAMPTON, a tything in Fugglestone parish, co. of Wilts, 1 m. E. from Wilton.

QUINBURY, a hamlet in Hornead parish, co. of Hertford, 2 m. N.N.E. from Puckeridge.

QUINTON, a parish in Wymersley hundred, co. of Northampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 3s. 9d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 128. A. P., £1,459.

QUOISLEY, a township in Marbury parish, co. palatine of Chester, 3 m. N. by E. from Whitechurch.

QUORNDON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. of Leicester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Mount-Sorrell. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Barrow vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £12, returned at £107. Patron, the vicar of Barracw. Here are several chapels for dissenters, and a small sum for educating and apprenticing 6 poor boys. Stocking-weaving, and the manufacture of bobbin-twist are extensively carried on here. Pop., in 1801, 1237; in 1831, 1752. A. P., £5,579.

R

RABY, a township in Neston parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 165.

RABY, a township in Staindrop parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 6 m. E.N.E. from Barnard-castle. Here is the magnificent seat of the earl of Darlington, called Raby castle, at which his late majesty, George IV., was sumptuously entertained in the autumn of 1806. Pop., in 1801, including that of Keverstone, 213; in 1831, 247. A. P., £3,142.

RACHENESS, in South Acre parish, co. of Norfolk. In the time of Henry II. here was an hospital for lepers.

RACKENFORD, a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Tiverton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 17s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, T. Comins, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is an endowment for educating children of the poor. An annual fair for cattle is held Sept. 19th. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 472. A. P., £1848.

RACKHAM, a hamlet in Amberley parish, co. of Sussex, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Arundel.

RACKHEATH, a parish in Taverham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, E. Stracey, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 262. A. P., £2,387.

RACON, a parish in Westbourn and Singleton hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Chichester. Living, a rectory with that of Lordington, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £5 19s. 2d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chichester. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 88. A. P., £1057.

RADBOURN, a parish in Appletree hundred, co. of Derby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 3s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, S. C. Pole, Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a liberally endowed free school. Radbourn is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 253. A. P., £3,760.

RADBOURN (LOWER), an extra-parochial in Southam division, Kightlow hundred, co. of Warwick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Southam. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 14. A. P., £735.

RADBOURN (UPPER), an extra-parochial, in the above division and co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.

S.E. from Southam. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 17s. 2d. Church in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 8.

RADCLIFFE, or **RATCLIFFE**, a parish in Buckingham hundred, co. of Buckingham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 1s. 3d. Patron, New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Pop., in 1801, including that of Chackmore, 252; in 1831, 334. A. P., £1,506.

RADCLIFFE, or **RATCLIFFE**, a parish in Salford hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S.W. by S. from Bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £21 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Wilton. A chapel-of-ease has been lately erected by Countess Grosvenor. Here are some extensive cotton manufactories, and in the vicinity are several coal mines. Pop., in 1801, 2497; in 1831, 3904. A. P., £4,382.

RADCOT-BRIDGE, in Great Faringdon parish, co. of Berks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Great Faringdon.

RADCOTT, a hamlet in Langford parish, co. of Oxford, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Burford. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 55. A. P., £942.

RADDON (EAST), formerly a chapelry in Thorverton parish, co. of Devon.

RADDON (WEST), a hamlet united to Shobroke in Budleigh hundred co. of Devon.

RADEGUNDS, or **BRADSOLE**, co. of Kent. See **BRADSOLE**.

RADFIELD, a hundred on the eastern side of Cambridgeshire, containing 9 parishes.

RADFIELD, a free chapel in Bapchild parish, co. of Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Sittingbourne.

RADFORD, formerly a priory in Worksop parish, co. of Nottingham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Worksop.

RADFORD, a parish in the S. division of Broxtow wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 1 m. W. by N. from Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £3 9s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Several branches of Nottingham manufactures are carried on here. Pop., in 1801, 2269; in 1831, 9806. A. P., £5,208.

RADFORD, a hamlet in Church-Enstone parish, co. of Oxford, 5 m. E. from Chipping-Norton.

RADFORD, a hamlet in that part of St Michael's parish, which is in the co. of the

city of Coventry, 1½ m. N.N.W. from Coventry.

RADFORD-SIMELEY, a parish in Kenilworth division, Knightlow hundred, co. of Warwick, 4 m. E. from Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 16s. 9½d., and returned at £95. Patron, in 1829, H. G. Lewis, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 400; in 1831, 478. A. P., £2,775.

RADINGTON, a parish in Williton and Freemanors hundred, co. of Somerset, 4½ m. W. by S. from Wiveliscombe. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 9s. 8½d., and returned at £150. Patron, in 1829, R. Darch, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1108.

RADIPOLE, a parish in Colliford-tree hundred, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Melcombe-Regis. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Melcombe-Regis, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, certified at £47. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 382. A. P., £1,805.

RADLET, a hamlet in Spaxton parish, co. of Somerset.

RADLEY, a parish in Horner hundred, co. of Berks, 2½ m. E.N.E. from Abingdon. Living, a donative in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Patronage with St Helen's vicarage, Abingdon. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 515. A. P., £3,153.

RADLOW, a hundred at the eastern extremity of Herefordshire, bordering upon Worcestershire, containing 23 parishes, and a pop., in 1831, of 13,119 souls.

RADMORE, a hamlet in Cannock parish, co. of Stafford, 5 m. W. by N. from Lichfield.

RADNAGE, a parish in Desborough hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6½ m. N.W. by W. from High Wycombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 13s. 11½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 399. A. P., £884.

RADNORSHIRE,

One of the six divisions of South Wales, extending from N. to S. 26 m., from E. to W. 31 m. It is bounded E. by Herefordshire, N. by Montgomery and Salop, S. and W. by Brecon and Cardiganshires.

Divisions.—It contains 1 borough, (New Radnor), 2 market-towns, (Presteigne and Knighton), and 6 hundreds, viz., Colwyn, Cefnlys, Knighton, Painscastle, Radnor, and Rhayadry.

Soil and Agriculture, &c.—The general aspect of this mountainous country is bleak and dreary, with the exception of the S.E. districts, which are comparatively level, and pro-

duce corn, wheat, barley, and oats in abundance, but the attention of the agriculturist is chiefly directed to the breed of sheep. The wool of Radnor is the staple produce of the country, and is always preferred in the English market.

Rivers.—This county is nearly environed by rivers. The Wye separates it from Brecon and Hereford. In the S. are the Arrow, Machawy, and Eddow. The central districts are watered by the Lug, Cwmarron, Cleweddag, and Ithon, and N. are the Elan, Infant Wye, and others of less note. The principal lakes are Llyn-Gwynne near Rhayadry, Llynllanbychillyn in Llandilo-graban, and Glan-hilyn in Radnor Forest, all abounding in salmon, trout, and grayling.

Minerals.—The mineral productions are of little importance in this district of Wales. Lead has been found at Caer-Elan, copper in the neighbourhood of Llandrindod wells, and limestone underlays the surface generally. The want of coal is seriously felt, as it is attended with a difficulty of getting lime, so much needed in tillage.—This county is in the dio. of St David's and province of Canterbury. It sends one member to parliament, and confers the title of earl on the Bouverie family. Pop., in 1801, 19,050; in 1831, 24,651. A. P., £99,717.

RADNOR (NEW), or **MAES-YFED**, a borough and market-town within the liberties of New Radnor, co. of Radnor, S.W., 159 m. W. by N. from London. The corporation consists of a bailiff, 25 capital burgesses, 2 aldermen, a recorder, coroner, and town-clerk. The bailiff holds a court every week. There are also petty sessions weekly, and quarter sessions alternately with Presteigne. It sends one member to parliament. The bailiff is the returning officer. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £13 10s. 10d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a place of worship for Dissenters. A fund is appropriated to the instruction of poor children, and to other charitable purposes. This town was originally of great importance, and defended by a strong castle, but was destroyed by Meredydd ap Owain during a contest with his nephew, who had been devastating South Wales. It now chiefly consists of one irregularly built street. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, October 28th, Tuesday before Holy Thursday, Trinity Tuesday, August 14th, and October 28th. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 472. A. P., £1,262.

RADNOR (OLD), or **PEN-Y-CRAIG**, a parish comprehending several townships in the liberties of the town of New Radnor, co. of Radnor, S.W. 2 m. S. from New Radnor. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, rated at £35 1s. 0½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 1592; in 1831, 1989. A. P., £11,913.

RADNOR, a township in Astbury parish, co. palatine of Chester, 1½ m. N.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 20.

RADNOR-SUMMERFORD, a town-

ship in the above parish and co., 3 m. N.W. by W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 112.

RADSTOKE, a parish in Kilmerston hundred, co. of Somerset, 7 m. N.W. from Frome. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 11s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Waldegrave. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 1165. A. P., £1,637.

RADSTON, a parish in King's Sutton hundred, co. of Northampton, 2½ m. N. from Brackley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £6, and returned at £108. Patron, in 1829, W. Holbech, Esq. Church ded. to St Laurence. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 203. A. P., £1,070.

RADWAY, a parish in Kington division, Kington hundred, co. of Warwick, 4 m. S.E. by E. from Kineton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s., and returned at £134. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 315. A. P., £2,997.

RADWAY-FITZPAINE, a hamlet in Cannington parish, co. of Somerset.

RADWELL, a hamlet in Felmersham parish, co. of Bedford, 7 m. N.W. by N. from Bedford. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 166.

RADWELL, or **REEDWELL**, a parish in Odsey hundred, co. of Hertford, 1½ m. N.W. by N. from Baldock. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, F. Pym, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,202.

RADWINTER, a parish in Freshwell hundred, co. of Essex, 4½ m. N. from Thaxted. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £21 12s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, J. Bullock, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 660; in 1831, 819. A. P., £4,499.

RAGDALE, or **RAKEDALE**, a parish in East Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 6 m. W. by N. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with Queenborough vicarage. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 108. A. P., £1,368.

RAGLAND, a hundred on the E. side of Monmouthshire, containing 24 parishes, including the town of Treillick.

RAGLAND, a parish in the lower division of the above hundred, 8 m. S.W. by W. from Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Llandenny, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 6s. 3d., returned at £77 5s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Church ded. to St Cadocus. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. The noble and picturesque ruins of Ragland castle are magnificent to an extreme; this fortress was bravely defended for 3 months by the gallant

of Worcester during the civil wars, but was ultimately demolished. Pop. of this parish, in 1801, 510; in 1831, 681. A. P., £4,315.

RAGLEY, a hamlet in Arrow parish, co. of Warwick, 1½ m. S.W. by S. from Alcester.

RAGNALL, a hamlet and chapelry in Dunham parish, co. of Nottingham, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Tuxford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Dunham vicarage, and a peculiar of Southwell. Chapel ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 168. A. P., £2,244.

RAILS-HEAD, in Isleworth parish, co. of Middlesex.

RAINE (GREAT), in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex. See **BRAINTREE**.

RAINE (LITTLE), a parish in Hinckford hundred, co. of Essex, 2 m. W. from BRAINTREE. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £14 13s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Essex. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 320. A. P., £2,011.

RAINFORD, a township and chapelry in Prescott parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5½ m. N. by E. from Prescott. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £19 17s., returned at £108. Patron, the vicar of Prescott. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 1185; in 1831, 1642. A. P., £7,163.

RAINHAM, a parish in Milton hundred, lathe of Seray, co. of Kent, 3½ m. E.S.E. from Chatham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £14 4s. 7d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 722; in 1831, 1222. A. P., £6,010.

RAINHAM (EAST), a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. from Fakenham. Living, a rectory with that of West Rainham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, W. Ainge, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 115. A. P., £1,572.

RAINHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the above hundred and co., 5½ m. S.W. by S. from Fakenham. Living, a vicarage with that of Helloughton, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6. Patron, in 1829, W. Ainge, Esq. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 122. A. P., £1,057.

RAINHAM (WEST), a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. S.W. by W. from Fakenham. Living, a rectory with that of East Rainham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, W. Ainge, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 325. A. P., £1,635.

RAINHILL, a township in Prescott parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. E. by S. from Prescott. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 679.

RAINOW, a township and chapelry in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Macclesfield. Living, a

perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £84. Patron, the vicar of Prestbury. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, with a school attached. The manufacture of silk and cotton is carried on here, and in the neighbourhood are large quarries of flag-stone. Pop., in 1801, 1390; in 1831, 1807.

RAINSCLIFFE, a township in Wolstanton parish, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne.

RAINSTHORPE, in Depwade hundred, co. of Norfolk. See **TASEBURGH**.

RAINTON, a township in Topcliffe parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. N.N.W. from Boroughbridge.

RAINTON (EAST), a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 5 m. N.N.E. from Durham. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 1600.

RAINTON (WEST), a township and chapelry in the above parish and co., 4¼ m. N.N.E. from Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Houghton-le-Spring, in the archd. and dio. of Durham. Patron, the rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Here are a chapel for Methodists, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 435; in 1831, 1184.

RAISBECK, a hamlet in Orton parish, co. of Westmoreland, 3¼ m. E. from Orton.

RAISEN, or **RASEN-MARKET**, a market-town and parish in the E. division of Walscroft wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 15 m. N.E. by N. from Lincoln. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, every other Tuesday after Palm-Sunday and Sept. 25th. —Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Thomas the Apostle. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, also a Roman Catholic chapel, national school, and almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 774; in 1831, 1428. A. P., £2,460.

RAISEN (MIDDLE), a parish in the S. division of the above wapentake and co., 1½ m. W. from Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated £7 10s. 10d., returned at £108. Patron, in 1829, Earl Brownlow. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 685. A. P., £3,405.

RAISEN (WEST), a parish in the N. division of the above wapentake and co., 3¼ m. W. from Market-Raisen. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Cooper. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 252. A. P., £3,416.

RAISGILL, a hamlet in Arcliffe parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. N.E. by N. from Settle.

RAISTHORPE, a township in Wharham-Perey parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 9½ m. S.E. by E. from New Malton. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 45.

RAITHBY, a parish in the E. division of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. W. by N. from Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 14s. 7d., returned at £143 18s. Patrons, the lord-chancellor and C. Chaplin, Esq., alternately. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 175. A. P., £1,498.

RAITHBY, a parish in the Wold division of Louth-Eske hundred, co. of Lincoln, 2 m. S.W. from Louth. Living, a rectory with that of Hallington, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 147. A. P., £823.

RAKE, a township in Hawarden parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, 1½ m. S.E. from Hawarden.

RAKE-END, a hamlet in Mavesyn-Ridware parish, co. of Stafford.

RAMBOTOM, a hamlet in Bury parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

RAME, a parish in the S. division of East hundred, co. of Cornwall, 4½ m. S.S.W. from Plymouth Dock, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12 7s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Mount Edgecombe. Church ded. to St Germain. Pop., in 1801, 904; in 1831, 896. A. P., £2,872.

RAMESTEDE, or **REMSTED**, co. of Sussex, a Benedictine nunnery in the time of Archbishop Bonifacio.

RAMPISHAM, a parish in Tollerford hundred, Dorchester division, co. of Dorset, 7 m. E. from Beaminster. Living, a rectory with that of Wraxhall, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £11 17s. 2½d. Patronage with Wraxhall rectory. Church ded. to St Mary. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross, well worthy of notice. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 416. A. P., £1,722.

RAMPTON, a parish in South Clay division of Bassetlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 6½ m. S.E. from East Retford. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of Southwell, rated at £10 0s. 3d., returned at £150. The prebend of Rampton, in Southwell cathedral, is rated at £15 17s. 11d. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small sum for the education of poor children. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 411. A. P., £2,650.

RAMPTON, a parish in North Stow hundred, co. of Cambridge, 7 m. N.N.W. from Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £9 10s. Patrons, the heirs of W. Strode, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 191. A. P., £1,752.

RAMSAY, a town in Kirk-Manghold parish, N.E. coast of the isle of Man, 14 m. N.E. from Douglas. The entrance to it is defended by a fort, well planted with cannon. There is a spacious bay, but the harbour being choked up by sand is only fit for small vessels. Here is a chapel-of-ease to the church of St

Manghold; and this town derives some importance from its being the seat of justice for the northern district of the island.

RAMSBURY, a hundred at the eastern side of the co. of Wilts, containing 3 parishes.

RAMSBURY, a parish in the above hundred and co., 30 m. N. by E. from Salisbury. Living, a vicarage with Baydon curacy, and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £9 13s. 1½d., returned at £141. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Pop., in 1801, 1963; in 1831, 2290. A. P., £9,540.

RAMSDEAN, a tything in East Meon parish, co. of Southampton, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Petersfield.

RAMSDEN, a hamlet in Shipton-under-Whichwood parish, co. of Oxford, 3½ m. N. from Witney. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 423.

RAMSDEN-BELHOUSE, a parish in Barnstaple hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. E. from Billericay. Living, a rectory with that of Stock-Herward, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14. Patronage with the rectory of Stock-Herward. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 438. A. P., £2,654.

RAMSDEN-CRAYS, a parish in the above hundred and co., 3 m. E.S.E. from Billericay. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £20. Patrons, in 1829, the devisees of the Rev. Dr V. Knox. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,696.

RAMSEY, a parish in Tendring hundred, co. of Essex, 3 m. W. by S. from Harwich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £15, returned at £143 16s. 1d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 708. A. P., £5,285.

RAMSEY, a market-town and parish in Hurstingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 10 m. N.N.E. from Huntingdon, consisting principally of one long street in the midst of fen lands. The market is on Saturday; and a fair is held July 22d. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £40. Patron, in 1829, — Fellows, Esq. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Here are places of worship for Independents. A charity school for girls was founded by J. Dryden, Esq., a relation of the celebrated poet of that name. A manorial court-leet is held in June, at which a constable is chosen. Here was formerly a magnificent abbey, the ruined gateway of which remains, and is a specimen of the most beautiful architecture. The site of this noble edifice is occupied by a private residence. This town, in 1665-6, was visited by the plague, and in 1731 suffered dreadfully from fire. Pop., in 1801, 1894; in 1831, 3006. A. P., £17,118.

RAMSEY-ISLE, an island in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 m. S.S.W. from

St David's, at the N. point of St Bride's Bay. It is 3 m. long and ½ m. broad.

RAMSEY-ISLAND, in Steeple parish, co. of Essex, 3½ m. W. from Bradwell.

RAMSGATE, a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the upper half hundred of Ringlow, lathes of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 43 m. E. by N. from Maidstone, and 74 m. E. by S. from London. The pier, which forms the harbour, is considered the most magnificent structure of its kind in the kingdom. The harbour is 200 feet in width, and vessels can ride at ease during the worst of storms. It may be entered at all tides by ships of 300 tons, and at spring-tides by those of 500. A lighthouse has been erected on the west pier. There is an excellent dry dock, with store-houses and accommodation for vessels under repair. The erection of the harbour has greatly facilitated the coasting trade of the town, particularly in coal. A considerable fishery is carried on off the coast by large vessels from the western ports, and by the small craft of Ramsgate.—The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, the streets are well-paved and lighted with gas. There are several modern buildings, and it has for many years been a favourite bathing-place. The accommodations for visitors during the summer season are on the most extensive scale. This place was originally a small fishing hamlet in St Lawrence parish; it was constituted a distinct parish in 1827.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St George. Here is also a chapel-of-ease; and Baptists, Independents, and Methodists, have places of worship. Here are several charity schools, and a savings' bank.—Ramsgate is governed by a deputy appointed by the mayor of Sandwich, who acts as constable, but judicial affairs are committed to the local magistrates. There is a court of requests for recovery of debts under £5. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday, but during summer daily. Pop., in 1801, 3110; in 1831, 7985. A. P., £14,080.

RAMSGILL, in Kirby-Malzeard parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 13½ m. W. by S. from Rippon.

RAMSGRAVE, a township in Blackburn parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. N.W. by N. from Blackburn.

RAMSHOLT, a parish in Wilford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. from Woodbridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £13, returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, J. Pennington, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 215. A. P., £2,113.

RAMSHOPE, an extra-parochial district in Coquetdale ward, co. of Northumberland, 34 m. N.N.W. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 9.

RAMSHORN, a township in Ellastone parish, co. of Stafford, 5½ m. E.N.E. from Chendale.

RAMSYDE, or **RAMPSIDE**, a hamlet and chapelry in Dalton in Furness parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 9 m. S.S.W. from Ulverston. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £8 3s. 4d., returned at £30. Patron, the vicar of Dalton.

RANBY, an ancient and decayed town, partly in the parish of Babworth and partly in that of Blyth, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. N.W. from East Retford.

RAND, a parish in the W. division of Wraggöe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6½ m. E. from Wragby. Living, a rectory with that of Fulnethby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 5s. Patron, in 1829, H. Hudson, Esq. Church ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 71. A. P., £1,796.

RANDBY, a parish in the N. division of Gartree wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6½ m. E. from Wragby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £44 10s. Patroness, in 1829, Miss A. Otter. Church ded. to St Germain. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 109. A. P., £1,255.

RANDILINGTON, in Arthuret parish, co. of Cumberland, 2½ m. S.S.E. from Longtown.

RANDS-GRANGE, a constabulary in Crake-hall township, Bedale parish, N. R. of Yorkshire.

RANDWICK, a parish in the upper division of Whitston hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. by W. from Stroud. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Standish vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £8 8s., returned at £90 8s. Patron, the rector of Standish. Church ded. to St John. Here are places of worship for Dissenters, and an endowed school for 40 children, to which a national school was recently appended. Pop., in 1801, 856; in 1831, 1031. A. P., £1,616.

RANDWORTH, a parish in Walsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. from Acle. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Helen. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 400. A. P., £1,946.

RANREWORTHY, or **RAINGWORTHY**, a hamlet and chapelry in Thornbury parish, co. of Gloucester, 3 m. S.W. by W. from Wickwar. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £9. Patron, the vicar of Thornbury. Chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 331.

RANSKILL, a township in Blyth parish, co. of Nottingham, 3¼ m. S. from Bawtry. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 347.

RANSTON, a tything in Iwerne-Courtney parish, 5 m. N.N.W. from Blandford-Forum.

RANTON, or **RONTON**, a parish in the S. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, ¼ m. W. by N. from Stafford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and

dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £6 16s. 8d. Patron, the earl of Aboyne. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 273. A. P., £2,259.

RANTON, or **RONTON-ABBEY**, an extra-parochial liberty in the S. division of Pirehill hundred, co. of Stafford, 3 m. S. by E. from Eccleshall; formerly a priory to the abbey of Haughmond in Shropshire. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 17.

RANVILLS, a tything in Romsey parish, co. of Southampton.

RAPPS, a hamlet in Ilton parish, co. of Somerset.

RAPSGATE, a hundred in the centre of Gloucestershire, containing 11 parishes.

RASKELF, a township and chapelry in Easingwold parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W.N.W. from Easingwold. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Easingwold, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £8, and returned at 140. Patron, the bishop of Chester. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 459.

RASTRICK, a township and chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N. by W. from Huddersfield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Halifax vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £5, and returned at £118 7s. 5d. Patron, the vicar of Halifax. Here are a place of worship for Independents, and a free school endowed with £50 per annum. The manufacture of woolen cord is extensively carried on here. Pop., in 1801, 2053; in 1831, 3021. A. P., £4,151.

RATBY, or **RORAY**, a parish in Sparkenhoe hundred, co. of Leicester, 5 m. W. by N. from Leicester, containing the township of Newton with Botcheston, and the hamlet of Grooby. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of Grooby, rated at £5 5s. 10d., and returned at £86. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Stamford. Church ded. to St Philip. Pop., in 1801, 480; in 1831, 996. A. P., £2,089.

RATCHWOOD, a township in Bamberough parish, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. S.S.E. from Belford.

RATCLIFFE, a hamlet in St Dunstan's and All Saints parish, Stepney, co. of Middlesex, 2½ m. E. by S. from St Paul's. Its original name was Redcliff, and at one time it was entirely inhabited by sea-faring persons. The boundaries have been greatly extended, and its pop., in 1801, was 5666; in 1831, 9741.

RATCLIFFE, in Worksop parish, co. of Nottingham, 2½ m. S.W. from Worksop.

RATCLIFFE-CULEY, a hamlet and chapelry in Sheepy-Magna parish, co. of Leicester, 6½ m. W.S.W. from Market-Bosworth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with Sheepy-Magna rectory. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 212.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-SOAR, a parish in the N. division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 8½ m. S.W. by S. from Not-

tingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10 11s. 3d., and returned at £78. Patron, in 1829, Earl Howe. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a charity school for six poor children. Ratcliffe is in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas for recovering debts under £2. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 177. A. P., £1,677.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the S. division of Bingham wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 5½ m. E. by S. from Nottingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £4 12s. 6d., and returned at £137. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Chesterfield. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 761; in 1831, 1125. A. P., £3,130.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-THE-WREKE, a parish in the E. division of Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 7½ m. N.E. by N. from Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 16s. 8d., and returned at £145. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 144. A. P., £1,089.

RATHMILL, or **RATHMEL**, a township in Giggleswick parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S.W. by S. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 347.

RATLEY, a parish in Burton-Dasset division, Kington hundred, co. of Warwick, 4½ m. S.E. from Kington. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 12s., and returned at £100. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The battle of Edge-hill was fought here in 1642. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 376. A. P., £2,470.

RATLINGHOPE, a parish in Parslow hundred, co. of Salop, 6½ m. N.E. by E. from Bishop's-castle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £3 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Hawkins. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 252. A. P., £895.

RATTERY, a parish in Stanborough hundred, co. of Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. from Totness. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 10s. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Carew, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 506. A. P., £3,221.

RATTLESDEN, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4½ m. W. from Market-Stow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20 0s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, J. Oakes, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 814; in 1831, 1113. A. P., £4,607.

RAUCEBY (NORTH), a parish in Flaxwell wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, 4 m. W. by N. from Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 1s. 0½d., and returned at £110. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. H. Thorold,

Bart. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 262. A. P., £2,544.

RAUCEBY (SOUTH), a parish in Flaxwell wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 255. A. P., £1,863.

RAUGHTON, a township in Dalston parish, co. of Cumberland, 7½ m. S. by W. from Carlisle.

RAUGHTON-HEAD, a chapelry in Castle-Sowerby parish, co. of Cumberland, 7½ m. S. by W. from Carlisle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £4 10s., and returned at £73 7s. Patronage with Castle-Sowerby vicarage.

RAUNDES, a parish in Higham-Ferrers hundred, co. of Northampton, 3½ m. N.E. from Higham-Ferrers. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 9s. 7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 800; in 1831, 1370. A. P., £5,015.

RAVELEY (GREAT), a parish in Huntingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Sesewood. The church has long since been demolished. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 275. A. P., £1,751.

RAVELEY (LITTLE), a parish in Huntingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 4½ m. S.W. by S. from Ramsey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £30. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Sandwich. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 54. A. P., £927.

RAVENDALE (EAST), a parish in Bradley-Haverstoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 7 m. S.S.W. from Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 104. A. P., £614.

RAVENDALE (WEST), a parish in Bradley-Haverstoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 7½ m. S.W. by S. from Great Grimsby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, endowed with £400. Patron, the vicar of Southwell. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 26. A. P., £680.

RAVENGLASS, a market-town and township in Muncaster parish, co. of Cumberland, 57 m. S.S.W. from Carlisle, consisting principally of one spacious street, in which is a commodious inn. The trade of this place is not so considerable as from its advantageous situation on the sea shore it might be expected. A few vessels are engaged in importing coal from Whitehaven, and taking back oysters. Corn and timber are also exported, but in small quantities. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, June 8th and August 5th. Pop. returned with the parish.

RAVENINGHAM, a parish in Clavering hundred, co. of Norfolk, 12 m. S.W. by W. from Great Yarmouth. Living, a perpet-

ual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £80, and returned at £35. Patron, in 1829, Sir E. Bacon, Bart. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 215. A. P., £3,186.

RAVENSCHROFT, a township in Middlewich parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 16.

RAVENSDALE-PARK, a hamlet in Muggington parish, co. of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 65.

RAVENS DEN, a parish in Barford hundred, co. of Bedford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7. Patron, the duke of Bedford. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 258. A. P., £2,398.

RAVENSFIELD, a parish in the upper division of Strafforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. B. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Rotherham. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Mexborough, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £10, and returned at £117. Patronage with Mexborough curacy. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 229. A. P., £1,839.

RAVENSTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of Nohottle-Grove, co. of Northampton, 9 m. N.W. by N. from Northampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £11 13s. 4d. Patron, Christ's college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Denis. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 612. A. P., £2,167.

RAVENSTONE, a parish partly in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby, and partly in the hundred of West Gosport, co. of Leicester, 4 m. S.E. by E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 1s. 14d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school conducted in the national system is supported by subscription, and there are almshouses with a considerable endowment. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 380. A. P., £2,240.

RAVENSTONE, a parish in Newport hundred, co. of Buckingham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Olney. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 13s. 4d., and returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Winchelsea. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 430. A. P., £2,837.

RAVENSTONEDALE, a parish in the East ward, co. of Westmoreland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Kirby-Stephen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £50, and returned at £120. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Lonsdale. Church ded. to St Oswald. Here is a place of worship for Presbyterians, and one for Independents. A free grammar school was founded at

this place in 1688. Pop., in 1801, 1138; in 1831, 1036. A. P., £6,225.

RAVENSWORTH, a township in Chester-le-Street parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Gateshead. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the coal mines. The family of Little derive the title of baron from this place. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 187.

RAVENSWORTH-KIRBY, a township in Kirby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Richmond.

RAW, a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 14 m. N.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 49.

RAWCLIFFE, or **ROCKCLIFFE**, a township partly in the parish of St Michael-le-Belfry, and partly in that of St Olave, N. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from York. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 54.

RAWCLIFFE, a township and chapelry in Snaith parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Snaith. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Snaith, and a peculiar exempt from visitation, certified at £40. Patron, in 1829, N. Yarborough, Esq. Church ded. to St James. Here is an endowed school, and a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 920; in 1831, 1450. A. P., £3,258.

RAWCLIFFE (NETHER), a township in St Michael parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Poulton. Pop., in 1801, 413; in 1831, 575.

RAWCLIFFE (UPPER), a township in St Michael parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. N.E. by E. from Poulton. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 665.

RAWDEN, or **RAWDON**, a township and chapelry in Guiseley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N.E. by N. from Bradford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £22, and returned at £109. Patron, the lord of the manor. The chapel has been lately enlarged, to which improvement £500 was granted by the incorporated society. Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels here. A school for 16 children was founded in 1746. Rawden gives the title of baron to the marquess of Hastings. Pop., in 1801, 1115; in 1831, 2057. A. P., £3,746.

RAWMARSH, a parish in the N. division of Strafforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Rotherham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £8 7s. 3½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Dissenters, and an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 1011; in 1831, 1538. A. P., £4,699.

RAWRETH, a parish in Rochford hundred, co. of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Rayleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £20 13s. 4d. Patron, Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 321. A. P., £3,493.

RAWSTON-TARRANT, or **TARENT-ANTIOCH**, a parish in Pimperne hundred, co.

of Dorset, 5 m. E. by N. from Blandford-Forum. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £8 9s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. W. Smith, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 48. A. P., £489.

RAWTONSTALL-BOOTH, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

RAYLEIGH, a parish in Rochford hundred, co. of Essex, 14 m. S.E. by S. from Chelmsford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £17 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, H. Bristow, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is an endowment for 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 897; in 1831, 1339. A. P., £5,009.

RAYNHAM, a parish in Chafford hundred, co. of Essex, 3 m. N.W. by N. from Purfleet. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £10. Patron, in 1829, J. C. G. Crosse, Esq. Church ded. to St Helen and St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1831, 671. A. P., £7,454.

RAYSIDE, a hamlet in Shap parish, co. of Westmoreland, 7½ m. N.W. from Orton.

REACH, a joint chapelry with Heath in Leighton-Buzzard parish, co. of Westmoreland, 2½ m. N. by E. from Leighton-Buzzard.

REACH, or **RECIR**, a hamlet in Statue hundred, co. of Cambridge, 5½ m. W. by N. from Newmarket.

READ, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. S. by E. from Clitheroe. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 510.

READING, a hundred in the centre of Berkshire, containing 12 parishes, including the county town and borough of the same name.

READING, a borough and market-town in the above hundred and county, but having separate jurisdiction. It is 38 m. W. by S. from London. The first charter granted to this town was obtained in the reign of Henry III. The present one, granted by Henry VII., and modified by George IV., vests the municipal government in a mayor, high steward, recorder, 13 aldermen, including the mayor, 24 common-councillors, town-clerk, 2 chamberlains, and other officers. The mayor and his deputy, with the senior alderman, act as justices of the peace within the borough. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries in the county-courts, and from county-rates. A court of record is held every Wednesday, and the Lent assizes for Berkshire are held in the guild-hall. Reading sends two representatives to parliament. The voters, by the reform bill, amount to 1050. The returning officer is the mayor. The town contains the parishes of St Laurence, St Mary, and St Giles. The living of St Laurence, a vicarage rated at £10. Patron, St John's college, Oxford.—St Mary's, a vicarage rated at £11 12s. 3½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor.—St Giles, a rectory rated at £14 17s. 3½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here are several chapels for Dissenters. The situation of this town is very

agreeable on the banks of the river Kennet. It consists of four principal streets, intersected by smaller ones, all well paved and lighted. The houses are spacious and convenient. Among the numerous establishments for the instruction of youth, which adorn this place, the free grammar school has long been celebrated. The blue-coat school, founded in 1646, affords the means of education to 47 boys. The charitable institutions and benefactions are also numerous. The principal public buildings are the town-hall, county-gaol, house of correction, and the bridewell. The chief manufactures are those of coarse linen, silks, ribbons, floor-cloth, and sail-cloth, hats, pins, and ropes. There are iron-foundries, yards for boat-building, and breweries. But the principal trade is in flour, malt, corn, seeds, coal, timber, oak-bark, hoops, wool, and cheese. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, Feb. 2d, May 1st, July 25th, and Sept. 21st. Pop., in 1801, 9742; in 1831, 15,595.

READING, in Eboney parish, co. of Kent, 3½ m. S.E. from Tenterden.

REAGILL, a hamlet in Crosby-Ravensworth parish, co. of Westmoreland, 5½ m. W. from Appleby. Here is an endowed school.

REARSBY, or **REAESBY**, a parish in the E. division of Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 7 m. N.E. by N. from Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 9s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. N. Morgan. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 503.

REAVELEY, a township in Ingram parish, co. of Northumberland, 9 m. S.S.E. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 67.

RECVLVER, a parish in the upper half hundred of Blean-Gate, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 10 m. N.E. by N. from Canterbury. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Hoathle, in the dio. of Canterbury, exempt from visitation, rated at £9 12s. 3½d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is ded. to St Mary, contains some very ancient and remarkable monuments, and, according to the annals of Canterbury, the remains of Ethelbert II. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 297. A. P., £1,379.

REDBERT, or **RHYDBERTH**, a parish in Narberth hundred, co. of Pembroke, S.W., 4 m. N.W. from Tenby. Living, a chapelry in the archd. and dio. of St David's, not in charge, certified at £2 5s., and returned at £27 9s. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 134.

REDBORNSTOKE, a hundred on the western side of Bedfordshire, containing 14 parishes, and in 1831, a pop. of 13,310 souls.

REDBOURN, a parish in Cashio hundred, co. of Hertford, 17 m. W. by N. from Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £16 5s. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Verulam. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are chapels for Dissenters. Fairs are held in this place, Wednesday after January 1st, Wed-

nesday in Easter-week, and Wednesday in Whit-week. Pop., in 1801, 1153; in 1831, 2047. A. P., £6,499.

REDBOURNE, a parish in the E. division of Manley wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Glanford Bridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 10s., and returned at £126. Patron, the duke of St Albans. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 300. A. P., £4,345.

REDBRIDGE, a hundred in the New Forest, western side of Southamptonshire, containing only one parish.

REDBRIDGE, a hamlet in Millbrook parish, co. of Southampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Southampton.

REDBROOK, partly in Newland parish and partly in the parish of Dixon-Newton, co. of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Monmouth.

REDCAR, a township in Marske parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. A chapel has lately been erected here, and there is a place of worship for Dissenters. The coast of Redcar is extremely rocky, and the navigation dangerous. Formerly the place contained only a few miserable huts, but of late years it has been resorted to for the purpose of sea-bathing, and during the summer season is crowded by families of distinction, for whose accommodation there are excellent inns and private lodging-houses. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 729. A. P., £1,705.

REDCLIFF-ST-MARY, within the city and co. of Bristol. See **Bristol**.

REDDISH, a hamlet in Limmo parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Nether-Knutsford.

REDDISH, a township in Manchester parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Manchester. Pop., in 1801, 456; in 1831, 860.

RED-DITCH, or **REDDITCH**, a township and chapelry in Tardebigg parish, co. of Worcester, 5 m. S.E. from Broomsgrave. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Patron, the vicar of Tardebigg. Chapel ded. to St Stephen. Here is a school for 90 boys; it is on the national system, and is supported by the earl of Plymouth, who has an elegant mansion in the neighbourhood. This place has long been celebrated for its manufacture of needles and fish-hooks.

REDENHALL, a parish in Earsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Harleston. Living, a rectory with Harleston curacy, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20. Patron, the duke of Norfolk. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Harleston, 1459; in 1831, 1784. A. P., £5,677.

REDGATE, a hamlet in St Cleers parish, co. of Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Liskeard.

REDGRAVE, a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 7 m. N.W. by W. from Eye. Living, a discharged rectory with

that of Bottesdale, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £25 7s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, G. St Vincent Wilson. The church—ded. to St Botolph—contains some monuments, said not to be equalled in the kingdom for beauty of sculpture and design. Thomas Wolsey was a native of this parish in 1506. Pop., in 1801, 530; in 1831, 712.

REDGWELL, or **RIDGWELL**, a parish in Ilmuckford hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. N.W. from Castle-Hedingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10, and returned at £99. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, Catherine Hall, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 713. A. P., £2,031.

REDGWERN, or **RHYDGWERN**, a hamlet in Machen parish, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales.

REDHONE, or **REDHOVE**, a manor in Bridport division, co. of Dorset.

REDISHAM (GREAT), a parish in Wangford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 5 m. N. by E. from Halesworth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £8, returned at £40. Patron, the earl of Gosford. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 179. A. P., £779.

REDISHAM (LITTLE), a chapelry in Wangford hundred, co. of Suffolk. Chapel in ruins.

REDLAND, a hamlet in the parish of Westbury-upon-Trim, co. of Gloucester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Bristol.

REDLANE, a small hamlet in Todbere parish, co. of Dorset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Todbere.

REDLANE, a hundred at the north-eastern extremity of Dorsetshire, containing 11 parishes.

REDLEIGH, an alien priory in the co. of Devon.

REDLINCH, a tything in Bruton parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. S.E. by S. from Bruton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £4, returned at £58. Chapel ded. to St Peter. The earl of Chichester derives the title of baron from this place. Pop., in 1811, 71; in 1831, 64.

REDLINGFIELD, a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. from Eye. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, returned at £64. Patron, in 1829, A. Adair, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 235. A. P., £1,020.

REDMANE, a township in Isell parish, co. of Cumberland, 3 m. N.N.E. from Cocker-mouth.

RED-MARSHALL, a parish in the S.W. division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £17 18s. 1½d. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 335. A. P., £3,009.

REDMILE, or **REDMILNE**, a parish in Framland hundred, co. of Leicester, 12 m. N. by E. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 9s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 461. A. P., £2,411.

REDMIRE, a township and chapelry in Wensley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. W.N.W. from Middleham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £15, returned at £32. Patron, the rectory of Wensley. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 344.

REDNESS, a township in Whitgift parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. S.E. by S. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 520; in 1831, 644.

REDRUTH, or **ST UNY**, a market-town and parish in the E. division of Penwith hundred, co. of Cornwall, 55 m. S.W. by S. from Launceston, consisting principally of one long street, situated on the brow of a hill. Its commercial importance has rapidly increased since the discovery of several copper and tin mines, the annual produce of which has been estimated at nearly one million sterling. The ore is exported, and the mines supplied with coal, by means of a railway communicating with the river Fal. The market is on Tuesday and Friday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, May 2d, Aug. 3d, and Oct. 12th.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20. Patron, Lord de Dunstanville. Church ded. to St Uny. Here is a chapel-of-ease. Patron, the rector of the parish. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 4924; in 1831, 8191. A. P., £7,631.

REDSTONE-FERRY, formerly a hermitage in Astley parish, co. of Worcester, 4 m. S. by E. from Bewdley.

REDWICK, a tything in Henbury parish, co. of Gloucester, 6 m. S.W. by W. from Thornbury. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Northwick, 137; in 1831, 285.

REDWICK, a chapelry in Magor parish, co. of Monmouth, 7 m. E S.E. from Newport. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Magor, in the archd. of Monmouth and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £8. Chapel ded. to St Thomas. Patronage with Magor vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 252. A. P., £3,259.

REDWORTH, a township in Heighington parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 7 m. N.N.W. from Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 370.

REED, a parish in Odsey hundred, co. of Hertford, 1½ m. W. by N. from Barkway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patronage with Barkway vicarage. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 232. A. P., £1,524.

REEDLE, a parish in Thingoe hundred, co. of Suffolk, 6½ m. S.W. by S. from St Edmund's-Bury. Living, a discharged rectory

in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £2 18s. 1½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a charity school, conducted on the national system. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,292.

REEDHAM, a parish in Walsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6 m. S. by E. from Acle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Love. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 535. A. P., £3,065.

REEDLEY-HALLOWS, a joint township with Filley-Close and New Laund Booth, in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 468.

REEPHAM, or **REPHAM**, a parish in the E. division of Lawres wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £147 19s. Patron, the Mercers' Company. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 295. A. P., £2,349.

REEPHAM, a small market-town and parish in Eynesford hundred, co. of Norfolk, 13½ m. N.W. by N. from Norwich. The trade is chiefly in malt. The market is on Saturday. A fair is held on 29th of June. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Kerdeston, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18 1s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Matthew. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Dissenters, and a national school for girls. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 452. A. P., £2,936.

REETII, a market-town and township in Grinton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. There are lead-mines in operation, and the knitting of stockings is extensively carried on. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday-week before Old May-day, May 12th, Friday before St Bartholomew, and November 22d. Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship here. A free school is supported by means of bequests from two gentlemen of the Society of Friends. Pop., in 1801, 1128; in 1831, 1456. A. P., £8,402.

REGIL, in Winford parish, co. of Somerset, 6 m. W. by S. from Pensford.

REIGATE, a hundred situated at the S. side of the co. of Surrey, containing 13 parishes, including the boroughs of Gatton and Reigate. Pop., in 1831, 10,719.

REIGATE, or **RYEGATE**, a prescriptive borough, market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., 19 m. E. from Guildford, and 21 m. S. by W. from London. It is governed by a bailiff and inferior officers, who are chosen at the court-leet and baron. This borough sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.; but now returns only one. The number of electors is about 400. The returning officer is the bailiff. The earl of Peterborough derives the inferior title of baron from this town. Living, a discharged

vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 5s. 5d. Patroness, in 1829, Miss Snelson. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. A free school for ten boys was founded in 1675, and a national school for 100 children is supported by voluntary contributions. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, December 9th, September 14th. On the 1st Wednesday in every month there is a cattle-market. Pop., in 1801, 2246; in 1831, 3397. A. P., £12,232.

REIGHTON, a parish in Dickering wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N.W. by N. from Bridlington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £9 10s., and returned at £139. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. Strickland, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,439.

REMENHAM, a parish in Beynhurst hundred, co. of Berks, 8½ m. W. by N. from Maidenhead. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20 1s. 0½d. Patron, Jesus college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 463. A. P., £3,089.

REMPSTON, a hamlet in Corfe parish, co. of Dorset.

REMPSTON, a parish in the S. division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 10½ m. S. from Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £13 2s. 6d. Patron, the master of Sidney college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 398. A. P., £3,072.

RENDCOMBE, a parish in Rapsgate hundred, co. of Gloucester, 5½ m. N. by E. from Cirencester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, J. Pitt, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 218. A. P., £2,050.

RENDHAM, a parish in Plomesgate hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. by W. from Saxmundham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £36, and returned at £110. Patrons, the trustees. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a place of worship for Independents, and an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 449. A. P., £2,247.

RENDLESHAM, a parish in Loes hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. by S. from Market Wickham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £24 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Gregory. The family of Thelluson derives the title of an Irish baron from this town. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 261. A. P., £2,151.

RENHOLD, formerly RONHALE, a parish in Barford hundred, co. of Bedford, 3½ m. N.E. from Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 3s. 4d., and returned at £140. Patron, in 1829, J. Polhill, Esq.

Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 453. A. P., £2,141.

RENISHAW, a township in Eckington parish, co. of Derby, 6½ m. N.E. from Chesterfield. Here is a small sum for educating poor children.

RENNINGTON, a township and chapelry in Embleton parish, co. of Northumberland, 3½ m. N.E. by N. from Alnwick. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Embleton, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, and returned at £46. Patronage with Embleton vicarage. Chapel ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 273.

RENWICK, or RAVENWICK, a parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland, 11½ m. N.E. by N. from Penrith. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £4, and returned at £82. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans, to which a Sunday school is attached. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 375. A. P., £1,007.

REPPS, a parish in West Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Acle. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Bastwick, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £3, and returned at £60. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, including that of Bastwick, 182; in 1831, 255. A. P., £1,723.

REPPS (NORTH), a parish in the N. division of Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.E. from Cromer. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 605. A. P., £2,620.

REPPS (SOUTH), a parish in the above hundred and co., 4½ m. N.N.W. from North Walsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 733. A. P., £2,624.

REPTON, or REPINTON, a parish in Repton and Gresley hundred, co. of Derby, 7 m. S.W. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Brethby and the vicarage of Willington, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £35, and returned at £115. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Crewe, Bart. Church ded. to St Wyston. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The Repton free school is largely endowed. The hereditary governors are the marquess of Hastings, the earl of Chesterfield, and Sir W. Gerard, descendants of the heirs of Sir J. Port, founder of the establishment. Pop., in 1801, 1424; in 1831, 2083. A. P., £6,925.

REPTON and GRESLEY, a hundred forming the southern extremity of Derbyshire, containing 26 parishes, including the town of Burton-upon-Trent. Pop., in 1831, 18,544.

RERECROSS, mentioned in Burn's

Westmoreland as the fragment of a cross which had been erected as a boundary between England and Scotland in the reign of William the Conqueror, it is in the parish of Brough, co. of Westmoreland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from Brough.

RESOLVEND, a hamlet in Lower Llantwit parish, co. of Glamorgan, S.W. Here is a chapel not in charge, certified at £13.

RESPRIN, formerly a chapelry to Winnowe vicarage in the co. of Cornwall, 2 m. S. from Bodmin.

RESTON, a hamlet in Kirkby in Kendal parish, co. of Westmoreland, 6 m. N.W. from Kendal.

RESTON (NORTH), a parish in the Marsh division of Louth Eske hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Jackson. Church ded. to St Edith. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 39. A. P., £895.

RESTON (SOUTH), a parish in the Marsh division of Calceworth hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 5 m. N.W. by N. from Alford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 10s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £135. Church ded. to St Edith. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 139. A. P., £757.

RESTORMEL, a hamlet in Lanlivery parish, co. of Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lestwithiel.

RETFORD (EAST), a borough, market-town, and parish, under separate jurisdiction, but located in North Clay division of Bassetlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 29 m. N. E. from Nottingham. According to charter granted by James I., the civil government is vested in 2 bailiffs, 11 aldermen, a high steward, recorder, 2 chamberlains, town-clerk, and subordinate officers. The bailiffs and recorder are justices of the peace for the borough, and hold a court of record for the recovery of debt. Quarter sessions, and those for the N. division of the co., are also held here. It sends two members to parliament; the electors are the inhabitants of East Retford, and the freeholders of Bassetlaw wapentake. The town is well built, and advantageously situated on the great North road to York and Edinburgh. The most considerable manufactures are those of hats and shoes. And there are several paper-mills. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, March 23d and October 2d. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £5 5s., and returned at £116. Patron, Sir R. Sutton, Bart. Church ded. to St Swithin. There is a handsome chapel-of-ease, and places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was endowed by Edward VI. with lands, now producing £400 per annum. A national school for boys was established in 1814. Here are almshouses and a workhouse; the latter receives the poor of 26 incorporated parishes, which pay £3 per

annum each, and 3s. per week for every pauper they send. Pop. of East Retford, in 1801, was 1948; in 1831, 2491. A. P., £4,546.

RETFORD (WEST), a parish in Hatfield division of Bassetlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from East Retford, to which it is connected by a bridge across the river Idle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £9 13s. 4d. Patron, the corporation of East Retford. Church ded. to St Michael. In 1666, an hospital for ten men was founded by J. Dorrel, M. D. The trustees have added to the accommodations, and increased the number of inmates to 16, who receive clothing, coals, and £10 per annum. Here is also an endowment for teaching poor children to read. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 593. A. P., £2,441.

RETTENDON, a parish in Chelmsford hundred, co. of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Rayleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £32 6s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is a charity school for 20 children. The bishops of Ely formerly had a palace here. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 671. A. P., £5,277.

REVELSTOCK, a parish in Plympton hundred, co. of Devon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Earl's Plympton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Yealtonpton vicarage, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 492. A. P., £2,044.

REVESBY, a parish in the W. division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Horn-castle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Lincoln, exempt from visitation, certified at £31. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Pop., in 1801, 498; in 1831, 646. A. P., £6,087.

REWE, a parish partly in Hayridge hundred, and partly in that of Wunford, co. of Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. from Exeter. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £22 4s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Church ded. to St Mary. The pop., in 1801, was 120; in 1831, 286. A. P., £1,722.

REWLEY, or **NORTH OSENEY**, formerly a monastery in St Thomas' parish, co. of Oxford.

REYDON, or **RAYDON**, a parish in Blything hundred, co. of Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.W. from Southwold. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Southwold, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Stradbroke. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 338. A. P., £2,370.

REYMERSTON, a parish in Mifford hundred, co. of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from East Dereham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 3s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, T. Gurdon, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter.

Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 299. A. P., £2,179.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S.W., 12 m. W. from Swansea. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £5 11s. 0½d., and returned at £79 13s. 11d. Patron, — Talbot, Esq. Here are several fine springs, the Druidical relic called Arthur's Stone, and a natural cavern large enough to contain 200 people. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 220. A. P., £687.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish in Narberth hundred, co. of Pembroke, S.W., 5 m. W. from Tenby. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of St David's, not in charge, returned at £39 1s. Patron, Lord Milford. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 109. A. P., £265.

RHAYADAR, or **RHAYADYA**, a parish in Miskin hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S.W. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, not in charge, certified at £15, and returned at £79. Patron, the earl of Plymouth. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 227. A. P., £858.

RHAYADAR, or **RHAIADAR**, a market and borough town in Nantmel parish, co. of Radnor, S.W. Courts leet and baron are held here. The town is governed by a bailiff, and the king is lord of the manor. The town consists of four streets intersecting at right angles. In the centre is the town-hall. Living, a chapelry to Nantmel vicarage, certified at £1 15s., and returned at £49. Patron, the vicar of Nantmel. Here is a free grammar school. The foundations of a castle, built by Rhys ap Gryffydd are still visible. The fortress was destroyed by Llewellyn in 1231. The chief manufactures in this town are those of flannel and coarse cloth. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, August 6th and 27th, September 26th, October 14th, and December 3d. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 669. A. P., £558.

RHIGBY, a hamlet in Ystrad Dyfodwg parish, co. of Glamorgan, S.W., 9 m. N.W. from Llantrisant.

RHIW, a parish in Cymyrtmaen hundred, co. of Carnarvon, N.W., 10 m. S. from Pwllhell. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £6 14s. 9½d., and returned at £93 3s. 2d. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 358. A. P., £464.

RHIWABON (**RUABON**), a parish in Bromfield baron, co. of Denbigh, N.W., 6 m. S. from Wrexham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £13 6s. 0½d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. This is an extensive mining district, affording employment to the larger proportion of the inhabitants. Pop., in 1801, 4183; in 1831, 8353. A. P., £5,421.

RHODWYDDGEIDIO, a parish in Menai hundred, co. of Anglesea, N. W., 1 m. N. from Llanerch-y-Medd. Living, a chapelry to Llantrisant rectory, in the dio. of Bangor, not in charge. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 316. A. P., £570.

RHOS, a hamlet in Penmarc parish, co. of Glamorgan, S. W., 6 m. S.E. from Cowbridge.

of Glamorgan, S. W., 6 m. S.E. from Cowbridge.

RHOS-COLYN, a parish in Menai hundred, co. of Anglesea, N. W., 5 m. S.E. from Holyhead. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, rated at £10 5s. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 804; in 1831, 967. A. P., £1,713.

RHOS-DU, a parish in Ilar hundred, co. of Cardigan, S. W., 8 m. S.E. from Aberystwith. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, rated at £1 6s. 8d., and returned at £88 13s. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 152. A. P., £280.

RHOS-FERREG, a hamlet in Llanfihangel Bryn-Pab-Jevan parish, co. of Brecon, S. W., 6 m. N.W. from Buallt.

RHOS-GOCH, a township in Worthen parish, co. of Montgomery, N. W., adjacent to Worthen.

RHOS-GLYDDWR, or **RHOSCROWTHIER**, a parish in Castle-Martin hundred, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 6 m. W. from Pembroke. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £15 12s. 11d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,629.

RHOS-MARKET, a parish in Rhos hundred, co. of Pembroke, S. W., 4 m. N. E. from Milford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4, and returned at £77 14s. Patron, — Roch, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 456. A. P., £993.

RHOS-PEIRIO, a parish in Twr-Celyn hundred, co. of Anglesea, N. W., 2 m. S.E. from Amlwch. Living, a chapelry to Llan-Elan rectory in the dio. of Bangor, not in charge. Pop., in 1831, 32.

RHOS-SILI, or **ROSILY**, a parish in Swansea hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S. W., 15 m. W. from Swansea. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Glamorgan and dio. of St David's, rated at £9 6s. 8d., and returned at £102 15s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 302. A. P., £575.

RHUDD-DRE, a parish in Caerphilly hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S. W., 7 m. N. from Cardiff. Living, a chapelry to Bedwas rectory, not in charge, held in commendam with the bishopric of Llandaff. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 276. A. P., £1,806.

RHUDDLAN, a hundred in Flintshire, N. W., containing 8 parishes, the town of Rhuddlan, and part of St Asaph.

RHUDDLAN, a town and parish in the above hundred and co., 4 m. N.W. from St Asaph. It is situated in the vale of Clwyd, and though now an inconsiderable village, bears visible marks of ancient grandeur and importance. It was made a free borough by Edward I., and is contributory to Flint in returning a member to parliament. Several detached towers of its once noble castle are standing. In the council-hall of this town it was that Edward I. delivered his address to the Welsh gentry, promising them a prince born amongst

themselves. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Rhyll, in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £11 10s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 883; in 1831, 1506. A. P., £5,715.

RHULEN, a parish in Colwyn hundred, co. of Radnor, S. W., 7 m. S. E. from Buallt. Living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Glas Cwm, in the archd. of Radnor and dio. of St David's, certified at £4 13s. 4d., and returned at £16 10s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 119. A. P., £496.

RHUTHYN, a town with separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in Rhuthyn hundred, co. of Denbigh, North Wales. The corporation consists of two aldermen and an unlimited number of burgesses. Courts leet are held twice a-year, a court for recovery of small debts once a fortnight, the assizes for the co. and quarter-sessions alternately with Denbigh. The lordship of Rhuthyn is a manorial right belonging to the Middleton family. Within its jurisdiction are the courts of Colerigion, Dogfeilyn, and Lannereh. The market is on Monday and Saturday. Fairs, March 19th, Friday before Whit-sunday, Aug. 8th, Sept. 30th, and Nov. 10th. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Pop., in 1801, 1115; in 1831, 3376. A. P., £6,281.

RHYDFAES, a hamlet in Llandinam parish, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 m. N.E. from Llandinam.

RAYD-Y-BRIW, a parish in Defynoc hundred, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 10 m. N. W. from Brecon. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Llywel vicarage, in the dio. of St David's, certified at £2. Patrons, the inhabitants of the hamlet of Ys-Clydach. Pop. with Llywel.

RHYD-Y-BYDDYN, a hamlet in Eglwys-Han, co. of Glamorgan, South Wales.

RHYL, a chapelry in Rhuddlan parish, co. of Flint, North Wales, 7 m. N.W. from St Asaph's. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Rhuddlan vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph. Patron, the bishop of St Asaph. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1811, 252.

RIBBESFORD, a parish in the lower division of Doddingtree hundred, co. of Worcester, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Bowdley. Living, a rectory with Bewdley curacy, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £27 19s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, T. Ingram, Esq. Church ded. to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 95. A. P., £1,778.

RIBBEY, a township and chapelry in Kirkham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £95. Patron, the vicar of Kirkham. Pop., in 1801, including that of Wray, 307; in 1831, 482. A. P., £1,905.

RIBBLETON, a township in Preston parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. N.E. from Preston. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 170.

RIBCHESTER, a parish in Blackburn

hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Blackburn. Livings, a discharged vicarage and a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; the former rated at £31 19s. 1d., returned at £140 15s. 1d.; the latter, an impropriation, rated at £39 2s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of Chester. Church ded. to St Wilfred. Pop., in 1801, 2748; in 1831, 4283. A. P., £12,878.

RIBSTON (GREAT), a joint township with Walshford, in Hunsingore parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S.E. by E. from Knareborough. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 152.

RIBSTON (LITTLE), a township in Spoforth parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Wetherby. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 222.

RIBTON, a township in Bridekirk parish, co. of Cumberland, 5 m. W. from Cocker-mouth. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 26.

RIBY, a parish in the E. division of Yarborough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6 m. W. from Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 18s. 4d., returned at £65. Patron, in 1829, W. E. Tomline, Esq. Church ded. to St Edmund. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 163. A. P., £3,457.

RICCALL, a parish partly within the liberty of St Peter of York and partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N. by E. from Selby. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £6, returned at £50. Patron, the prebendary of Riccall in York cathedral. Church ded. to St Mary. The village of Riccall is celebrated as the landing-place of Harfager, king of Norway, in 1066, who surprised York and took it by storm, but soon after perished, fighting against Harold. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 705. A. P., £2,278.

RICHARD'S-CASTLE, a parish partly in Wolphy hundred, co. of Hereford, and partly in that of Munslow, co. of Salop, 7 m. N. from Leominster, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Ludlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £15 1s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Here is a school conducted on the national system. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 586. A. P., £4,284.

RICHBOROUGH, a hamlet in Ash parish, co. of Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Sandwich. Many vestiges of Roman antiquity are to be seen here.

RICHMOND, a village and parish in the first division of Kingston hundred, co. of Surrey, 10 m. W.S.W. from St Paul's, London. Its ancient name was Sheen, signifying (in the Saxon tongue) resplendent, from the beauty of its situation in the midst of a fertile and richly wooded plain. This lordship, or manor, which includes also Kew parish, has been a royal demesne since the time of Edward I., who resided here, as did several of his successors. The site of the royal palace is now occupied by private houses, held on lease from the crown. The custom of Borough-English prevails with-

in the manor of Richmond, lands held by copy of court-roll descending to the youngest son, or in default of male issue, to the youngest daughter of the last tenant.—Living, a vicarage, consolidated with that of Kingston-on-Thames, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 6s. 3d. Patron, the King's college, Cambridge. The church—ded. to St Mary Magdalene—contains many very interesting monuments; among these is one to the memory of Thomson the poet, and one to Gilbert Wakefield. Here is a chapel-of-ease. Patron, the vicar of Kingston. Also a Roman Catholic chapel and four places of worship for Dissenters. A charity was founded in 1713 by voluntary contributions, and subsequently well-endowed. There are numerous establishments for the support and maintenance of the decayed and aged poor. This parish contains about 1200 acres, nearly half of which are comprised in the royal gardens of Kew, the remainder consists of pasture and garden ground. The pine-apple was first cultivated at Richmond. All the parochial affairs are regulated under a local act passed in 1785. Pop., in 1801, 4628; in 1831, 7243. A. P., £25,767.

RICHMOND, a prescriptive borough, market-town, and parish, in the W. division of Gilling wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 48 m. N.W. from York, having separate jurisdiction. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and likewise received a charter from Charles II., under which the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor and ex-mayor are justices of the peace; sessions for the borough are held in the town-hall quarterly, a court of record weekly, a court-leet for the manor at Easter and Michaelmas. This borough, with the parishes of Richmond and Easby, returns two members to parliament; the former electors were the burgeage tenants. The present electors are about 350 in number. The mayor is the returning officer. The town consists of several streets, well-paved and lighted; the houses are neatly built of stone, and the market-place contains many handsome shops. The principal manufactures are those of paper, hair-cloth, oil-cloth, ropes, and twine. The chief trade is in corn. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Saturday before the feast of St Thomas a Becket, and feast of Holy-Rood. Richmond gives title to an archdeaconry in the patronage of the bishop of Chester; and an ecclesiastical court is held here monthly. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £15 5s. 7½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. There is also a chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, returned at £70. Patron, the corporation of Richmond. Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, have chapels here. The free grammar school, founded and endowed by burgesses in the reign of Elizabeth, and placed by her letters patent under the management of the corporation, has about 18 scholars. There are also another free

school under the control of this corporate body, a national school, and a school of industry. Among other charities are three almshouses for widows. Pop. of Richmond, in 1801, 2861; in 1831, 3900. A. P., £9,452.

RICKERBY, a township in Stanwix parish, co. of Cumberland, 1½ m. E. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 74.

RICKERSCOTE, a township in Castla-Church parish, co. of Stafford, 1½ m. S.S.E. from Stafford.

RICKFORD, a hamlet in Burrington parish, co. of Somerset, 5½ m. N.E. from Axbridge.

RICKINGHALL (INFERIOR), a parish in Blackburn hundred, co. of Suffolk, 13½ m. N.E. by E. from Bury-St-Edmund's. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 5s. 2½d. Patron, in 1829, G. St Vincent Wilson, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 465. A. P., £2,167.

RICKINGHALL (SUPERIOR), a parish in Hartismere hundred, co. of Suffolk, 7½ m. W. by N. from Eye. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 13s. 1½d. Patron, in 1829, G. St Vincent Wilson, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 774. A. P., £1,890.

RICKLING, a parish in Uttlesford hundred, co. of Essex, 5½ m. N. by W. from Stansted-Mountfitchet. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £10, returned at £138. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 447. A. P., £1,865.

RICKMANSWORTH, or **RICKMERESWORTH**, a market-town and parish in Cashio hundred, co. of Hertford, 17½ m. N.W. by W. from London. Market on Saturday. Fairs, July 20th, Nov. 24th, and Saturday before 3d Monday in Sept. This town is governed by two constables and two headboroughs. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £16. Patron, the bishop of London. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents and Baptists, a charity school, and almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 2975; in 1831, 4574. A. P., £16,737.

RIDDINGS, a hamlet in Bowden parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

RIDDLESDEN (EAST), in Bingley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N.N.E. from Keighley.

RIDDLESDEN (WEST), in Bingley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N. by E. from Keighley.

RIDE, or **LA RYE**, a chapelry in Newchurch parish, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton, 6½ m. E.N.E. from Newport and opposite Portsmouth. It is divided into Upper and Lower Ride. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patronage with Newchurch vicarage. Chapel ded. to St Thomas the Apostle.

RIDGE, a parish, in Cashio hundred, co. of Hertford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. by N. from Chip-ping-Barnet. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Alban's and dio. of London, rated at £6 13s. 4d.; returned at £110. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Hardwicke. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 347. A. P., £4,756.

RIDGE, a hamlet in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester.

RIDGEMOND, a township partly in the parish of Burstwick and partly in that of Burton-Pidsea, E. R. of Yorkshire.

RIDGEMONT, formerly **RUGEMONT**, a parish in Redborne-Stoke hundred, co. of Bedford, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. N.E. from Woburn. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Segenhoe, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9, returned at £39 13s. 4d. Patronage held by sequestration. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 992. A. P., £3,103.

RIDGEWARDINE, in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales, co. of Salop.

RIDGEWAY, a hamlet in Smeath parish, co. of Kent.

RIDING, a township in Bywell-St-Andrew parish, co. of Northumberland, $\frac{6}{4}$ m. E.S.E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 151.

RIDINGS, a township and chapelry in Alfreton parish, co. of Derby, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. S.S.E. from Derby.

RIDLESWORTH, a parish in Gilt-cross hundred, co. of Norfolk, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. S.W. by S. from Harling. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Ganthorpe, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 2s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, T. Thornhill, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 76. A. P., £673.

RIDLEY, a township in Bunbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $\frac{6}{4}$ m. W.N.W. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 100.

RIDLEY, a parish in Axton hundred, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, 3 m. N. from Wrotham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £3 14s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, M. Lambard, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 91.

RIDLEY, a township in Haltwhistle parish, co. of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 233.

RIDLINGTON, a parish in Tunstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. E. from North Walsham. Living, a discharged rectory with that of East Riston, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, ———— Norris, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 205. A. P., £662.

RIDINGTON, a parish in Martinsley hundred, co. of Rutland, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. from Uppingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 1s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. N. Noel, Bart. Church ded. to

St Mary and St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 262. A. P., £3,293.

RIDMARLEY-D'ABITOT, a parish in the lower division of Okevalde hundred, co. of Worcester, 8 m. S.W. by W. from Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £16 10s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, G. Monro, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop., in 1801, 689; in 1831, 1028. A. P., £4,982.

RIDWARE-MAVESYN, a parish in the N. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. E. from Rudgeley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, J. Newton, Esq. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Here is a free school supported by subscription. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 576. A. P., £3,271.

RIDWARE-PIPE, a parish in the N. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. from Rudgeley. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £15, returned at £52. Patron, the chancellor of Lichfield. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,012.

RIGHTBOLT, or **RIGBOLT**, in Gusherton parish, co. of Lincoln, $\frac{7}{4}$ m. N.W. by N. from Spalding.

RIGSBY, a parish in Wold division of Calceworth hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. by S. from Alford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Alford vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £2. Church ded. to St James. Patronage with the vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 99. A. P., £961.

RIGTON, a township in Kirkby-Overblows parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{6}{4}$ m. N.E. from Otley.

RIGTON, a township in Bardsey parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. S.W. by S. from Wetherby.

RILLINGTON, a parish in Buekrose wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. N.E. by E. from New Malton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £8 14s. 9d., returned at £130. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here are places of worship for Independents and Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1831, 955. A. P., £4,857.

RILSDON, a township and chapelry in Burnsall parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N.N.W. from Skipton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Burnsall rectory, in the archd. and dio. of York. Chapel ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 115.

RIMINGTON, a township in Gisburn parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.S.W. from Skipton. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 701.

RIMPTON, a parish in Taunton and Taunton Dean hundred, co. of Somerset, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. N.E. by N. from Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath

and Wells, rated at £9 19s. 9½d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 208. A. P., £2,075.

RIMSWELL, a township in Owthorne parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 16½ m. E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 144.

RINGBROUGH, a farm in Aldbrough parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. N.E. by E. from Kingston-upon-Hull.

RINGEY, a chapelry in Bowden parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 5½ m. N.E. from Nether-Knutsford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £100. Patron, in 1829, W. Egerton, Esq.

RINGFIELD, a parish in Wangford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 2 m. S.W. by W. from Beccles. Living, a rectory with that of Little Redisham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Patron, in 1829, S. Postle, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 315. A. P., £1,846.

RINGLAND, a parish in Eynesford hundred, co. of Norfolk, 7 m. N.W. by W. from Norwich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 6s. 0½d., returned at £59 7s. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 350. A. P., £674.

RINGLEY, a hamlet and chapelry in Prestwich parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £30 10s. Patrons, the rectors of Prestwich and Bury. Here is an endowed free school.

RINGMER, a hundred in Pevensay rape, co. of Sussex, containing 4 parishes.

RINGMER, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. E.N.E. from Lewes. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a small endowment for the education of poor children. On the Broyle road, near the village, are barracks for a detachment of artillery. Pop., in 1801, 897; in 1831, 1271. A. P., £7,822.

RINGMORE, a parish in Ermington hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. S. by W. from Modbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 10s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Butland. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 309. A. P., £1,819.

RINGSHALL, a parish in Bosmere and Claydon hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. from Needham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 18s. 1½d. Patron, Pembroke college, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 337. A. P., £2,458.

RINGSLOW, or **THE ISLE OF THANET**, a hundred in the lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, containing 8 parishes.

RINGSTALL, or **RINGSHALL**, a hamlet

partly in the parish of Eddisborough and partly in that of Ivinghoe, co. of Buckingham.

RINGSTEAD, a parish in Higham-Ferrers hundred, co. of Northampton, 2½ m. S. by W. from Thrapston. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Deunford, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £8 10. Patron, in 1829, T. Burton, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are two chapels for Dissenters. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 620. A. P., £2,133.

RINGSTEAD (GREAT), a village, comprising the consolidated parishes of St Andrew and St Peter, in Smithdon hundred, co. of Norfolk, 8½ m. W. by S. from Burnham-Westgate. Living, of the former, a discharged rectory, rated at £9; the latter at £11 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, H. Styleman, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 524. A. P., £3,939.

RINGSTEAD (LITTLE), or **BARRETT**, a parish in Smithdon hundred, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Ringstead-St. Peter, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £50. Patron, in 1829, H. Styleman, Esq. There is only one farm-house remaining.

RINGSTED (EAST), formerly a distinct parish, but long since included in Osmington, co. of Dorset.

RINGSWELL, in Heavitree parish, co. of Devon.

RINGWOLD, a parish and member of the town and port of Dover, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. from Deal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £13 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. Monins. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 566. A. P., £1,470.

RINGWOOD, a hundred at the western extremity of Southamptonshire, containing two parishes.

RINGWOOD, a small market-town, township, and parish, in the above hundred and co., 14 m. W. by S. from Southampton, containing the tithing of Burley, the ville of Bistern-Closes, and the extra-parochial liberty of Burley-Lodge. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, July 10th and Dec. 11th. Manorial courts are held twice a-year, and a constable is annually chosen. This town, which is very ancient, is situated on the E. bank of the river Avon, and consists principally of four streets. Living, a vicarage with Harbridge curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £75 5s. 5d. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. Here are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians. A free grammar school was founded in 1586, but classical instruction has not recently been afforded. Pop., in 1801, 3222; in 1831, 3222. A. P., £15,772.

RIPE, or **ECKINGTON**, a parish in Ship-lake hundred, rape of Pevensay, co. of Sussex, 5 m. W. by N. from Haylesham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £11 10s. Patron, Exeter college, Oxford. Church ded. to St John the

Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 360.
A. P., £2,122.

RIPLEY, or RIPPLE, co. of Kent. See RIPPLE.

RIPLEY, in Sapley parish, co. of Southampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Ringwood.

RIPLEY, a tything and chapelry in Send parish, co. of Surrey, 6 m. N.E. from Guildford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Send, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester.

RIPLEY, a chapelry in Pentrich parish, co. of Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £2,200. Patron, the duke of Devonshire. Here are places of worship for Methodists and Unitarians, and a free school supported by voluntary contributions. A fair is held at this place in Easter-week, and on the 23d of Oct. Pop., in 1801, 1091; in 1831, 1977.

RIPLEY, a market-town and parish in Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W.N.W. from Knaresborough. It is situated on the river Nidd, and famous for the production of liquorice. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Easter-Monday and Tuesday, August 25th, 26th, and 27th.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £23 8s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. A. Ingleby, Bart. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are two well-endowed free schools, and charitable endowments for relief of the poor. Ripley castle—a part of which has been repaired and is occupied by the Ingleby family—is supposed to have been erected in 1555, and was garrisoned during the civil wars for Charles I., but surrendered soon after the battle of Marston-Moor. Pop., in 1801, 1162; in 1831, 1219. A. P., £7,279.

RIPLINGHAM, a township in Rowley parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E. by N. from South Cave.

RIPLINGTON, a township in Whalton parish, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. from Morpeth.

RIPLINGTON, a tything in East Meon parish, co. of Southampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Petersfield.

RIPPINGALE, a parish in Aveland wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Bourne. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 19s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1831, 658. A. P., £4,974.

RIPPLE, a ward in Barking parish, co. x, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. from St Paul's,

RIPPLE, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hundred, co. of Worcester, 3 m. S.E. by E. from Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Holdfast and Questhill, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £22 5s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a well-endowed school. Pop., in 1801 679; in 1831, 979. A. P., £6,009

RIPPLE, or RIPLEY, a parish in Cornilo hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 3 m. S.W. by W. from Deal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £5 19s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, C. F. Palmer, Esq., and the Rev. B. Mandale. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 209. A. P., £1,230.

RIPPLESMERE, a hundred on the E. side of Berkshire, containing 3 parishes.

RIPPON, an ancient borough, market-town, and parish, in the lower division of Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 23 m. W.N.W. from York. It comprises the chapelries of Bishop-Monckton, Bishop-Thornton, Pateley-Bridge, Sawley, and Skelton; the townships of Aismunderby with Boudgate, High and Low Bishopside, Bishopton, Cloth-erholme, Eavestone, Gwindale, Grantley with Skeldin, Hewick-Bridge, Hewick-Copt, Ing-erthorpe, Markington with Wallerthwaite, Marston with Moseby, Newby with Mowith, Nunwick with Howgrave, Sharrow, North Stanley with Leningford, Sutton-Grange, War-sill, Westwick, and Whitcliff with Thorpe, within Rippon liberty, and the chapelries of Aldfield and Winksley, and the townships of Beverley, Dacre, Shelding, Studley-Roger, and Studley Royal, in the lower division of Claro wapentake. This is a place of great antiquity, and possesses separate jurisdiction, according to a charter granted by James I., and renewed by James II., in which the civil government is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. The mayor and his two immediate predecessors, act as justices of the peace for the borough and liberty. There is a court for the recovery of debts, and petty sessions are held weekly. This borough returns two members to parliament; the former electors were the burgage-holders, about 70 in number; the number of electors, by the reform act, is about 470. The returning officer is the mayor. This was formerly a bishop's see, but now is a deanery, in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Living, a perpetual curacy, and a peculiar of the archbishop of York. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rippon. The church, ded. to St Peter and St Wilfred, is a spacious cruciform structure, and in the days of popery and superstition was celebrated for a passage leading in to a close vaulted room, so contrived that none but such as were favoured by the priest could pass through. There is another church, ded. to the Holy Trinity, built by the Rev. E. Kilvington. Here are likewise chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school was founded and liberally endowed by William and Mary. It is open to the sons of the inhabitants in general. Jephson's hospital—named after its founder—is for the support and education of 20 boys, sons of poor freemen. There are also national schools and various other charitable institutions. "Alchfrid, king of the Northumbors, gave this place first to Abbat Eata to build a monastery; but before that could be finished he was sent away, and St

Wilfrid made abbat here before A. D. 661. This religious house was endowed with great privileges by King Ethelstan, and continued in great repute till it was burnt down in the devastation which King Edred made in these parts about A. D. 950. Archbishop Oswald and his successors, archbishops of York, assisted in the rebuilding of the church, and Archbishop Aldred, about the time of the conquest, endowed it with lands, and made it collegiate, as it continues to this day. It was first ded. to St Peter, but in some later writings it is called the church of St Wilfrid. Herein were seven prebends, viz., Thorpe, valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £20 per annum; Stanwyge £40 0s. 3d.; Skelton and Yevenhale £15 10s. 4d.; Monketon £24 12s. 8d.; Sharrow £14 5s. 2d.; Stodley £26 11s. 4d.; Anwyke £221; and six vicars choral, each worth £6. The revenues of the community were valued at £35 3s. 8d., and the fabric lands at £12 12s. 7d. Upon the dissolution, the estates of this church came to the crown, and were granted into lay lands, and so continued all Queen Elizabeth's time. But King James I., at the request of his Queen, Anne, reformed the same about A. D. 1604, adding a dean to the seven prebendaries, and endowed it with £247 per annum. The hospital of St Anne, of the foundation of a gentleman of the country thereby, is hard on the hither side of the Skelle. 'On the further ripe of the Skelle is the hospital of St John the Baptist, of the foundation of some of the archbishops of York,' before the fourth year of King John. It had revenues valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £10 14s. 4d. per annum, according to Dugdale; and, 37th Henry VIII., at £12 0s. 4d., as Stevens, and is yet in being.—The hospital of St Mary Magdalene for lepers here is on the hither ripe of the Skelle, and is of the foundation of the archbishops of York. It was founded by Archbishop Thurstan, who died A. D. 1139, first for a chaplain and sisters, and for the relief of all the lepers of Ripponshire. Afterwards here was a master, two or three chaplains, and some brethren. It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £27 5s. 6d. *in toto*, and at £24 0s. 7d. *clare*.—Tanner's Not. Mon. The town of Rippon is well paved and lighted, but the streets are narrow and irregular. The market-place is very spacious. The town-hall is a handsome freestone edifice. A theatre, erected in 1792, has been converted into a riding school. Near the town is a fine stone bridge crossing the river Ure, which has been made navigable to Rippon by act of parliament. Barges of from 20 to 35 tons burden bring coal and merchandise to this town, from Hull, York, &c., receiving, in return, lead, butter, and other produce. Linen is manufactured to a considerable extent, and a weekly sale of wool takes place here during the season, which is attended by dealers from Leeds and other manufacturing towns. The provision market is on Thursday. Fairs, 1st Thursday after 20 days from Old Christmas day, May 13th and 14th, 1st Thursday and Friday in June, Thursday after August 2d, 1st Thurs-

day in November and November 23d. Pop., in 1801, 3211; in 1831, 5080. A. P., £11,430.

RIPPONDEN, a hamlet and chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. S.W. from Halifax. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Halifax vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £22 13s. 4d., and returned at £141 10s. Patron, the vicar of Halifax. Chapel ded. to St Bartholomew. This place sustained great damage in 1722, by the overflowing of the river Riburn; it suddenly rose several yards, and bore down every impediment to its progress.

RIPTON-ABBOTS, a parish in Huntingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 4 m. N. from Huntingdon. Living, a rectory with Wenington curacy, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £21 7s. 6d. Patrons, in 1829, Mr and Mrs Rooper. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 365. A. P., £4,560.

RIPTON-KING'S, a parish in Huntingstone hundred, co. of Huntingdon, 3½ m. N. N.E. from Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 19s. 7d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,570.

RISBOROUGH-MONKS, a parish in Aylesbury hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6 m. N.N.W. from Great Missenden. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £30. Church ded. to St Dunstan. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. In this parish is an antiquity similar to the White Horse in Berkshire, being a cross formed in the same manner on the side of a lofty hill. Pop., in 1801, 768; in 1831, 1018. A. P., £2,497.

RISBOROUGH-PRINCES, a market-town and parish in Aylesbury hundred, co. of Buckingham, 6½ m. W.N.W. from Great Missenden. Market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the 6th of May. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, certified at £40, and returned at £78 0s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, J. Grubb, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Methodists, and a fund for clothing 24 poor women. Pop., in 1801, 1554; in 1831, 2122. A. P., £2,467.

RISBRIDGE, a hundred at the S.W. extremity of Suffolk, containing 30 parishes, and a pop., in 1831, of 16,215 souls.

RISBRIDGE-MONKS, an extra-parochial district in the above hundred and co., 4½ m. N.W. from Clare. Pop. with Barnardiston.

RISBURY, a township partly in the parish of Humber, and partly in that of Stoke Prior, co. of Hereford.

RISBY, a parish in Thingoe hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. N.W. by W. from Bury-St-Edmunds. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 10s. 5d., and returned at £94 4s. 11d. Patronage with the rectory of Fornham and St

Geneveva. Church ded. to St Giles. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 332. A. P., £2,500.

RISBY, a township in Rowley parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. from Beverley.

RISCA, a parish in Wentloog hundred, co. of Monmouth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Newport. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Bassalleg vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £5, and returned at £50. Patron, the vicar of Bassalleg. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 742. A. P., £708.

RISE, a parish in the N. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. E.N.E. from Beverley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £10 0s. 5d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Petty sessions for the division are held here. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 164. A. P., £2,353.

RISEBROUGH-THORNTON, a township in Normanby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Pickering. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 39.

RISEBY, a parish in the N. division of Manley wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 8 m. N.W. by N. from Glanford Bridge. Living, a vicarage with that of Roxby, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, R. C. Elwes, Esq. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Pop with Roxby.

RISEHOLME, a parish in the E. division of Lawres wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4, and returned at £16. Patron, Balliol college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 62. A. P., £1,370.

RISELY, a parish in Stoddens hundred, co. of Bedford, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Bedford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 7s. 6d., and returned at £124 5s. Patron, in 1829, Lord St John. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 576; in 1831, 871. A. P., £2,879.

RISHANGLES, a parish in Hartesmere hundred, co. of Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Eye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 13s. 1d. Patron, in 1829, J. Vernon, Esq. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 242. A. P., £582.

RISHTON, a township in Blackburn parish, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. N.E. by E. from Blackburn. Pop., in 1801, 1051; in 1831, 919.

RISHWORTH, a township in Halifax parish, W. R. of Yorkshire. Here is a Baptist chapel and a free school. Pop., in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1536.

RISHWORTH, a hamlet in Bingley parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

RISINGHOE-CASTLE, in Goldington parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Bedford.

RISKINS, a hamlet in Iver parish, co. of Buckingham.

RISLEY, a township and chapelry partly in the parish of Sandiacre and partly in that of Sawley, co. of Derby, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Sawley, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, certified at £6 13s. 4d., and returned at £85 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Stumford. Here is an endowed school for 70 boys and 50 girls. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,160.

RISSINGTON (GREAT), a parish in the lower division of Slaughter hundred, co. of Gloucester, 5 m. S. by E. from Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £22 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dynevor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 468. A. P., £3,700.

RISSINGTON (LITTLE), or **BASSET**, a parish in the lower division of Slaughter hundred, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10 3s. 1d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,264.

RISSINGTON-WICK, a parish in the lower division of Slaughter hundred, co. of Gloucester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £16 2s. 6d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 219. A. P., £2,724.

RISTON, a joint township with Brompton in Church Stoke parish, co. of Salop.

RISTON, a parish in the N. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. E.N.E. from Beverley. Living, a rectory with Hornsea vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, not in charge. Patronage with vicarage of Hornsea. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 379. A. P., £1,843.

RISTON, or **RUSTON (EAST)**, a parish in Happening hundred, co. of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from N. Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage with Ridlington rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 11s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the rectory of Ridlington. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 730. A. P., £2,720.

RISTON, or **RUSTON (WEST)**, a parish in Clackclose hundred, co. of Norfolk, 2 m. S.E. by S. from Market Downham. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Roxham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £50. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 26. A. P., £644.

RITTON-COLT-PARK, a township in Hartburn parish, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. N.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 58.

RITTON-WHITE-HOUSE, a town-

ship in Hartburn parish, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. N.W. by W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 31.

RIVAULX, a township in Helmesley parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W. by N. from Helmesley. Here was formerly a stately abbey, the remains of which are situated in a sequestered vale, and consist principally of the choir of the church and the refectory. Pop. of this township, in 1801, 223; in 1831, 225.

RIVENHALL, a parish in Witham hundred, co. of Essex, 2½ m. N. by E. from Witham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £21 5s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, C. W. Western, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 653. A. P., £4,981.

RIVER, a parish in Bewsborough hundred, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent, 2½ m. N.W. from Dover. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 1s. 0½d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 555; in 1831, 690. A. P., £1,771.

RIVER-GREEN, a township in Meldon parish, co. of Northumberland, 5½ m. W. by S. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 48.

RIVERHEAD, or **RITHEREN**, a liberty in Seven Oaks parish, co. of Kent, 1½ m. N. W. by N. from Seven Oaks. Pop., in 1801, 750; in 1821, 1216.

RIVINGTON, a township and chapelry in Bolton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. E.S.E. from Chorley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1,000. Patrons, the inhabitants. Here is a free school founded in Queen Elizabeth's reign, by J. Pilkington, bishop of Durham, and native of this place. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 537. A. P., £2,650.

RIXTON, a township in Warrington parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. E. by N. from Warrington. Pop., in 1801, 881; in 1831, 906.

ROADE, a parish in Cleley hundred, co. of Northampton, 5½ m. S. from Northampton. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Collingtree rectory, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified at £15, and returned at £48. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the rectory of Collingtree. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 553. A. P., £1,283.

ROADE, a parish in Frome hundred, co. of Somerset, 4 m. N.E. by N. from Frome. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Wolverton, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 9s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir A. Baynton, Bart. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The manufacture of woollen cloths is carried on in this place. Pop., in 1801, 927; in 1831, 954. A. P., £3,722.

ROADWATER, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, co. of Somerset.

ROATH, a parish in Kibbor hundred, co. of Glamorgan, S. W., adjacent to Cardiff.

Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, certified at £7, and returned at £49. Patron, the marquess of Bute, at whose expense the church was built. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 272. A. P., £2,161.

ROBERINDALE, or **ROBURNDALE**, a township in Melling parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8½ m. E.N.E. from Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 199.

ROBERT'S-BRIDGE, or **ROTHER-BRIDGE**, a manor in Henhurst hundred, co. of Sussex, 6¼ m. E.N.E. from Chichester. "Alfred de S. Martino built, A. D. 1170, an abbey for Cistercian monks here to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. It was endowed at the suppression, (about which time were twelve monks,) with £248 10s. 6d. per annum, Dugd., or clare; £272 9s. 8d. in toto; and was granted, 3rd Henry VIII., to Sir Win. Sidney."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, a hamlet in Whitby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. S.E. by S. from Whitby. In the N.W. part of this bay is a small fishing town.

ROBOLDSAY, a hamlet in Whitchurch hundred, co. of Dorset.

ROBOROUGH, a hundred at the S.W. extremity of Devonshire, containing 15 parishes.

ROBOROUGH, a parish in Fremington hundred, co. of Devon, 6¼ m. E.S.E. from Great Torrington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 8s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. May. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 584. A. P., £1,741.

ROBY, a district in Huyton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. S.W. by W., from Prescot.

ROCESTER, or **ROUCESTER** in **DOVEDALE**, a parish in the S. division of Totmonslow hundred, co. of Stafford, 4 m. N. by E. from Uttoxeter. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4, and returned at £70. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of T. Bainbridge. Church ded. to St Michael. "Richard Bacoun, about A. D. 1146, built an abbey for Black canons to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, which, about the time of the dissolution, had nine religious in it, and revenues for their maintenance, to the yearly value of £100 2s. 10d. Dugd.; £111 11s. 7d. Speed. The site was granted, 31st Henry VIII., to Richard Trentham, Esq."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1040. A. P., £6,374.

ROCHDALE, a market-town and parish in Salford hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 46 m. S.S.E. from Lancaster, comprising the chapelries of Blatchinworth and Todmorden, with the townships of Butterworth, Castleton, Spotland, Walsden, Wardleworth, and Wuerdale with Wardle, and the chapelry of Saddleworth with Quick in Agbrigg wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire. This town consists of several streets well-paved and lighted; the houses chiefly built of brick. The

townhall and market-place are neat edifices. The manufactures of Rochdale are baize, flannel, bath-coating, broad-cloth, calicoes, and cotton-goods. Trade is greatly facilitated at this place by means of a canal communicating with Manchester and the Calder canal. Quays and wharfs have been constructed on its banks, and the basin is very capacious. The police of this town is controlled by a high constable, chosen annually in conjunction with the magistrates, &c. A court-leet is held twice a year by the lord of the manor, and a court-baron every third week. The market is on Monday. Fairs, May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7th. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £11 4s. 9d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church, ded. to St Chad, is an ancient structure situated on a curious eminence, the ascent to which is by a flight of steps. Here is a chapel-of-ease ded. to St Mary. A district chapel, ded. to St James, was erected in 1820, and there are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Quakers, Unitarians, and Catholics. A free grammar school, founded in 1566, is open to all the boys in the parish. A similar establishment for children of both sexes was founded in 1769, a national school in 1814, and there are various Sunday schools. The benefactions for charitable purposes are numerous. Pop. of the entire parish, in 1801, 39,766; in 1831, 74,427. A. P., £93,253.

ROCHE, a river in the co. of Lancaster, falling into the Irwell at Radcliffe.

ROCHE, or **ROACHE**, a parish in the E. division of Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, 5 m. S.E. from Columb-Major. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £20. Patron, in 1819, S. Thornton, Esq. Church ded. to St Gomonda. Pop., in 1801, 954; in 1831, 1630. A. P., £3,989.

ROCHE, or **DE RUPE**, in Maltby parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. W.S.W. from Bawtry. "A Cistercian abbey founded by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis or De Wikesesal, A. D. 1147, and ded. to the blessed Virgin Mary. Its yearly revenues were rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £224 2s. 5d. Dugd.; £271 19s. 4d. Speed; and the site was granted, 38th Henry VIII., to William Ramesden and Thomas Vavasor."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

ROCHE, a parish in Rhos hundred, co. of Pembroke, S.W., 6 m. N.W. from Haverford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, rated at £4 13s. 9d., and returned at £48 3s. 9d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 538; in 1831, 791. A. P., £1,696.

ROCHESTER,

An ancient city and sea-port, with separate jurisdiction, but located in Aylesford lath, co. of Kent, 8½ m. N. from Maidstone, and 29 m. E. by S. from London.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The bishopric of Rochester is the smallest, and, excepting Canterbury, the most ancient see in the kingdom, comprehending no more than 91 parishes in the deaneries of Rochester, Malling, and Dartford, consisting of that part of Kent, W. of the river Medway. The bishopric is rated at £358 14s.: the deanery is not in charge; both are in the patronage of the king. The archd. is rated at £34 14s. 9d. Patron, the bishop. The city comprises the parishes of St Margaret and St Nicholas. The former a vicarage, rated at £10. Patrons, the dean and chapter. The latter a vicarage with that of St Clements, rated at £20 8s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of Rochester; both in the archd. and dio. of Rochester. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Quakers, and Unitarians. "About A. D. 600, King Ethelbert began to build a church here to the honour of St Andrew, and therein, when finished, about four years after, placed a bishop and a chapter of secular priests, who being reduced to four or five, and obliged to resign, Bishop Gundulf, A. D. 1089, settled in this cathedral fifty or sixty Black monks. The bishopric was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £444 4s. 2d. per annum in the whole, and at £111 0s. 11d. clear; and the priory was then valued at £486 11s. 5d. per annum, as Dugd. and Speed. But the priory being dissolved at the general suppression of the greater monasteries, King Henry VIII. brought in again a dean and six secular canons or prebendaries, six minor canons, with a deacon and subdeacon, six lay-clerks, eight choristers, &c. In the reign of King Edward II., Symond Potyn, a man of no small account, who had several times represented this city in parliament, by his will, dated A. D. 1316, bequeathed a certain house for an hospital, to be called the Spital of St Catharine of Rochester in the suburb of Eastgate, for such poor men of that city, lepers, or otherwise disensed, impotent and poor, to be received therein, and there to abide on the alms of charitable people. This hospital escaped dissolution at the Reformation, and has since been augmented by subsequent donations to the yearly value of £500."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

Schools.—The royal free school, founded by Henry VIII., for 20 boys, is superintended by the dean and chapter. The scholars are eligible to certain exhibitions at either of the universities. There is another free school founded and endowed in 1701 by Sir J. Williamson. A hundred boys receive a classical education at this establishment. Besides other endowed charity schools, there are several national and Sunday schools.

Buildings.—The venerable cathedral of Rochester is in the form of a double cross, and consists of a nave, choir, two transepts, and several chapels, with a central tower surmounted by a spire. The whole length of the building is 306 feet, the extreme breadth 122 feet. The western front has a magnificent Norman door-way, over which is a large window of later date than the building itself. The choir is a

fine specimen of the early English style. Over the altar is a painting, by West, of the angels appearing to the shepherds to announce the birth of Christ. Beneath the choir is a crypt, or subterranean chapel; and near the eastern transept is a building called Gundulph's tower. The chapter-house is in ruins.—The town-hall is a handsome structure, supported by Doric columns. The open area serves as a market-place; and behind it is the city goal.—The clock-house was erected in 1706 by Sir Cloudesley Shovel.—There is a neat theatre, and a large and commodious poor-house.—A literary and philosophical institution is established.—Here are the remains of a castle, erected after the conquest; this relic consists principally of the keep, a quadrangular building 104 feet in height, and 70 feet in extent at the base, with walls 12 feet in thickness.

Municipal Government.—This city was first incorporated by Henry II., and is now governed by charter of Charles II., which vests the civil power in a mayor, recorder, 11 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, town-clerk, two chamberlains, water-bailiff, and inferior officers. Courts of session are held quarterly, a court of portmote once a fortnight, and a court of requests. The corporation have jurisdiction over the oyster fisheries in the creeks and inlets of the river Medway. Rochester sends two representatives to parliament. The number of electors is about 2000. The mayor is the returning officer.

Trade.—The commercial prosperity of this city is greatly advanced by its contiguity to the Medway, and the dock-yard and victualling office at Chatham. Ship-building is carried on, and the oyster fishery is very considerable. The average number of vessels entering this port annually has been estimated at 320 foreign and 120 British. The weekly markets are abundantly supplied with fish and provisions. A corn market has recently been established, and a cattle market, monthly. Fairs, May 30th and Dec. 11th. Pop., in 1801, 5645; in 1831, 9891.

ROCHESTER, a township in Epsdon parish, co. of Northumberland, 25 m. N.N.W. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 467.

ROCHFORD, a hundred on the S.E. of Essex, bounded N. by the river Crouch, and S. by the Thames. Pop., in 1831, 13,334.

ROCHFORD, a market-town and parish in the above hundred and co., 16½ m. S.E. from Chelmsford, situated on a small rivulet called the Broomhill, crossed by two wooden bridges. The trade is chiefly in corn. Market on Thursday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday and Wednesday after Sept. 29th. This place is celebrated in ancient records for what is termed the lawless court, held at twilight on the Wednesday morning after Michaelmas-day, in the open air, at a place called King's-hill, where all the business is transacted in whispers, and could used instead of pen and ink; those tenants who neglect to appear, forfeit double rent. The origin of this singular custom is uncertain.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and

dio. of London, rated at £20. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellealey. Church ded. to St Andrew. Here is a national school, also almshouses for six persons. Pop., in 1801, 1228; in 1831, 1256. A. P., £4,465.

ROCHFORD, a parish in Wolphy hundred, co. of Hereford, 2½ m. E. from Tenbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Tenbury, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford. Church ded. to St Michael. Patronage with Tenbury vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1821, 264. A. P., £1,524.

ROCK, a township and chapelry in Embleton parish, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Alnwick. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Embleton, in the archd. and dio. of Durham, returned at £46 10s. Patronage with Embleton vicarage. Here is an endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,527.

ROCK, a parish in the lower division of Dodingtree hundred, co. of Worcester, 5 m. S.W. by W. from Bewdley. It comprises the hamlets of Alton, Hightington, Lindons, and Snead. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £17 11s. 8d. Patrons, in 1829, M. Woodhall and others. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 1307. A. P., £6,838.

ROCK, or **AKA**, a township in the above parish and co., 4½ m. N.N.E. from Alnwick. Pop. with the parish.

ROCKBEARE, a parish in East Budleigh hundred, co. of Devon, 5 m. W. from Ottery-St-Mary. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 530. A. P., £3,799.

ROCKBOURNE, a parish in Fordingbridge hundred, co. of Southampton, 3½ m. N.W. by N. from Fordingbridge. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, certified at £200. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 517. A. P., £2,539.

ROCKCLIFFE, a parish in Cumberland ward, co. of Cumberland, 4½ m. N.W. from Carlisle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, endowed with £1,800. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 518; in 1831, 885. A. P., £2,671.

ROCKCLIFFE-CASTLE, a township in the above parish, 6½ m. N.W. from Carlisle. Here are the remains of a castle belonging to the Lords Dacre. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 422.

ROCKCLIFFE-CHURCH, a township in Rockcliffe parish, co. of Cumberland, 5 m. N.W. from Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 463.

ROCKFIELD, a parish in the lower division of Skenfrith hundred, co. of Monmouth, 2 m. N.W. from Monmouth. Living, a dis-

charged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £4 3s. 1½d., returned at £16 16s. Patron, in 1829, R. Williams, Esq. Church ded. to St Kenelm. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 279. A. P., £2,160.

ROCKHAM, a hamlet in Amberley parish, co. of Sussex, 6 m. N.E. by N. from Arundel.

ROCKHAMPTON, a parish in the lower division of Langley and Swineshead hundred, co. of Gloucester, 2½ m. N.E. from Thornbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £15. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Davies. Church ded. to St Oswald. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 220. A. P., £1,911.

ROCKINGHAM, a small market-town and parish in Corby hundred, co. of Northampton, 26 m. N.N.E. from Northampton. The market is on Thursday; and a fair is held Sept. 25th. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £10 2s. 3½d., returned at £107. Patron, in 1829, Lord Sondes. The church—ded. to St Leonard—contains many splendid monuments. This town, consisting of one street, is supposed to have derived its name from a castle erected by William the Conqueror to defend the iron-works which were then carrying on in the woodlands. This fortress was strongly garrisoned for Charles I. by Sir L. Watson, afterwards created Lord Rockingham. The principal remains of this edifice is the splendid gateway. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 296. A. P., £790.

ROCKLAND, or **ROCKLAND-ABBOT'S**, a village, comprising the parishes of St Margaret and St Mary, in Henstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6½ m. S.E. by E. from Norwich. The livings are rectories in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; the former not in charge, the latter rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, Queen's college, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 437. A. P., £1,216.

ROCKLAND-ALL-SAINTS, or **MIRNOR**, a parish in Shropham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3½ m. W. by N. from Attleburgh. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Rockland-St-Andrew, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 19s. 4½d. Patronage with that of Caston rectory. Pop., in 1801, including that of Rockland-St-Andrew, 352; in 1831, 322. A. P., £2,284.

ROCKLAND-ST-ANDREW, or **MAJOR**, a parish in Shropham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. W. from Attleburgh. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Rockland-All-Saints. The pop. also is included with that parish.

ROCKLAND-ST-MARY AND ST MARTIN, a chapelry in Shropham hundred, co. of Norfolk, 1½ m. W. by N. from Attleburgh. Living, a perpetual curacy. Patron, the duke of Norfolk.

ROCKLAND-ST-PETER, a parish in Wayland hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. W.N.W. from Attleburgh. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 16s. 5½d. Patron, in 1829,

the Rev. J. T. Bird. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,147.

ROCKLEY-TEMPLE, anciently **ROHEE**, a chapelry in Ogbourn-St-Andrew parish, co. of Wilts, 2 m. N.W. from Marlborough. The chapel is now in ruins.

ROCK-SAVAGE, or **CLIFTON**, in the co. of Chester. See **CLIFTON**.

ROCKSLEY, in Willen parish, co. of Hertford, 3¼ m. E. from Hitchin.

ROCLIFFE, a township in Aldborough parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. W.S.W. from Boroughbridge. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 265.

RODBASTON, a township in Penkridge parish, co. of Stafford, 6½ m. S. by E. from Stafford.

RODBORNE, a tything in St Paul parish, co. of Wilts, 3 m. S. by E. from Malmesbury. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of St Paul, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Evans. Chapel ded. to the Holy Rood. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 135.

RODBORNE-CHENEY, a parish in the hundreds of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts, 3 m. N.W. by N. from Swindon. Diving, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17, returned at £70. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Evans. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 574. A. P., £4,711.

RODBOROUGH, a tything and chapelry in Minchin-Hampton parish, co. of Gloucester, 1 m. W. by S. from Stroud. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Minchin-Hampton rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Patron, Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. Here is a place of worship for Independents, also a well-endowed school, and several bequests for teaching the poor. The petty-sessions for Tetbury or Longtree district are held here, at Horsley and Tetbury alternately. Pop., in 1801, 1658; in 1831, 2141. A. P., £3,668.

RODD, a joint township with Little Brampton and Nash, in Presteigne parish, co. of Hereford, 2 m. S. by E. from Presteigne, in Radnorshire. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 157.

RODDAM, a township in Ilderton parish, co. of Northumberland, 5¼ m. S.S.E. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 118.

RODDEN, a parish in Frome hundred, co. of Somerset, 2 m. E. by S. from Frome. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, returned at £39. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 295. A. P., £1,699.

RODE-HUISH, a chapelry in Carhampton parish, co. of Somerset, 3 m. S.S.E. from Dunster. Living, a perpetual curacy to Carhampton vicarage.

RODE (NORTH), a township in Prestbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. N.E. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 256.

RODE-ODD, a township in Astbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. N.W. by

N. from Church-Lawton. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1300.

RODEN, or **ROOTHING-ABBESS**, in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex. See **ROOTHING-ABBESS**.

RODINGTON, a parish in Wellington division of Bradford hundred, co. of Salop, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Wellington. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 423. A. P., £2,007.

RODLEY, a township in Westbury-upon-Severn parish, co. of Gloucester, 9½ m. S.W. from Gloucester.

RODMARTON, a parish in Longtree hundred, co. of Gloucester, 6½ m. W.S.W. from Cirencester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 1s. 3d. Patron, in 1829, C. T. Morgan. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is a charity school for 60 children. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 369. A. P., £1,004.

RODMELL, or **RADMILL**, a parish in Holmstrough hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 3 m. S. by E. from Lewes. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £15 6s. 0½d. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 350. A. P., £2,331.

RODMERSHAM, a parish in the upper half hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent, 2 m. S.E. by S. from Sittingbourn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 6s. 8d., returned at £96 17s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. S. Lushington. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 311. A. P., £1,206.

RODSLEY, a township in Longford parish, co. of Derby, 4½ m. S. by E. from Ashborne, included in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a charity school supported by a small bequest from Lady Coke and annual subscriptions. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 183.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet and chapelry in Putney parish, co. of Surrey, 8½ m. S.W. by W. from St Paul's, London. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester. Chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity. In 1780, this place suffered considerably from the devastations of a violent hurricane.

ROFFORD, a township in Chalgrove parish, co. of Oxford, 4½ m. W.S.W. from Tetworth.

ROGATE, a parish in Dumpford hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, 7 m. W. by N. from Midhurst. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10 5s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 518; in 1831, 901. A. P., £3,222.

ROGEAT, a parish in the lower division of Caldicot hundred, co. of Monmouth, 7 m. S.W. from Chepstow. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Ifton, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £12 6s. 0½d., returned at £117 19s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, J. Morgan, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 40. A. P., £475.

ROGERSTON, a hamlet in Bassalleg parish, co. of Monmouth, 2½ m. W. from Newport. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 870.

ROKEBY, a parish in West Gilling wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N.W. by W. from Greta Bridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £4 3s. 9d., returned at £100. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. The beauty of the surrounding scenery has been justly celebrated by the pen of Sir Walter Scott. Rokeby-house, erected in 1724, is a magnificent mansion. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 211. A. P., £2,295.

ROKESAC, or **RUXOX**, in Flitwick parish, co. of Bedford.

ROLLESBY, a parish in West Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. N.E. from Acla. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £17. Patron, in 1829, B. Fielding, Esq. Church ded. to St George. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 717. A. P., £2,038.

ROLLESTON, a parish in the N. division of Thurgarton wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. W. by S. from Newark. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £10 1s. 3d. Patron, Southwell college church. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 272. A. P., £3,297.

ROLLESTON, or **ROLVESTON**, a parish in the N. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, 3 m. N.N.W. from Burton-upon-Trent. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £13 19s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, Sir O. Mosley, Bart. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school, founded in 1520, affords instruction to 45 children. There are likewise almshouses, and various benefactions for the poor. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 866. A. P., £2,896.

ROLLESTON, or **ROLVESTON**, a chapelry in Billesdon parish, co. of Leicester, 10 m. E. by S. from Leicester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with Billesdon rectory. Chapel ded. to St John. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 41. A. P., £1,859.

ROLLESTONE, a parish in Elstub and Everley hundred, co. of Wilts, 5½ m. W. by N. from Amesbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 19s. 5½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 39. A. P., £314.

ROLLING, in Goodneston parish, co. of Kent, 3 m. S.E. from Wingham.

ROLLINGTON, a hamlet in Corfe parish, co. of Dorset.

ROLLRIGHT (GREAT), a parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, 2½ m. N. by E. from Chipping-Norton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £16 19s. 4½d. Patron, Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 403½; in 1831, 438. A. P., £2,811.

ROLLRIGHT (LITTLE), a parish in Chadlington hundred, co. of Oxford, 3 m. N.W. by N. from Chipping-Norton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £134. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. C. Reade, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 29. A. P., £1,109.

ROLLS-LIBERTY, in Holborn division of Ossulston hundred, co. of Middlesex, ¾ m. W.N.W. from St Paul's, London.—“In the then suburbs of London, on the east side of New-street (now called Chancery-lane), King Hen. III., A.D. 1231, began a religious foundation for the instruction and maintenance of all such Jews as should be converted to the Christian faith; which he endowed with a yearly pension of seven hundred marks, to be paid out of the exchequer till he should provide better: and King Edward I. gave the deadlands all over England to the same good use. This house was under the government of a master and two or three chaplains. It had a church within the precinct, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which is now called the chapel of the rolls, as being used for the custody of the rolls and records in chancery; for, after the expulsion of the Jews, the number of converts dwindled away, and in the year 1377 the mastership of this house was annexed by patent to the office of the keeper of the rolls of chancery, who is since called the master of the rolls.”—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 2409; in 1831, 2682.

ROLSTON (EAST), anciently **WORLESTONE**, a hamlet in Bunwell parish, co. of Somerset.

ROLSTON (WEST), a hamlet in the above parish and co.

ROLVENDEN, a hundred, nearly central in the co. of Kent, containing 2 parishes.

ROLVENDEN, a parish in the above hundred and co., 2½ m. S.W. by W. from Tenterden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10, returned at £97 5s. 3d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 889; in 1831, 1507. A. P., £7,169.

ROMALD-KIRK, a parish in West Gilling wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. N.W. from Greta-Bridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £58 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Strathmore. Church ded. to St Romald. This parish includes the townships of Cotherston, Holwick, Hundertwaite, Lastington, Lune-Dale, Mickleton, and Romald-

Kirk. Pop., in 1801, 2302; in 1831, 2507. A. P., £15,067.

ROMANBY, a township in North Allerton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, ½ m. S.W. from North Allerton. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 325.

ROMANSLEIGH, a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, 4 m. S. by E. from South Molton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 14s. 9½d. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. D. Aekland, Bart. Church ded. to St Rumon. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,410.

ROME, a hamlet in Giggleswick parish, W. R. of Yorkshire.

ROMFORD, a market-town and parish in the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, co. of Essex, 10 m. E.N.E. from London. Being situated on the high road from London to Bury, Colchester, Ipswich, Harwich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, it is a great thoroughfare. It consists principally of one spacious street, and is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who hold a patent authorising them to hold a court every week for the trial of treasons, felonies, debts, &c., but no commission has been issued of late. The market is held on Tuesday and Wednesday; and a fair, 24th of June. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Horn-Church vicarage, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London. Patron, New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Edward. Here are several places of worship for Dissenters. This town also possesses a well-endowed free school, and various almshouses and benefactions for the poor. There are likewise spacious barracks, erected in 1795. Pop., in 1801, 3179; in 1831, 4294. A. P., £19,194.

ROMILEY, or **ROMLEIGH**, a township in Stockport parish, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop., in 1801, 825; in 1831, 1290.

ROMNEY (New), a cinque-port, market-town, and parish, located partly in the liberty of Romney-marsh, and partly in the lower half hundred of St Martin's-Pountney, co. of Kent, 37 m. S.E. from Maidstone. This place has for many years been inconsiderable as a sea-port, its fine haven having been destroyed by an irruption of the sea. It is a borough by prescription, and governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, a chamberlain, recorder, town-clerk, and subordinate officers. Until the passing of the reform act New Romney, with its 80 voters, enjoyed the privilege of returning two representatives to parliament. It has now taken its place, with its disfranchised fellows, in schedule A.—The town, which consists of several streets, is situated on rising ground near Romney-marsh. The houses are chiefly of brick; the town-hall and market-place are of recent erection. The principal trade is in grazing cattle on Romney-marsh. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, August 26th.—Living, a vicarage with the curacies of St Lawrence and St Martin, in the dio. of Canterbury, exempt from visitation, rated at £6 16s. 3d. Patron, All Souls college, Oxford. The church—ded. to St Nicholas—is a

noble specimen of Norman architecture, containing several curious relics of antiquity.—“The church of St Nicholas, with the chapel annexed, and some other churches in Kent, being appropriated to the abbey of Pountney in —, here was placed a cell of monks to that foreign abbey, and upon the suppression of these alien priories it was given by King Hen. VI. to All Souls college, in Oxford.”—*Tanner's Not. Mon.* Pop., in 1801, 755; in 1831, 983. A. P., £8,740.

ROMNEY (OLD), a parish and member of the town and port of New Romney, co. of Kent, 2 m. W. from New Romney. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £15 19s. 2d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Clement.—“An hospital for leprous persons founded here by Adam de Cherring in honour of St Stephen and St Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, which being decayed and forsaken, A.D. 1363, John Frauncys, then patron, re-established here a master and one priest, almost in the nature of a chantry, which was, A.D. 1481, annexed to St Mary Magdalene college in Oxford.”—*Tanner's Not. Mon.* Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 109. A. P. with New Romney.

ROMSEY, or **RUMSEY**, a market-town and parish in the hundred of King's-Som-bourne, Andover division, co. of Southampton, 8 m. N.W. by N. from Southampton. The town is seated on the river Test, which falls into Southampton bay. The chief manufacture is that of shalloons, sacking, and paper; there are likewise tanneries, malting establishments, and corn-mills. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Easter-Monday, Aug. 26th, and Nov. 8th. The inhabitants were incorporated by James I. and the government of the town is now vested in a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and 12 burgesses. The petty-sessions are held here.—The living, which comprises the parishes of Romsey-Infra and Romsey-Extra, is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £20 18s. 1½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. The church—ded. to St Mary—is a splendid cruciform edifice, arched with stone, and contains many ancient sepulchral monuments. Here are places of worship for Dissenters, and a chapel for Presbyterians, an endowed free school, a national school for 300 boys, the Union school for 80 boys, and almshouses for six widows.—“King Edward the Elder, or Ethelwold, a Saxon nobleman, built a monastery here, wherein King Edgar, A. D. 967, placed Benedictine nuns under the government of the abbess Merwenia. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St Elfheda, (sometime a nun and abbess here, daughter of the said Ethelwold,) and rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £393 10s. 10d. ob. per annum, Dugd.; and £528 8s. 10d. ob. Speed. The site of this abbey was granted to the inhabitants of the town, 35th Henry VIII.; and afterwards, viz., 38th Henry VIII., to John Bellow and R. Bigot.”—*Tanner's Not. Mon.* Pop., in 1801, 4274; in 1831, 5432. A. P., £6,570.

ROMSLEY, a township in Alveley parish, co. of Salop, 8½ m. S.E. from Bridgenorth. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, returned with the parish.

ROMSLEY, a manor in Hales-Owen division of Brimstrey hundred, co. of Salop.

ROOKLEY, a hamlet partly in the parish of Arretton, and partly in that of Godshill, co. of Southampton, 3½ m. S. from Newport.

ROOKSLEY, or **RUXLEY**, in North Cray parish, co. of Kent, 2 m. S.E. from Foot's Cray.

ROOK'S-BRIDGE, a hamlet in East Brent parish, co. of Somerset.

ROOKWITH, or **ROCKWITH**, a township in Thornton-Watlas parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. W.S.W. from Bedale. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 78.

ROOSE-COTT, a hamlet in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 8 m. S.S.W. from Ulverston.

ROOSDOWN, an extra-parochial liberty in Axminster parish, co. of Devon, 3 m. W.S.W. from Lyme-Regis.

ROSS, a parish in the middle division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. E. from Hull. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £19. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. Sykes. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 430. A. P., £2,869.

ROOTHING-ABBOT'S, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, 6 m. N. by E. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £14 10s. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Dyer. Church ded. to St Edmund. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,019.

ROOTHING-AYTHORPE, or **EYTHORPE**, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. S.W. by S. from Great Dunmow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12. Patron, the Rev. J. Oldham. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 259. A. P., £1,505.

ROOTHING-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in Ongar hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. N.N.E. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £16 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. T. Barrett, D. D. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 238. A. P., £1,152.

ROOTHING-BERNERS, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, 5½ m. N.E. by N. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, certified at £12, and returned at £29. Patron, in 1829, J. G. Brampton, Esq. Church ded. to St Botolph. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 100. A. P., £1,124.

ROOTHING (HIGH), a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. from Great Dunmow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £20. Patron, Lord Rodney. Church

ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 405. A. P., £2,037.

ROOTHING-LEADEN, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S. W. from Great Dunmow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12 13s. 4d., and returned at £120. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here is a trifling sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 147. A. P., £817.

ROOTHING-MARGARET, a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. N.E. from Chipping-Ongar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10 12s. 6d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Harding. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 233. A. P., £1,199.

ROOTHING-MORRELL, a hamlet in Rootthing-White parish, co. of Essex, 6 m. S.W. from Great Dunmow.

ROOTHING (WHITE), a parish in Dunmow hundred, co. of Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Great Dunmow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £26. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Budd. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 479. A. P., £2,590.

ROPE, a township in Wyburnbury parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 119.

ROPESLEY, a parish in Winnibriggs and Threo wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Folkingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 14s. 2d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 578. A. P., £2,635.

ROPLEY, a parish in Bishop's-Sutton hundred, N. Alton division, co. of Southampton, 4 m. E. by S. from New Alresford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bishop's-Sutton, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Church ded. to St Peter. Patronage with Bishop's-Sutton vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 642; in 1831, 779. A. P., £3,732.

ROSEACRE, a township in Kirkham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Kirkham.

ROSE-ASH, a parish in Witheridge hundred, co. of Devon, 6 m. E.S.E. from South Molton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 19s. 7d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. E. Southcombe. Here is a charity school. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 487. A. P., £2,207.

ROSEDALE (EAST SIDE), a township in Middleton parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. N.N.W. from Pickering. Here is a small sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 376.

ROSEDALE (WEST SIDE), a township and chapelry in Lustingham parish, N. R. of Yorkshire. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £5, and returned at £56 14s. Patron,

the vicar of Middleton. The chapel, ded. to St Laurence, is part of a nunnery founded in the reign of Richard I. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 178.

ROSEDON, a township in Ilderton parish, co. of Northumberland, 5 m. S.E. by S. from Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 78.

ROSGILL, or **ROSEGILL**, a hamlet in Shap parish, co. of Westmoreland, 8 m. N. W. from Orton.

ROSLESTON, a parish in Repton and Gresley hundred, co. of Derby, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by S. from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Walton-upon-Trent, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Church ded. to St Mary. Patronage with Walton-upon-Trent rectory. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 360. A. P., £1,918.

ROSLY, a township in Westward parish, co. of Cumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Wigton. A very large fair for cattle is held here on Whit-Monday, and every fortnight after, till September 29th.

ROSS, a township in Belford parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. N.E. from Belford, in that detached portion of the co. called Islandshire.

ROSS, a market-town and parish in Greytree hundred, co. of Hereford, 15 m. S.E. by S. from Hereford. This town was made a free borough by Henry III., and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; but the elective franchise was withdrawn on the petition of the inhabitants. It is governed by a sergeant-at-mace, four constables, and other officers, annually elected at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The market is on Thursday. Fairs, Thursday after March 10th, Ascension-day, June 21st, July 20th, Thursday after October 10th, and December 11th. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £38 16s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Quakers. A free school was founded at this place in 1709, and there are several other endowed schools, likewise almshouses, a dispensary, and other charities, a horticultural society, and a Mechanics' Institution. Formerly the bishops of Hereford had a palace here. The benevolent John Kyrie, ('Pope's Man of Ross,') was interred in the church of this place, which contains a handsome monument to his memory. Pop., in 1801, 2347; in 1831, 3078. A. P., £11,111.

ROSS, a township in Ross parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. E. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 430.

ROSSAL (LOWER), in Chad parish, co. of Salop, 3 m. N.W. from Shrewsbury.

ROSSAL (UPPER), in the above parish and co., 4 m. N.W. by N. from Shrewsbury.

ROSSHALL, a hamlet in Poulton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Poulton.

ROSSINGTON, a parish in the soke of Doncaster, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Hawtry. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £11 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, R. Bower, Esq. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is an endowed school for 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 325. A. P., £4,831.

ROSTHERN, or **ROSTHORNE**, a parish in the E. division of Bucklow hundred, co. palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Nether Knutsford. It comprises the chapelries of High Leigh, and Peover (superior), and the townships of Agden, Bollington, Martell with Little Warford, Mere, Millington, Rosthern, Tabley (superior), and Tatton; also the township of Snelsdon in Macclesfield hundred. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10, and returned at £115. Patron, in 1829, W. Egerton, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 3065; 1831, 3730. A. P., £26,746.

ROSTON, a township in Norbury parish, co. of Derby, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Ashborne, is in Tutbury honour, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas.

ROTHBURY, a small market-town and parish in the W. division of Coquetdale ward, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. S.W. by W. from Alnwick, comprising the townships of Bickerton, Calstron, Chartington, Dibdon, Followles, Flotterton, Hellinghill, Hepple, Hepple-Demesne, Hesley-Hurst, Leeward, Mounthealy, Newton, Paperhaugh, Raw, Rothbury, Rye-Hill, Snitter, Thropton, Great and Little Tassen, High and Low Trewitt, Warton, Whitton, and Wreigh-hill. This town consists of three irregularly built streets. The market is on Friday. Fairs, Friday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, October 2d, All Saints, and November 1st. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £58 6s. 8d. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. The church, ded. to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform edifice, and contains a font of remarkably curious workmanship. Here is a well-endowed free school; also a subscription library. Pop., in 1801, 2256; in 1831, 2869. A. P., £20,318.

ROTHER (THE), a river, having its rise in Sussex, and forming the boundary of that co. from Kent, falls into the English channel at Rye.

ROTHER (THE), a river in Derbyshire, falling into the Don at Rotherham.

ROTHERAS, in Dynedor parish, co. of Hereford, 3 m. S.E. by E. from Hereford.

ROTHER-BRIDGE, or **ROBERT'S BRIDGE**, co. of Sussex. See **ROBERT'S BRIDGE**.

ROTHERBY, a parish in East Goscote hundred, co. of Leicester, 6 m. W.S.W. from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 8s. 4d., and returned at £139 19s. Patron, in 1829, — Perkins, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,368.

ROTHERFIELD, a tything in Alton

hundred, co. of Southampton, 5 m. S.S.W. from Alton.

ROTHERFIELD, a hundred in Pevensey rape, co. of Sussex, containing two parishes.

ROTHERFIELD, a parish in the above hundred and co., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Wadhurst. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £27 12s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Abergavenny. Here are chapels for Dissenters and a well-endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 1963; in 1831, 3085. A. P., £7,016.

ROTHERFIELD-GREYS, a parish in Binfield hundred, co. of Oxford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £10 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Trinity college, Oxford. The church contains several remarkable monuments. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 1145. A. P., £5,156.

ROTHERFIELD-PEPPARD, a parish in Binfield hundred, co. of Oxford, 4 m. W. by S. from Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Jesus college, Oxford. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 426. A. P., £2,628.

ROTHERHAM, a market-town and parish in the upper division of Strafforth and Tickhill wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 45 m. S. by W. from York, containing the chapelries of Tinsly and Gainsbrough, and the townships of Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Dutton, Orgreave, and Kimberworth. The market is on Monday. Fairs, Whit-Monday and Dec. 1st. A court-leet is held annually, when constables and other officers are elected. The summer session for the W. R. of Yorkshire takes place here. The town is situated near the river Don, by means of which it has communication with the commercial towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses, though built of stone, have a mean appearance, with the exception of a few recently erected. The neighbourhood is pleasant, and abounds in mineral wealth. The iron works are very extensive. There are also manufactories of rope, twine, and starch, and several large breweries. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £16 8s. 6d. Patron, Lord Howard of Effingham. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a Gothic edifice of much beauty. Here are places of worship for Independent, Baptists, Unitarians, and Wesleyans. "Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, having founded a chantry at this place of his nativity, whilst he was bishop of Lincoln, shortly after his promotion to the see of York, viz., A. D. 1481, founded a college here to the honour of the Holy Jesus, consisting of a provost, five priests, six choristers, and three masters, viz., one for grammar, another for music, another for writing. The revenues were rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £88 12s. in the whole, and £58 5s. 9d. clearly; and by another valuation, 37th Henry VIII., at £126 6s. 6d. q."—Tanner's Not. Mon. A free

grammar school was founded here in 1584, and is open to all boys of the town, and shares with some other schools in eligibility to two scholarships at Emmanuel college, Cambridge. There are several other charity schools. The Rotherham Independent academy was established here in 1795, and is fitted up for the accommodation of 25 students. Almshouses for four unmarried women were founded in 1780 by Mrs Bellamy. A dispensary has lately been erected by voluntary contributions. Pop., in 1801, 8418; in 1831, 10,417. A. P., £46,430.

ROTHERHITHE, a parish in the E. half hundred of Brixton, co. of Surrey, 2½ m. S.E. from St Paul's, London. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £18. Patron, Clarehall, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. The adjoining cemetery contains the body of Prince Lee Boo. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. A free school for 200 children is supported partly by an endowment and partly by voluntary contributions. There are also a school for 45 boys, another for 31 boys, and a school of industry for 20 girls. A court of requests is held here to recover debts under £5. This place consists of a street on a line with the river, extending nearly from Bermondsey to Deptford, with narrow streets branching off in various directions. Rotherhithe is well-known for the number of its dock-yards, the principal of which is the commercial dock, sufficiently commodious to receive 200 ships of burden. The chief manufactures are those carried on at the government wharfs; iron-works for the construction of bolts for shipping, and other materials. Here are also the king's mills for grinding corn. Pop., in 1801, 10,296; in 1831, 12,875. A. P., £51,621.

ROTHERIDGE, a hundred in Arundel rape, co. of Sussex, containing 12 parishes.

ROTHERSTHORPE, or **REBESTHORP**, a parish in Wymersley hundred, co. of Northampton, 4 m. S.W. from Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 9s. 4½d., and returned at £137. Patron, in 1829, T. S. W. Samwell, Esq. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 270. A. P., £3,352.

ROTHERWICK, a parish in Odiham hundred, Basingstoke division, co. of Southampton, 4½ m. W. by S. from Hartford Bridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, returned at £30. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 436. A. P., £2,119.

ROTHLEY, or **RODELEY**, a parish in West Goscoat hundred, co. of Leicester, 1½ m. S. by E. from Mount Sorrell, comprising the chapelries of Keyham, Wartnaby, Wycomb with Chadwell, and Mount Sorrell. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, T. Babington, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. "King Henry III. gave the manor

and church of this place to the knights templars, who settled a commandry of their order here, which, with other, their lands came afterward to the knights hospitalers, who enjoyed the same till the general dissolution, about which time this preceptory was valued at £87 13s. 4d. per annum, M.S. Valor; but in Dugdale this is jointly valued with Dalby and Hether at £231 7s. 10d. per annum. Rothley was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Henry Cartwright."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 775; in 1831, 1342. A. P., £3,154.

ROTHLEY, a township in Harthurn parish, co. of Northumberland, 11 m. W. N.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 138.

ROTHLEY-TEMPLE, an extra-parochial liberty in West Goscoat hundred, co. of Leicester, 1½ m. S.E. by S. from Mount-Sorrell.

ROTHWELL, a hundred on the N.W. side of Northamptonshire, containing 21 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 7860.

ROTHWELL, a parish in the above hundred and co., 4 m. N.W. by W. from Kettering, containing the chapelry of Orton and the hamlet of Thorpe-Underwood. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Orton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £7 18s. 11d., and returned at £148. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. W. Smythe and W. T. Smythe, Esq. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. "Here was a small priory of nuns of the order of St Austine, ded. to St John the Baptist: it was probably founded by the Clare family, whose successors in the manor were patrons of it. It was valued at £5 19s. 8d. per annum, Dugd.; £10 10s. 4d. Speed; and was granted, 37th Henry VIII., to Henry Lee."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 1409; in 1831, 2002. A. P., £8,205.

ROTHWELL, a parish in Bradley-Havertoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. S.E. from Caistor. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 10s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Viscount Middleton. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,648.

ROTHWELL, a parish in Agbrigg wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N. by E. from Wakefield, comprising the townships of Carlton, Lofthouse, Middleton, Outton, Rhodes-Green, Rothwell, Rothwell-Haigh, Thorp, and Woodlesford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £19 12s. 11d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. H. Brandling. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. The manufactures of woollen-cloth, stuff, and hair-sieves, are carried on here. And there are several extensive coal-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, 4776; in 1831, 6635. A. P., £8,357.

ROTHWELL-HAIGH, a township in the above parish and co., 5½ m. N. by W. from Wakefield.

ROTINGTON, a township in St Bee's

parish, co. of Cumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Whitehaven. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 45.

ROTSEA, or **RATSEY**, a township in Hutton-Cranswick parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Great Driffield. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 30.

ROTTINGDEAN, a parish in Younsmere hundred, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. from Brighton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 10s. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Dorset. Church ded. to St Margaret. This place is celebrated for its wells, which are nearly empty at high water, and fill as the tide declines. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 880. A. P., £2,895.

ROUD, partly in the parish of Godshill, and partly in that of Whitwell, co. of Southampton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E.E. from Newport.

ROUGHAM, a parish in Launditch hundred, co. of Norfolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Swaffham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £1 8s. 6d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 340. A. P., £3,317.

ROUGHAM, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from St-Edmunds-Bury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £23 19s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, P. Bennett, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Here are several bequests for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 868. A. P., £3,933.

ROUGH-BIRCHWORTH, in Penniston parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Barnesley.

ROUGH-LEE, or **ROUGH-LEE-BOOTH**, a township in Whalley parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Colne. Pop., in 1801, 684; in 1831, 949.

ROUGHSIDE, in Lanchester parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 8 m. N. by E. from Stanhope.

ROUGHTON, a parish in Horncastle soke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.W. from Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Halthame-upon-Bane, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 15s. 2d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 118. A. P., £863.

ROUGHTON, a parish in the N. division of Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Cromer. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6, and returned at £90. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 439. A. P., £1,110.

ROUGHTON, in Worfield parish, co. of Salop, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Bridgenorth.

ROUGHWAY, a township in Wrotham parish, co. of Kent.

ROULSTONE, a parish in Ewyas-Lacy hundred, co. of Hereford, 13 m. S.W. by W. from Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in

the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, certified at £4, and returned at £101. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Price. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 162. A. P., £872.

ROUNCTON (EAST), a township and chapelry in the parish of Rudby and Cleveland, 7 m. S. by W. from Yarm. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Rudby vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £5 2s., and returned at £37 7s. 6d. Patroness, in 1829, Lady Amherst. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,759.

ROUNCTON (WEST), a parish in Allertownshire wapentake, N. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. from Yarm. Living, a rectory and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham, exempt from visitation, rated at £6. Patron, the king, as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Church ded. to St James. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 192. A. P., £1,832.

ROUNDHAY, a township in Berwick-in-Elnet parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N.E. from Leeds. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 314.

ROUND-ISLAND, in Corfe parish, co. of Dorset. See **VITT-OWER**.

ROUNTHWAITE, in Orton parish, co. of Westmoreland, 4 m. S. by W. from Orton.

ROUSHAM, a parish in Wootton hundred, co. of Oxford, 5 m. N.E. by N. from Woodstock. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £11 9s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. C. Dormer, Knt. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 141. in 1831, 156. A. P., £1,858.

ROUTH, a parish in the N. division of Holderness wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Beverley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £8 17s. 1d. Patronesses, the Misses Ellerker. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 119. A. P., £3,841.

ROWBARROW, a hundred in Dorsetshire, the S.E. division of the isle of Berbeck.

ROWBARROW, in the above hundred and co., 1 m. S.W. from Aylewood.

ROWBERROW, a parish in Wintertown hundred, co. of Somerset, 3 m. N.E. by N. from Axbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 10s., and returned at £125. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 392. A. P., £841.

ROW-BOUND, a township in Castle-Sowerby parish, co. of Cumberland, 12 m. W.N.W. from Penrith. Here is a small free school. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 105.

ROWDE, a parish in Potterne and Cannings hundred, co. of Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Devizes. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £6 10s., and returned at £140. Patron, in 1829, R. Vincent, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 796; in 1831, 1016. A. P., £5,782.

ROWDHAM, a parish in Shropham hundred, co. of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from East Harling. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 16s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £28. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 73. A. P., £863.

ROWELL, a hamlet in Hawling parish, co. of Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Winchcombe. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 38.

ROWEL, a hamlet in Heversham parish, co. of Westmoreland.

ROWINGTON, a parish in Henley division of Barlichway hundred, co. of Warwick, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £7 11s. 8d., and returned at £103 17s. 6d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Laurence. Here are national schools for 90 children of both sexes. Pop., in 1801, 852; in 1831, 933. A. P., £4,636.

ROWLAND, a township in Bakewell parish, co. of Derby, 2 m. S.S.W. from Stony-Middleton.

ROWLANDS, a hamlet in Ashill parish, co. of Somerset.

ROWLEY, a hamlet in Lanchester parish, co.-palatine of Durham.

ROWLEY, a parish and township in Hunsley Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E.N.E. from South Cave. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £20 1s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Colonel Hildyard. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 501.

ROWLEY-REGIS, a parish in the N. division of Seisdon hundred, co. of Stafford, 2 m. S.E. from Dudley. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Clent, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. Church ded. to St Giles. Patronage with Clent vicarage. Here is a small endowed school for 24 children. Pop., in 1801, 5027; in 1831, 7438. A. P., £10,107.

ROWLSTON, a township in Mappleton parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. N.E. by E. from Beverley.

ROWNAN-FERRY, formerly a hermitage and chapelry in Long Acton parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. W.S.W. from Bristol.

ROWNDHAM, in Cretingham parish, co. of Somerset, 1 m. W. from Crewkerne.

ROWNER, a parish in Titchfield hundred, Portsdown division, co. of Southampton, 3 m. S. from Fareham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. P. Brune. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 140. A. P., £2,265.

ROWNEY, or **ROHEINY**, in Great Munden parish, co. of Hertford. A nunnery was founded here in the reign of Henry II., and continued till the 36th Henry VI.

ROWSHAM, a hamlet in Wingrave parish, co. of Buckingham, 4 m. N.E. by N.

from Aylesbury. Formerly there was a chapel in this place.

ROWSLEY (GREAT), a township in Bakewell parish, co. of Derby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Bakewell. The children of this township share in the benefits of Lady Manners' school at Bakewell. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 242.

ROWSLEY (LITTLE), a lordship in Darley parish, co. of Derby.

ROWSTON, or **ROULSTON**, a parish in Flaxwell wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 Gs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £143. Patron, in 1829, S. Thorold, Esq. Church ded. to St Clement. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 156. A. P., £2,118.

ROWTHORNE, a township in Audit Hucknall parish, co. of Derby, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Chesterfield.

ROWTON, a township in Christleton parish, co.-palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from Chester. This was the site of a desperate battle betwixt the parliamentarians and the royalists, in which the latter were defeated; and here, also, in 1658, a free parliament was declared by the gentry of Cheshire, in consequence of the premature attempt of Sir George Booth to restore Charles II. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 122.

ROWTON, a township in Abberbury parish, co. of Salop, 7 m. W. from Shrewsbury.

ROWTON, a township in Swine parish, co. of York, 9 m. E. by N. from Beverley.

ROXBY, a parish in the N. division of Manley wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 9 m. W.S.W. from Barton-upon-Humber. Living, a vicarage with that of Riseby, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 4d. Patronage with the vicarage of Riseby. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 373. A. P., £5,106.

ROXBY, a township in Pickhill parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W. by S. from Thirsk.

ROXBY, or **ROUSBY**, a township and chapelry in Hinderwell parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Whitty. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Hinderwell rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 183.

ROXEY, or **ROXETH**, in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish, co. of Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Harrow-on-the-Hill.

ROXHAM, a parish in Clackclose hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. from Downham market. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of West Riston, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 41. A. P., £449.

ROXHOLME, or **NORTH LEASINGHAM**, a hamlet in Leasingham parish, co. of Lincoln, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Sleaford. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, with the parish. A. P., £1,062.

ROXTON, a parish in Barford hundred, co. of Bedford, 8 m. N.E. by E. from Bed-

ford. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Great Barford, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, and returned at £110. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 575. A. P., £4,325.

ROXWELL, a parish in Chelmsford hundred, co. of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Chelmsford. Living, a donative, with the perpetual curacy of Writtle, certified to value £24. Patronage with Writtle curacy. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 669; in 1831, 847. A. P., £6,657.

ROYDON, or WOODREDON, a parish partly in Harlow hundred and partly in the hundred of Waltham, co. of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Harlow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12, and returned at £137. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 667; in 1831, 717. A. P., £6,339.

ROYDON, a parish in Diss hundred, co. of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Diss. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9. Patron, in 1829, the Right Hon. I. H. Frere. Church ded. to St Remigius. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 633. A. P., £1,992.

ROYDON, or REYDON, a parish in Lynn division of Freebridge hundred, co. of Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. by E. from Castle-Rising. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Castle-Rising, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5. Church ded. to All Saints. Patronage with Castle-Rising rectory. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 174. A. P., £657.

ROYDON, a parish in Sampford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. from Hadleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Reeve. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 559. A. P., £2,916.

ROYDS, a township in Rothwell parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. from Wakefield.

ROYSTON, or DE CRUCE ROESLE, a market-town and parish, partly in Armingford hundred, co. of Cambridge, and partly in Odsey hundred, co. of Hertford, 20 m. N. by E. from Hertford, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from London. The malting business is extensive here, and the trade in corn very considerable. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs, Ash-Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter-week, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, first Wednesday in July, and the first Wednesday after Oct. 11th. The petty-sessions for Royston division are held here.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £10, returned at £17 1s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dacre. Church ded. to St John the Baptist; it is a venerable structure, supposed to have been a priory of Black canons; in the vestry there is a valuable library. Independents and Quakers have places of worship here. A free grammar school—erected in 1716—

together with national and Sunday schools, affords instruction to upwards of 300 children. —This place is said to have had its origin in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was almost destroyed by fire in the reign of Henry IV., and suffered greatly from a similar calamity in 1747. It is situated at the intersection of the Ikniel-way and Ermin-street, near a chain of hills, and consists of three narrow streets; the houses are principally built of brick. At the foot of one of the streets a sort of cavern has been discovered, 25 feet in diameter and about 40 feet in height; a series of rude carvings, both of sacred and profane history, have led some to conclude that it was once used as an oratory. Many other antiquities have been found here. The bird termed the 'Royston crow,' visits this neighbourhood in winter, and migrates in spring to Sweden and Germany. Pop., in 1801, 1331; in 1831, 1757. A. P., £2,208.

ROYSTON, a parish in the lower division of Staincross wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Barnsley, comprising the chapelries of Monk-Breton and Woulley with Emley, and the townships of Carlton, Chevet, Cudworth, Notton, and Royston. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £17 3s. 4d., returned at £107. Patron, the archbishop of York. The church—ded. to St John the Baptist—has a curiously carved roof, said to have been removed from Monk-Breton priory. Here is a well-endowed free school. Pop., in 1801, 2490; in 1831, 3690. A. P., £19,991.

ROYTON, a township and chapelry in Oldham parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. from Rochdale. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of York and dio. of Chester, returned at £108. Patron, the rector of Prestwich. Chapel ded. to St Paul. Here are two Methodist, and one Independent chapels, with four Sunday schools. Royton contains an old hall, the seat of the Byrons as early as 1301, and subsequently belonging to the Percival family, of whom was Thomas Percival, Esq., a laborious antiquarian; and Joseph Pickford Percival, afterwards created Sir Joseph Radcliffe, in 1813, for suppressing the insubordination then existing among the Yorkshire cloth-dressers. Coal and stone abound here. The villages in the township are Royton, Lusley-Brook, Heyside, Higginshaw, Edge-Lane, Haggate, Holden-Fold, Thorp, and Street-Bridge. Royton park has lost its ancient attractions, and there is no longer a summer-house on the hill called the 'sun loe.' The township contains 20 steam-engines, employed in cotton and coal works, of the total power of 363 horses. Pop., in 1801, 2719; in 1831, 5652.

RUAN-LANYHORNE, a parish in the W. division of Powder hundred, co. of Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Tregoney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Ruman. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 424. A. P., £2,635.

RUAN-MAJOR, a parish in the W. division of Kerrier hundred, co. of Cornwall, 8½ m. S.S.E. from Helstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £10 10s. 2½d., returned at £137 7s. 9d. Patron, in 1829, J. Stevens, Esq. Church ded. to St Ramon. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 162. A. P., £845.

RUAN-MINOR, a parish in the W. division of Kerrier hundred, co. of Cornwall, 10 m. S.E. by S. from Helstone. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £4 4s. 4½d., returned at £114. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. Robinson. Church ded. to St Ramon. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 269. A. P., £538.

RUARDINE, or **RUARDEAN**, a parish in St Briavells hundred, co. of Gloucester, 6½ m. N.W. from Newnham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Walford, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, returned at £49. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patronage with Walford vicarage. Here is an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 845; in 1831, 858. A. P., £1,753.

RUCKINGE, a parish partly in Romney-marsh liberty, partly in the hundred of Ham, and partly in that of Newchurch, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent, 6½ m. S. by E. from Ashford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here is a chapel for Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 379. A. P., £3,589.

RUCKLAND, a parish in the Wold division of Louth-Eske hundred, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln, 6½ m. S. by E. from Louth. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Farforth and Maiden-Well, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 9d., returned at £115 15s. Patron, in 1829, Lord Yarborough. Church ded. to St Olave. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 24. A. P., £470.

RUCKLEY, a township in Acton-Burnell parish, co. of Salop, 7 m. W. by N. from Much-Wenlock. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 86.

RUDBAXTON, a parish in Dau-Gled-dau parish, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 m. N. from Haverford-West. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St David's, rated at £15 4s. 2d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 472; in 1831, 621. A. P., £2,322.

RUDBY, a parish in the W. division of Langbaugh liberty, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W.S.W. from Stokesley, comprising the chapelry of Middleton-upon-Leven, and the townships of Hutton, East Rounton, Rudby in Cleveland, Skutters-Kelfe, and Sexhow. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £30. Church ded. to All Saints. Here is a small fund for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 1092; in 1831, 1397. A. P., £9,749.

RUDDINGTON, or **RODINGTON**, a parish in the N. division of Rushcliffe wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 4½ m. S. from Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the

archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £140. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. Simeon. Here is a free school open to all the poor children in the parish. Ruddington is in Tutbury honour, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Pop., in 1801, 868; in 1831, 1428. A. P., £4,195.

RUDFEN, in Kenilworth parish, co. of Warwick, 7½ m. N. by W. from Warwick.

RUDFORD, a parish in Botloe hundred, co. of Gloucester, 4 m. S.E. by E. from Newent. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £10. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 203. A. P., £809.

RUDGE, a township in Pittingham parish, co. of Salop, 7½ m. N.E. by E. from Bridgenorth.

RUDGELEY, a market-town and parish in the E. division of Cuttlestone hundred, co. of Stafford, near the southern bank of the river Trent, 9½ m. S.E. from Stafford. It is a well-built town, and many of the houses have an elegant appearance. The trade is very considerable. The principal manufactures are hats and felts. There are several iron-forges, corn-mills, and colour-mills, and there are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood, giving employment to 400 men. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, April 17th, June 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and Oct. 21st. The town is governed by two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.—Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, rated at £5 2s. The church—ded. to St Augustine—has lately been enlarged, for which purpose £800 was contributed by the incorporated society for building and enlarging churches and chapels. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Here is a place of worship for Independents and one for Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of James I. There are also a school for 35 boys, and two national schools. Almshouses for four women, and other benefactions grace this town. Pop., in 1801, 2030; in 1831, 3165. A. P., £6,383.

RUDGEHILL-LANE, or **STAYLEY-BRIDGE**, in Salford hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster. See **STAYLEY-BRIDGE**.

RUDGWICK, a parish in West Eastwirth hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, 6 m. N.W. by W. from Horsham. Livings, a rectory, which is an impropriation, and a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; the former rated at £13 2s. 6d., the latter at £7 10s. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 760; in 1831, 950. A. P., £3,014.

RUDHAM (EAST), a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, 6½ m. W. by S. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory with West Rudham vicarage, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Marquess Townshend. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 672; in 1831, 950. A. P., £3,594.

RUDHAM (WEST), a parish in Gallow hundred, co. of Norfolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged vicarage with East Rudham rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Marquess Townshend. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 456. A. P., £3,070.

RUDHEATH, a lordship in Davenham parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N.E. from Middlewich. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 367.

RUDSTON, a parish in Dickering wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W. from Bridlington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £9 13s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Church ded. to All Saints. In the churchyard is a lofty stone pillar of uncertain origin. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 518. A. P., £5,075.

RUDYARD, a township in Leeke parish, co. of Stafford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. from Leeke. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Caudery, 109; in 1831, 117.

RUFFORD, a parish in Leyland hundred, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Ormskirk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £22 13s. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Master. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a charity school erected in 1816, at the expense of Sir T. Hesket, Bart., and supported by that family. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Holmswood, 853; in 1831, 869. A. P., £4,401.

RUFFORD, or **RUGFORD-ON-THE-MAUN**, an extra-parochial liberty in Hatfield division of Bassetlaw wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 2 m. S.S.W. from Ollerton. A monastery for Cistercian monks was founded at this place in 1148, the site of which is now occupied by Rufford abbey. Pop. of this liberty, in 1801, 265; in 1831, 322.

RUFFORTH, or **RUFFORD**, a parish in the upper division of the tunsy of the city of York, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £80. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Thompson. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,998.

RUGBY, a market-town and parish in Rugby division of Knightlow hundred, co. of Warwick, 19 m. E.N.E. from Warwick. This town is agreeably situated on a rising ground south of the river Avon, and consists of three streets. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 17th, March 31st, May 15th, July 7th, Aug. 21st, Monday before Michaelmas-day, Monday before Oct. 22d, Nov. 22d, Tuesday before St Thomas' day, and Monday after Christmas-day.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £17 19s. 2d. Patron, Earl Craven. The church—ded. to St Andrew—is a venerable structure, with a square tower. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.—This place was anciently called Rocheberie, and is thought to have been one of the numerous fortresses which King Stephen

authorised his nobles to erect in different parts of the kingdom. It owes its present celebrity to its magnificent public school, founded by Laurence Sheriffe, citizen of London, in the 9th of Elizabeth's reign. The management is vested in 12 trustees, and the school is under the direction of a head master and six classical assistants. The number of boys on the foundation is 40, and by a late regulation the number of those not on the foundation is restricted to 260. Belonging to this noble establishment are 21 exhibitions and several fellowships in either university. The present edifice was erected in 1808, and forms an elegant range of building in the Tudor style. The chapel is detached, and fitted up like the choir of a cathedral; near the altar is a splendid monument by Chantrey, exhibiting the figure of Dr James, late head master. In connection with this school are almshouses for 12 poor men. A charity school for 30 boys and girls was founded in 1707 by Mr Elborough, who also founded and endowed almshouses for six aged widows. Pop. of Rugby, in 1801, 1487; in 1831, 2501. A. P., £5,275.

RUGMER-HILL, a hamlet in Horse-monden parish, co. of Kent.

RUISHTON, or **RISTON**, a parish in Taunton and Taunton-Dean hundred, co. of Somerset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Taunton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, certified at £2, returned at £71 5s. Patron, in 1829, J. Grey, Esq. Church ded. to St George. Here is a small sum for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 400. A. P., £2,767.

RUISLIP, or **RISELIP**, a parish in Elthorne hundred, co. of Middlesex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Uxbridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £12. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 1012; in 1831, 1197. A. P., £9,415.

RUMBALD'S-WYKE, a parish in Box and Stockbridge hundred, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Chichester. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Chichester, rated at £4, returned at £140. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chichester. Church ded. to St Rumbald. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 319. A. P., £2,280.

RUMBRIDGE, a hamlet in Eling parish, co. of Southampton, 5 m. W. by N. from Southampton.

RUMBURGH, a parish in Blything hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. N.W. by N. from Halesworth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £25, returned at £71. Patronage with South Elmham curacy. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 421. A. P., £1,661.

RUMNEY, or **ROMNEY**, a parish in Wentloog hundred, co. of Monmouth, 2 m. N.E. from Cardiff. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £66 18s.

Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Church ded. to St Augustine. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 264. A. P., £2,612.

RUMWELL, a hamlet in Bishop's-Hull parish, co. of Somerset, 2 m. W.S.W. from Taunton.

RUMWORTH, a township in Dean parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. W. from Bolton. From a fund raised by several benefactions, 50 children are instructed in reading. Pop., in 1801, 700; in 1831, 1164.

RUNCORN, a parish in the W. division of Bucklow hundred, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N. by W. from Frodsham, comprising the chapelrys of Aston by Sutton, Daresbury, Halton, and Thelwall; and the townships of Acton-Grange, Aston-Grange, Clifton, or Rocksavage, Hatton, Keckwick, Moore, Newton by Daresbury, Norton, Preston-on-the-Hill, Runcorn, Stockham, Sutton, Walton (Inferior), Walton (Superior), and Weston. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £10 4s. 2d. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A castle was built at this place by Ethelfleda, widow of Ethelred, earl of Mercia, commanding a passage from the kingdom of Mercia to that of Northumberland; and, in 1133, a monastery of canons regular was founded by William Fitz-Nigel. The village of Runcorn was at one time a place of insignificance; but since the construction of the Bridgewater canal it has risen to considerable commercial importance, and is much resorted to in the summer for bathing quarters. Pop., in 1801, 4860; in 1831, 10,326. A. P., £36,399.

RUNCTON (North), a parish in Lynn division of Freebridge hundred, co. of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. from Lynn Regis. Living, a rectory with those of Hardwich and Setchy, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 10s. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 307. A. P., £3,571.

RUNCTON (South), a parish in Clackclose hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. from Market Downham. Living, a rectory with Holme and Wallington, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Patronage with the rectory of Wallington. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 133.

RUNFOLD, a tything in Farnham parish, co. of Surrey.

RUNHALL, a parish in Forehoe hundred, co. of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. from Wymondham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 18s. 14d., and returned at £48. Patron, in 1829, Lord Wodehouse. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 176. A. P., £980.

RUNHAM, a parish in the E. division of Flegg hundred, co. of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Caistor. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at

£4, and returned at £142 3s. 1d. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 249. A. P., £2,343.

RUNNY-MEAD, in Egham parish, co. of Surrey; a place celebrated for the conference which took place on the 15th of June, 1215, between King John and his barons, which ended in the signing of magna charta, so important to the liberties of every order of men in his majesty's dominions.

RUNNINGTON, a parish in Milverton hundred, co. of Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. from Wellington. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £5 ls. 53d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 127. A. P., £700.

RUNSELL'S, a hamlet in Danbury parish, co. of Essex, 1 m. E. from Danbury.

RUNSTON, a hamlet in St Pierre parish, co. of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. from Chipstow.

RUNSWICK, a hamlet in Hinderwell parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Whithy. It is a fishing place, situated on the margin of the North Sea, which here forms that immense inlet, called Brunswick bay, capable of admitting some hundred sail at once.

RUNTON, a parish in N. Erpingham hundred, co. of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. from Cromer. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Aylmerton, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 473. A. P., £1,206.

RUNWELL, a parish in Chelmsford hundred, co. of Essex, 5 m. N.W. from Rayleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13. Patron, V. Knox, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 341. A. P., £2,579.

RUSCOMBE, a parish in Sonning hundred, co. of Berks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Reading. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, certified at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, the prebend of N. Ruscombe. Church ded. to St James. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 160. A. P., £1,120.

RUSHALL, a parish in Earsham hundred, co. of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Harleston. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4. Patron, J. Sewell, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 283. A. P., £1,264.

RUSHALL, a parish in the S. division of Offlow hundred, co. of Stafford, 1 m. N.E. by N. from Walsall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 5s. Patron, the Rev. E. Mellish. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, 693. A. P., £3,700.

RUSHALL, a parish in Swanborough hundred, co. of Wilts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from

Pewsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 11s. 8d. Patrons, the wardens of Merton college and New college, Oxford. Church ded. to St Matthew. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 244. A. P., £2,545.

RUSHBROOK, a parish in Thedwestry hundred, co. of Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. by E. from St-Edmunds-Bury. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Bradfield-St-George, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 1s. 5½. Patron, the marquess of Bristol. Church ded. to St Nicholas. In 1700, Lord Jermyn founded and endowed an almshouse in this parish for one man and three women; and, in 1724, Sir Jermyn Danvers founded a similar establishment. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 177. A. P., £1,618.

RUSHBURY, a parish in Munslow hundred, co. of Salop, 8 m. S.W. by W. from Much Wenlock, comprising the townships of East Wall, Gretton, Lutwyte with Stanway, Rushbury, Stone-Acton, and Wall under Heywood. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £19 7s. 8½d. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Church ded. to St Peter. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 507. A. P., £3,050.

RUSHCLIFFE, a hundred at the southern extremity of Nottinghamshire, divided from Leicestershire by the river Soar.

RUSHDEN, or RISDEN, a parish in Odsey hundred, co. of Hertford, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Buntingford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 1s. 10½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. The church, ded. to St Mary, contains some magnificent monuments. Here is a bequest of £300 by the late Rev. J. Ford, vicar of this parish, for the benefit of future incumbents. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 342. A. P., £1,505.

RUSHDEN, a parish in Higham-Ferrers hundred, co. of Northampton, 1½ m. S. from Higham-Ferrers. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £12 16s. 3d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Mary. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Pop., in 1801, 818; in 1831, 1245. A. P., £4,703.

RUSHFORD, a hamlet in Throwley parish, co. of Devon.

RUSHFORD, or RUSHWORTH, a parish in Gilt-Cross hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. from Thetford. Living, a perpetual curacy, returned at £16. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Here was formerly a chapel and college for a master and six priests, founded by Sir E. de Gonville. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 138. A. P., £965.

RUSHLEY-ISLAND, in Great Wakering parish, co. of Essex, 7 m. E. by S. from Rockford.

RUSHMERE, a parish in Carlford hundred, co. of Suffolk, 3 m. N.E. by E. from Ipswich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 6s. 8d. Patron, the marquess of Bris-

tol. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 568. A. P., £2,301.

RUSHMERE, a parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, co. of Suffolk, 5 m. S.W. from Lowestoft. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 6s. 8d. Patron, C. Gurney, Esq. Church ded. to All Saints.

RUSHMORE, a hundred on the southern coast of Dorsetshire, W. of the isle of Purbeck.

RUSHMORE, in Morden parish, co. of Dorset, near Winterborn; it is a small spot of ground planted with ash-trees.

RUSHOCK, a parish in the lower division of Halfshire hundred, co. of Worcester, 5 m. W. by N. from Broomsgrove. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £10 6s. 8d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Michael. Here is an endowment for teaching poor children. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 177. A. P., £1,903.

RUSHOLME, a township in Manchester parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. S. by E. from Manchester. Here are Episcopal and Dissenters' places of worship. The township contains Slade-hall, a very old-fashioned house, the residence of the Siddals for 500 years, Ashfield-house, Rusholme-house, Birch villa, Platt-hall, &c., elegant mansions. Weaving of light cotton prevails.

RUSHROFT, a hamlet in Ainstable parish, co. of Cumberland, 10 m. N. by E. from Penrith.

RUSHTON, a township in Tarporley parish, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. E.N.E. from Tarporley.

RUSHTON, a hamlet in Worgut tything near Holme-bridge, co. of Dorset.

RUSHTON, or RUSHTON, a village in Rothwell hundred, co. of Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.W. from Kettering, comprising the parishes of All Saints and St Peter, both of which are rectories in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, the former rated at £10 12s. 1d., the latter at £11 13s. 4d. Patron, of each, W. Huggitt, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 405. A. P., £4,787.

RUSHTON-JAMES, a township in the N. division of Totmonslow hundred, co. of Stafford, 6½ m. N.W. from Leeke. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 304.

RUSHTON-SPENCER, a township and chapelry in Leeke parish, co. of Stafford, 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Leeke. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £13. Patron, the vicar of Leeke. Chapel ded. to St Laurence. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 337. A. P., £1,690.

RUSHTON-TARRANT, a parish in Cranborne hundred, Shaston division, though located in Badbury hundred, co. of Dorset, 4½ m. E. from Blandford-Forum. Living, a rectory rated at £4 19s. 2d. Patron, — Lovell, Esq. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 226. A. P., £940.

RUSHY-FORD, a hamlet in St An-

drew Auckland parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. by W. from Durham.

RUSKINGTON, a parish in Flaxwell wapentake, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. N. from Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3 17s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Here are several benefactions for the relief of the poor, and a small fund for instructing ten children. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 782. A. P., £3,964.

RUSLAND, a township and chapelry in Coulton parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 9 m. N.N.E. from Ulverstone. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1000. Patrons, the trustees. Chapel ded. to St Paul.

RUSPER, a parish in Singlecross hundred, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N.N.E. from Horsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 10s. 10d. Patron, the Rev. P. Wood. Church ded. to St Mary. Here was a priory of Black nuns in the reign of Richard I. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 531. A. P., £1,568.

RUSSELS, a hamlet in Dengie parish, co. of Essex, 1 m. E. from Danbury.

RUTHALL, a hamlet in Speldhurst parish, co. of Kent.

RUSTINGTON, a parish in Poling hundred, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. from Little Hampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 365. A. P., £2,145.

RUSTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Happing, co. of Norfolk, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. E. by S. from North Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Ridlington, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 11s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. The celebrated Greek scholar, Porson, was born here. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 730. A. P., £2,720.

RUSTON-PARVA, a parish in Dickering wapentake, E. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. N.E. from Great Driffield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £4 17s. Patron, W. T. St Quintin, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 152. A. P., £1,504.

RUSTON-SEO, or SOUTH, a parish in Tunstead hundred, co. of Norfolk, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. N. E. from Coltishall. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Tunstead vicarage, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Church ded. to St Michael. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 103. A. P., £626.

RUSWARP, a township in Whitby parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. by S. from Whitby.

RUTCHESTER, a township in Ovingham parish, co. of Northumberland, $\frac{8}{10}$ m. W.N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Numerous relics of Roman antiquity have been found here. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 28.

RUTHALL, a township in Prior's Ditch parish, co. of Salop.

RUTHWAITE, in Iraby parish, co. of Cumberland, $\frac{8}{10}$ m. S. by W. from Wigton.

RUXTON, OF THE ELEVEN TOWNS, a parish in Oswestry hundred, co. of Salop, $\frac{1}{10}$ m. N.W. from Shrewsbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 8s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 933. A. P., £5,046.

RUTLANDSHIRE,

The smallest co. in England, is bounded N. W. and S.W. by Leicestershire, S. and S.E. by Northamptonshire, E. and N.E. by Lincolnshire. It extends from N. to S. 17 m., from E. to W. 14 m., measures 58 m. in circumference, and is divided into five hundreds, *iz.*, Alstoe, East, Martinsley, Oakhampske, and Wrasidike, and contains two market-towns, Oakham, and Uppingham, and 50 parishes.

Face of the Country.—The general appearance of this county is interesting; and beautifully varied by hill and dale. The rising grounds are in the direction of E. and W., with valleys intervening.

Soil and Agriculture.—In the E. and S.E. here is a clay soil of shallow staple, upon limestone rock; the other parts are of a strong red loam. The former is well adapted to the growth of turnips, barley, clover, wheat, and other green crops. The average crop of wheat is 22 bushels and 3 quarters per acre; of barley, 32; of oats, 42 bushels and $\frac{1}{2}$; of peas, 24 and $\frac{1}{2}$; of beans, 23 and $\frac{1}{2}$. There are nearly 45,000 acres of grass land, producing from a ton to a ton and a half per acre; one half of which land is used to feed and store cattle. The management of grazing land is well understood here. The cattle reared are of no particular breed; those most in request are the Irish and small Scotch. The sheep are chiefly the polled, long-woolled kind. The horses are strong but ill shaped.

Rivers.—The principal river is the Welland; the smaller streams are the Wash, the Chater, and the Little Eye. The only line of navigation which this county possesses, is its connection with the Melton-Mowbray canal which enters from Leicestershire.

Roads.—The great North road from London to Edinburgh enters the co. a little N. of Stamford, and passes eastward. The Leeds mail-road enters from Kettering in Northamptonshire, and passes through Uppingham and Oakham to Melton-Mowbray in Leicestershire.

Ecclesiastical and Civil Affairs.—With the exception of Ketton, Empringham, and Liddington parishes, this county lies within the dio. of Peterborough, and is in the province of Canterbury, and forms a deanery in the archd. of Northampton. It is included in the Midland circuit. The assizes and quarter sessions are held at Oakham, (the county-town;) the acting magistrates are seven in number. Two

members are returned to parliament for the county. Pop., in 1801, 16,356; in 1831, 19,400. A. P., £133,487.

RYADER (THE), a river in Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, falling into the Tanot, near Llanyader.

RYALL, a township in Stamfordham parish, co. of Northumberland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 89.

RYARSH, a parish in the upper half hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Maidstone. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £8 10s. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to St Martin. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 414. A. P., £2,259.

RYBURGH (GREAT), a parish in Galloway hundred, co. of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Little Ryburgh, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £14 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, S. Clayton; Esq. Church ded. to St Andrew. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 598. A. P., £2,785.

RYBURGH (LITTLE), a parish in Galloway hundred, co. of Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. from Fakenham. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to Great Ryburgh rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £7 13s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 162. A. P., £1,238.

RYCOT, a chapelry in Haseley parish, co. of Oxford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. from Thame. Chapel ded. to St Michael and All Angels.

RYDAL, a chapelry and township in Grasmere parish, co. of Westmoreland, 2 m. N.W. from Ambleside. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £1000 by the patroness, Lady Fleming, at whose expense the chapel—ded. to the Virgin Mary—was erected. The same benevolent individual supports several day and Sabbath schools for the children of this township. Pop., including the hamlets of Clappersgate and Loughrigg, in 1801, 230; in 1831, 315.

RYE, a township in Odiham parish, co. of Southampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from Odiham.

RYE, or **WEAR RYE**, a cinque-port, prescriptive borough, market-town, and parish, in Gosport hundred, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, 76 m. E. by N. from Chichester, and $62\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by E. from London, occupies the declivity of a hill on a peninsula bounded by the sea on the S.W., and by the river Rother on the E.; it consists of several well-formed streets, and is well-paved and lighted. The prescriptive corporation includes a mayor, bailiff, 12 jurats, and commonalty. The mayor and jurats are justices of the peace, and hold courts of session regularly, and a court of record once a fortnight for recovery of debts to any amount. The elective franchise was exercised by this borough at a very early period. Until the passing of the reform act it sent two members to parliament; it now returns only one. The electors are about 300 in number. The mayor is the

returning officer.—This is not one of the original cinque-ports, but, together with Winchelsea, was annexed to them in the reign of Henry III. In the reign of Edward III. an inundation of the sea having formed a natural harbour, the town soon became a considerable port, and continued progressing until, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was a place of very great importance. The harbour, which flows up the town, receives the rivers Fillingham, Brede, and Rother, which, in the course through the interior of the country, afford valuable commercial advantages. Vessels of 200 tons burden can come to the quay with great ease.—The trade of this town is chiefly in hops, corn, coal, bark, wool, and timber. The herring and mackerel fisheries are extensive. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. There is likewise a large cattle market every alternate Wednesday. Fairs, Whit-Monday and August 10th.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £43 13s. 4d. Patron, Lord G. H. Cavendish. The church—ded. to St Mary—is a spacious stone edifice, with a central tower, containing a clock of singular construction. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. Two well-endowed free schools are, by a decree of chancery, to be conducted under one master. Pop., in 1801, 2187; in 1831, 3715. A. P., £7,230.

RYE (OLD), or **THE RYE**, well known in history as the place where the Rye-house plot was formed, is in Stansted-Abbot's parish, co. of Hertford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. from Haddenston.

RYE-HILL, a hamlet in Beer-Regis parish, co. of Dorset.

RYE-HILL, a township in Rothbury parish, co. of Northumberland, 3 m. W. from Rothbury.

RYE-HILL, a hamlet in Epping parish, co. of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. from Epping. Pop. with the parish.

RYE-HILL, a farm in Simonburn parish, co. of Northumberland.

RYE-HILL, a township in Burstwick parish, E. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. E. by S. from Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 263.

RYEHILL, a township in Wragby parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. S.E. from Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 160.

RYELAND, a hamlet in Dymock parish, co. of Gloucester.

RYETON, in Bulkington parish, co. of Warwick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. by S. from Nuneaton.

RYHALL, a parish in East hundred, co. of Rutland, 13 m. E. from Oakham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Essendine, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 17s. Patron, the marquess of Exeter. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 569. A. P., £3,096.

RYHOPE, a township in Bishop-Wearmouth parish, co.-palatine of Durham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Sunderland. Here is a chapel-of-ease. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 365.

RYLAND, or **NILAND**, a tything in King-ton-Magna parish, co. of Dorset, 7 m. W. by S. from Shaftsbury.

RYLE (GREAT), a township in Whittingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 8½ m. W. by S. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 94.

RYLE (LITTLE), a township in Whittingham parish, co. of Northumberland, 8½ m. W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 40.

RYME-INTRINSICA, a parish in the liberty of the same name, Sherborne division, co. of Dorset, 6½ m. S.W. from Sherborne. Living, a discharged rectory with Hermitage vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £6 5s. 8d. Here was anciently a royal palace and park; the site of the former is called Court-hill, and commands a fine view over the boundary of the latter, which is still distinguishable. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 171. A. P., £1,623.

RYTHER, a parish partly in the upper, but chiefly in the lower division of Barkstone wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. N. W. by N. from Selby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 11s. 0½d. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Church ded. to All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 361. A. P., £3,716.

RYTON, a parish in the west division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham, comprising the townships of Chopwell, Crawcrook, Ryton, Ryton-Woodside, Stella, and Winlaton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £42 10s. 10d. Patron, the bishop. There are two Methodist chapels in the parish, a subscription school, and a sub-

scription library. Coal and iron abound in this neighbourhood; and there are some extensive iron-works. The petty-sessions for the division are held here on the first Monday of every month; and a statute fair for hiring servants takes place twice a-year, in May and November. The village of Ryton figures in border history. The Scots reduced it to ashes in 1297. Pop., in 1801, 5323; in 1831, 6568. A. P., £22,364. Pop. of the township of Ryton, in 1831, 590.

RYTON, a parish in the Shiffnall division of the hundred of Brimstree, co. of Salop, 4 m. S. by E. from Shiffnall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s. 1d. Patron, G. Molyneux, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 154. A. P., £1,483.

RYTON, a hamlet in the parish of Bulkington, hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Pop., in 1821, 345; in 1831, with the parish.

RYTON (or RIETON)-UPON-DUNS-MOOR, a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, the prebendary of Ryton in Lichfield cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 510. A. P., £2,879.

RYTON, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Misperton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N. from New Malton. Pop., in 1831, 222.

RYTON-WOODSIDE, a township in the parish of Ryton, west division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham, 8½ m. W. from Gateshead. A dreadful explosion of fire-damp, by which 37 people lost their lives, occurred in one of the collieries here in 1826.

S

SADBRIDGEWORTH, or **SAWBRIDGEWORTH**, a parish in the hundred of Broughin, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £17. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Hereford, 11½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1687; in 1831, 2231. A. P., £9,194.

SACOMB, a parish in the hundred of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Samuel Smith, Esq. There is here a small bequest for the benefit of one poor child. Distance from Ware, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 360. A. P. £1,663.

SADBERGE, a chapelry in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Haughton-le-Skerne, in the archd. and dio. of Durham. Chapel ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the rector of Haughton-le-Skerne. Anciently this place formed a distinct county, having its gaol, its sheriff, coroner, and other officers. The county pinfold, to which stray cattle are sometimes brought from distant parts of the county, is all that now remains of its former privileges. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Darlington, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 403. A. P., £3,487.

SADDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 2s. 6d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the king. Distance from Market-Harborough, 6 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 268. A. P., £2,961.

SADDELEWOOD, a tything in the parish of Hawksbury, 5 m. W.S.W. from Tetbury. The returns are included in those of Hillesley.

SADDLEWORTH WITH QUICK, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £16 10s., returned at £108. Chapel ded. to St Chad. Patron, the vicar of Rochdale. Saddleworth gives name to a bleak and sterl tract, extending about seven miles in length and five in breadth, only a small part of which is under cultivation. It is intersected by the Huddersfield canal, which affords great facility to the transmission of goods, and its manufactures are very extensive, especially of woollen cloth. Cotton goods are also manufactured to a large amount. Coal mines are worked, and excellent free stone is found in the chapelry. Here are five chapels belonging to different bodies of

Dissenters, and a school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Huddersfield, 12 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 10,665; in 1831, 15,986. A. P., £21,306.

SAFFRON-WALDEN. See **WALDEN-SAFFRON**.

SAHAM-TONY, a parish in the hundred of Wayland, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £21 14s. 9½d. Church ded. to St George. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a school with a small endowment. Distance from Watton, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 659; in 1831, 1060. A. P., £7,459.

SAIGHTON, a township in the parish of St Oswald, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. S.E. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 303. A. P., £2,461.

SAINTBURY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kilsgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £19 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, J. Roberts, Esq. An ancient camp in this parish, called Castle-Bank, is supposed to be Danish. Distance from Chipping-Camden, 2½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 123. A. P., £2,226.

SALCOMBE, a chapelry in the parish of Marlborough, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of West-Allington, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter. Patron, the vicar of West-Allington. Situated 5½ m. S. from Kingsbridge, on the west side of the entrance into the harbour. Salcombe is the principal station for that port, connected with which it has several extensive ship-yards. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Returns with those of the parish.

SALCOMBE-REGIS, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £14 12s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Mary. Patrons the dean and chapter of Exeter. Distance from Sidmouth, 2 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 448. A. P., £3,451.

SALTCOTT, a parish in the hundred of Winstree, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage with that of Great-Wigborough, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, certified at £7, returned at £63 2s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of London. Distance from Colchester, 8½ m. S.S.W. Pop. in 1801, 115; in 1831, 154. A. P., £236.

SALDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Mursley, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Winslow. Returns with the parish.

SALE, a township in the parish of Ashton-upon-Mersey, locally situated in the parish of Great-Budwith, 2 m. S.S.W. from Ashton-upon-Mersey. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1104. A. P., £4,546.

SALEBY WITH THORESTHORPE, a parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patrons, the trustees of Alford school. Distance from Alford, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 220. A. P., £2,183.

SALEHURST, a parish in the hundred of Henhurst, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £14. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, S. B. P. Micklethwaite, Esq. Here is a free school, endowed with lands that in 1786 were worth £45 per annum. It is to the disgrace of the country, especially of its government, that like most establishments of the kind, the benevolent intentions of the donor, with regard to this bequest, have not been fulfilled, nor have even his directions been complied with. To wrest out of the base and partial managements into which so many of these valuable bequests have fallen, and restore them to a free and healthful operation, were an achievement worthy of the noblest honours, and a boon to the lower orders of the first magnitude. Distance from Robert's-bridge, 1 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1611; in 1831, 2204. A. P., £6,523.

SALESBURY, a chapelry in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £88. Patron, in 1829, R. B. W. Bulkeley, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 433. A. P., £1,608.

SALFORD, a newly enfranchised borough, market-town, chapelry, and township, in the parish of Manchester, to which it adjoins on the W. bank of the Irwell, which encircles it on all sides except the W., where it joins Pendleton. —This town gave name to the hundred at a very early era. Its churches, chapels, public buildings, and historical events, have already been described under the head of MANCHESTER. The courts and prisons for the hundred are established here. The manor of Salford is in possession of the crown, but was once a fee of the earls of Chester. Ordsall-hall, an old house of the Radcliffes, is in this township. Here are several very large breweries. In December, 1831, the right of electing a member of the senate, was given to Salford along with Pendleton and Broughton; returning officer the boroughreeve of Salford for the time being. At the first election the number of polled votes was 1230. See MANCHESTER.

SALFORD, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £9 11s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. S. Skillicome. Distance from Chipping-Norton, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 341. A. P., £2,578.

SALFORD, a parish in the hundred of

Manshead, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage united with the rectory of Holecutt, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 16s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the rector of Holecutt. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Woburn, 4½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 340. A. P., £1,534.

SALFORD, a hundred in the co.-palatine of Lancaster. It lies in the south-east corner of the county, comprises twelve parishes, and in 1831, contained a population of 429,602.

SALFORD, a parish in the Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9, returned at £60. Church ded. to St Matthew. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Skipwith. Here is a nunnery, consisting of an abbess and sixteen nuns, with a school for young ladies, noviciates. Here is also a free school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Alcester, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 758; in 1831, 899. A. P., £7,178.

SALHOUSE, a parish in the hundred of Taverham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Wroxham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. D. Collyer. Here is a place of worship for the Baptists. Distance from Coltishall, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 539. A. P., £1,366.

SALING (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7, returned at £80. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, B. Goodrich, Esq. Distance from Braintree, 5 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 367. A. P., £1,886.

SALISBURY,

A city, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Underditch, co. of Wilts. It comprises the parishes of St Edmund's, a rectory, not in charge, returned at £115. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury.—St Martin's, a discharged rectory, rated at £11 3s. 1½d., returned at £55. Patron, William Wadham, Esq.—St Thomas's, a curacy, returned at £80. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury.

General Description.—The city is happily and delightfully situated on a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Bourne with the Upper Avon, over the latter of which it has two stone-bridges of 6 arches each, by which it communicates with the suburb of Fisherton-Anger on the north-west, and a very ancient one of 10 arches, on which formerly stood a chapel ded. to St John, by which it communicates with East Hurnham on the south-west. The streets are spacious, and intersecting each other at right angles, divides the town into squares, here called chequers, round which the houses are built fronting outward, the areas within being laid out in gardens. The water

of the Avon is carried through most of the streets in open canals lined with brick, which contributes greatly to the cleanliness and the health of the inhabitants. Antiquated buildings are still to be seen with gabled parts of timber-work and plaster, but the houses are in general modern, and though composed of brick, well built. The market-place is a spacious square, at the south-east angle of which stands the council-house, a very fine structure, commenced in 1788, and completed in 1795, at the expense of the late earl of Radnor. It is built of white brick, with rustic stone quoins and cornices, and ornamented in part with a receding Doric portico, on the entablature of which is an inscription commemorating the founder. In the right wing of this building are the council-chamber and other apartments for the use of the corporation; in the left wing are the court-rooms in which are held the city-sessions, the county-sessions, and assizes, &c. The Poultry-cross, probably built in the reign of Edward III., stands in the south-west angle of the market-place, but considerably injured by the hand of time. The county-gaol and bridewell, including a chapel and two infirmaries, stand at Fisherton-Anger. They were built in 1818, at an expense of £30,000. There is a small theatre in New-street, which is occupied some months during the winter season. In the market-place is a library, reading-room, and museum, supported by subscription. The environs are very fine, containing—in addition to numerous elegant villas—the richly ornamented seat of Wadhams Wyndham, Esq. on the north-east of the town, and on the bank of the Avon, Longford-castle, the magnificent seat of the earl of Radnor.

Manufactures, &c.—The manufactures of flannels, druggets, and Salisbury whites—once so extensively carried on here—are now nearly extinct; but for the superior quality of its select articles of cutlery, the town is still celebrated. From the high prices, however, the sales are greatly circumscribed. The commerce of the place is limited to such articles as are necessary for the supply of the city and its immediate vicinity. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday. The former chiefly for corn, the latter for cheese, with provisions of every description. A large cattle-market is held every alternate Tuesday. Fairs are held the first Tuesday after January 6th for cattle, Tuesday after March 25th for cloth, Whit Monday and Tuesday for horses and pedlery, and October 20th for butter and cheese. Races are held in the vicinity annually, in the month of August.

Municipal Government.—The government is vested in a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, deputy recorder, twenty-four aldermen, thirty common-councillmen, with a town-clerk, &c. The mayor is elected annually, by the corporation in general. The high steward and recorder, who are usually noblemen, hold their places for life. The mayor, ex-mayor, recorder, deputy recorder, and ten of the aldermen are justices of the peace for the city, having authority to hold courts of session quarterly for the trial of all offenders;—capital cases, however, they

usually transfer to the county-assizes. The Close, solely ecclesiastical property, surrounded by a wall, and inhabited by the clergy and other gentlemen connocted with the cathedral, is a corporation by itself under the jurisdiction of the bishop, the recorder, and the canons residentiary, who are magistrates. A bailiff, and deputy bailiff, are appointed by the bishop, who have authority to hold monthly courts of record for the recovery of debts to any amount within the city as well as the Close. They likewise hold courts-leet under the bishop as lord of the manor. The county-assizes and the spring quarter-sessions are held here. The city sends two members to parliament. The mayor is the returning officer. The electors are about 700 in number.

See, Cathedral, &c.—Salisbury is the seat of an episcopal see originally settled at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, by Ina the Saxon, in the year 704, his kinsman Aldhelm being appointed the first bishop. After having continued at Sherborne nearly three centuries, it was removed first to Wilton and afterwards to Old Sarum, where within the castle a cathedral church was founded by bishop Herman, finished, endowed, and consecrated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by his successor Bishop Osmond, 1092. Here the bishops and their retinues do not seem to have felt themselves altogether so comfortable as churchmen have in all ages aspired to be. "It was a place," says an old author who seems to have been an inmate, "exposed to the wind, barren, dry, and solitary—a tower was there, as in Siloam, by which the inhabitants were for a long time enslaved." He adds that "the church of Salisbury was a captive on that hill; let us then," he continues, "in God's name go down into the level; there the vallied will yield plenty of corn, and the champaign fields are of a rich soil." King Stephen, having quarrelled with Bishop Roger, placed a garrison in the castle which was considered a gross violation of the liberties of the church. The soldiers, too, not only levied contributions upon the priests, but insulted them in the exercise of their devotions. Bishop Poor, in consequence, obtained a papal bull, under which he removed the see to Salisbury, 1217, and "that they might begin at the house of God," Camden observes, "Richard Poor, the bishop, in a pleasant meadow before called Merifield, laid the foundation of the great church, a stately pile of building, the which with its high steeple and double cross isles, by its venerable grandeur strikes its spectators with a sacred joy, and was in 43 years' space finished at a great expense, and dedicated, A. D. 1258, in the presence of King Henry III. This splendid cathedral has been celebrated in Latin verses by the learned Daniel Rogers, of which Dr Heylin has given the following translation.

"How many days in one whole year there be,
So many windows in our church we see
So many marble pillars there appear,
As there are hours throughout the fleeting year.
So many gates as moons one year does view,
Strange tales to tell, yet not so strange as true.

Like the former, at Old Sarum, this cathedral

was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and is of so rich a character, that it would require a volume to describe its parts and enumerate its beauties. By the best judges it has been pronounced one of the purest and noblest specimens of the early Gothic or pointed style of architecture. It is built in the form of a double cross, with a highly enriched tower and lofty spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and larger transepts to the height of 410 feet from the pavement, being the highest in England. The east window is filled with painted glass, being a representation of the resurrection, from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The elevation of the brazen serpent in the wilderness, designed by Mortimer, occupies one of the windows of the choir, and less ambitious subjects decorate several others. The see includes the counties of Berks and Wilts. The establishment comprises the bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, six canons residentiary—who are at the same time prebendaries—three archdeacons—Berks, Sarum, and Wilts—a subdean, a succentor, 38 prebendaries, four priest-vicars, six singing men, eight choristers, an organist, &c. &c.

Besides the established churches, there are here places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians. In the Close is a grammar school for the choristers. In this school the celebrated Joseph Addison received the rudiments of his education. The city grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and is under the control of the corporation. A school for eight orphan females was founded by the Godolphin family, and one for 20 boys and 20 girls, who are clothed at the same time that they are educated, is supported by the bishop. A national, and several Sabbath schools are supported by subscription. Among the numerous charitable institutions, the principal are the college of Matrons, founded by Dr Seth Ward, one of the bishops of Salisbury, for the support of ten clergymen's widows. The original endowment, which has since been largely augmented, was £200 per annum.—Harnham hospital, founded by Bishop Poor, the founder of the cathedral, for a master and 12 brethren and sisters.—Trinity hospital, founded in the reign of Richard II., for 12 aged brethren.—To these may be added Brichet's hospital for six aged widows, each of whom receives 3s. 6d. weekly.—Eyre's hospital for six men and their wives, who also receive 3s. 6d. per week.—Frowd's hospital for six aged men and six women, who receive each 4s. 6d. per week.—Taylor's hospital for six aged members, who have each 3s. 6d. per week, and Blechynden's hospital for six aged women, who have each 2s. 6d. per week.—An infirmary for the sick and maimed is liberally supported, chiefly by subscription.—Of the Franciscan and Dominican convents, once established here, not the smallest vestige remains. Henry Lawes, still remembered for his compositions in music; John Greenhill, portrait painter; Chubb, a noted infidel; and James Harris, author of *Hermes*, &c., are among the distinguished na-

tives of Salisbury. Distance from London, 82 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 7668; in 1831, 9876. A. P., £18,266.

SALISBURY PLAIN, an extensive level tract, running across the co. of Wilts from E. to W.—past Amesbury to the northward of Salisbury, also an extensive tract of downs south of that city. In the ancient and extensive signification of the name, the country round Salisbury in general is included, comprehending both the tracts above named, and extending eastward into Hampshire, and westward into Dorsetshire, a length from E. to W. of 50 m., and from N. to S., in some places, from 35 to 40 m. in breadth. Large portions of this vast territory are still unenclosed, and occupied entirely as sheep walks, but much of it is also under tillage, producing luxurious crops, and many populous villages are scattered over it. The soil is naturally fertile, producing, even in its wild state, the finest grasses, and affording for sheep the most nutritious pasturage. In the most dreary part of this plain, about six miles north of Salisbury, is situated Stonehenge, an ancient monument, for which see AMESBURY.

SALKELD (GREAT), a parish in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £22 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. In this parish are some beautiful landscapes, enlivened and sublimed by the Eden, over which there is here a bridge of singular construction. There are also the remains of an ancient encampment, and a chalybeate spring. The Primitive Methodists and the Presbyterians have here places of worship. Distance from Kirk-Oswald, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 447. A. P., £1,909.

SALKELD (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Addingham, co. of Cumberland, 3½ m. S. from Kirk-Oswald. Here is a circle of large stones, known by the name of Long Meg and her Daughters. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1,138.

SALL, a parish in the hundred of Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 19s. 7d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke hall, Cambridge. Distance from Reepham, 2 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 298. A. P., £1,920.

SALMONBY, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 10s. 2½d., returned at £76. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. John Hall. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Horncastle, 5½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 90. A. P., £1,132.

SALOP,

An inland county, bounded on the N. by the counties of Chester, Flint, and Denbigh, on the E. by the county of Stafford, on the S. and S.E. by the counties of Hereford and Worcester.

ter, and on the W. by those of Montgomery and Denbigh. Its form is an irregular parallelogram. Its extreme length being from N. to S. upwards of 40 m., and its extreme breadth from E. to W. about 33 m. Its contents have been estimated at 858,240 acres, or about a forty-fifth part of England and Wales.

Physical Features, &c.—The aspect of this county is highly diversified, affording every variety of landscape from the bleak and barren heath to the widely extended valley glowing with the riches of a careful and skilful cultivation, and from the craggy mountain frowning in naked sublimity from among the clouds, to the richly wooded declivity sheltering the secluded glen, and shading the hermit stream. The principal hills are the Wreken, Acton, Burnell, Frodgesley, Lawley, Caer, Caradoc, Hope, Bowdler, Clee, and Longmynd hills. Rising abruptly from the great plain of Salop, which extends nearly the whole length of the county, and being separated generally by narrow valleys, they have a peculiarly striking appearance, while, from their craggy summits, elevated between 2 and 3000 feet above the plain, the most admirable views are obtained.

Rivers.—The principal river is the Severn, which near its junction with the Wirenew from the north-west, enters this county a little below Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, and by a winding east-south-easterly course of upwards of 60 m., in the whole of which it is navigable, divides it nearly into two equal parts. From the east it receives the united streams of the Tern and the Rodon, and from the west several smaller streams. The north-west corner of the county is washed by the Dee. The Teme waters its southern border, and receives a number of considerable streams, of which the principal are the Camlot, the Clun, the Oney, and the Corve, swollen with the waters of which it falls into the Severn below Worcester. The Teme is celebrated for grayling and trout, and the Severn within the county yields salmon, flounders, pike, trout, grayling, perch, eels, shad, bleak, gudgeons, chub, roach, dace in great abundance, carp, lampreys, and ruff. The fishermen here use a kind of canoe made of osiers covered with hides, which they work with a paddle. It is so light, that on quitting the river the fisherman carries it home upon his back with the one end over his head as if it were a large basket. There are a number of lakes, or, as they are here called, meres, in the county; none of them are extensive, the largest covering only about 116 acres of ground.

Soil, &c.—Every variety of soil is to be met with in the county, and these varieties are so intermingled as scarcely to admit of local distribution or separate description. In the north-western extremity of the county there are patches of deep loam, considerable portions light and gravelly, with an extensive tract of black peat bog. Towards the south-east the soil becomes sandy, intermixed with bog and gravelly patches. Towards the north-east are considerable tracts of sand lying on a red sandstone, intermixed with some gravelly soils. On the eastern border a sandy loam is the predominating soil.

The franchise of Wenlock is for the most part a pale coloured clay, and in the hundreds of Stottesden, Overs, and Manslow, the prevailing soil is a strong clay upon a substratum of limestone. Sand resting upon sandstone predominates in the neighbourhood of Bridgenorth, and in the neighbourhood of Ludlow red clay. The centre of the county exhibits generally a gravelly loam interspersed with beds of clay. North of Shrewsbury is a tract of reddish clay resting upon red rock, and in the hundred of Ford the soil is principally a light coloured clay resting upon limestone. The red soils are observed to be here generally the most productive. Agriculture seems to be well understood, and to be practised upon the most approved systems, being varied according to the soil, and upon all the different soils pretty successful. The crops most generally cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, pease, turnips, and potatoes; this last article in some places most extensively. Vetches are sown for green food to the horses, and some buck wheat on the light soils. In the eastern and western sides of the county the raising of turnips is particularly attended to. In the southern part of the county, where it borders on Herefordshire, orchards are attended to and hops are cultivated, though not upon a very extensive scale. On the banks of the Severn the meadows are extensive and excellent, but often damaged by floods; and in the valleys in the south-western portion of the county the grass lands are excellent. In this part of the county, however, as well as to the east of the Severn, the dairies are small, and the making of butter being the principal object the cheese is but indifferent. Where the county borders with Cheshire they are upon a large scale, and the cheese made here is not inferior to that of its neighbouring county. The cattle most in request are generally of the improved breeds of the surrounding counties, the old Shropshire breed, remarkable for depth of dewlap, being now but rarely met with. The old Shropshire sheep, having black or mottled faces, are still numerous. They are nearly of the same size as the South Down sheep, but are longer in the neck and scarcely so compact in the body, at the same time they are exceedingly hardy, and require so little water that when one is seen drinking it is at once suspected to be diseased. On the Longmynd hills there is a black faced breed indigenous to the soil. They are nimble and exceedingly hardy. On the hills nearer Wales there is a third breed, short-legged, white-faced, without horns, and heavy fleeced, though it is somewhat coarse. The feeding of hogs forms a prominent feature in the rural economy of this county. The rearing and fattening of geese and turkeys is also much attended to in particular districts. These are purchased by dealers for the supply of Birmingham and other large towns. The minerals of this county are of the first importance. They consist of iron and lead ores, lime and freestone, coal, petroleum, &c. These, with the agricultural improvements which the working of them has strongly stimulated, give to the county a high place in the scale of national importance,

while its navigation by the Severn and by numerous canals, has made it the emporium of the trade between England and Wales, and the centre of communication with the more distant counties.

Manufactures, &c.—The principal manufacture is that of iron, which, in the district of Colebrook-dale especially, is carried on to a great extent. Coal is raised in great abundance, and vast quantities are exported. The manufacture of flannels is carried on in several places, especially in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury. Gloves and paper are manufactured at Ludlow; china and Wedgwood ware of the first excellence, at Coalport and Caughley; glass, at Donnington; bricks, tiles, nails, at Broseley; and in every considerable town in the county malting is carried on to a large extent. The relics of antiquity in the county are numerous, and it had at one time 47 religious houses, the remains of some of them possessing great interest, but they are particularized under the parishes where they are locally situated. Salop is in the province of Canterbury, and comprises parts of the dioceses of Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, St Asaph, and Worcester. It has 214 parishes, of which, 5 are rectories, 58 vicarages, the remainder are curacies. It is divided into 15 hundreds or districts, and has 17 market-towns. Four members are now returned for the county. The two for the northern division are elected at Shrewsbury, and the two for the southern at Church-Stretton. Pop., in 1801, 167,639; in 1831, 222,800. A. P., £1,037,988.

SALPERTON, a parish in the hundred of Bradley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £8, returned at £36. Patron, in 1829, John Browne, Esq. Distance from North Leach, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 216. A. P., £1,276.

SALT. See ENSON.

SALTASH, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of St Stephen, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the south division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of St Stephen, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, returned at £54. Chapel ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Saltash. The town is situated on a rocky elevation, rising from the west bank of the Tamar, and is nearly comprised in three narrow and irregularly formed streets. The houses in general have a very antique appearance. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen, or connected with the docks at Devonport. It is one of the principal entrances into Cornwall, and is approached from Devonshire by a ferry over the Tamar, the rent of which forms part of the revenues of the corporation. The government is vested in a mayor, who is water coroner, six aldermen, styled the council of the borough, with an indefinite number of burgesses, a recorder, clerk, officers, &c., who hold the manor of the duchy of Cornwall, and in consequence, keep a court of admiralty. There is a market on Saturday, and fairs for cattle on Candlemas-day and July 25th.

The Baptists have here a place of worship, and there are two small endowments for educating the young. It formerly returned two members to parliament, but by the new reform bill has been disfranchised. Distance from London, 220 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1150; in 1831, 1637. A. P., £2,473.

SALTBY, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Sproxtton, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the duke of Rutland. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 8½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 263. A. P., £1,707.

SALTER WITH ESCAT, an extra-parochial liberty in Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. of Cumberland, 8 m. S.E. from Whitehaven. Pop., in 1821, 37; in 1831, 42. A. P. not returned separately.

SALTERFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Calverton, co. of Nottingham.

SALTERFORTH, a township in the parish of Barnoldswick, W. R. of the co. of York. Distance from Skipton, 8½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 725. A. P. with the parish.

SALTERSFORD, or JENKIN-CHAPEL, in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £54. Patron, the vicar of Prestbury. Distance from Macclesfield, 6 m. E.N.E. Returns with those of the parish.

SALT FLEET-HAVEN. See SKIDBROOKE.

SALT FLEETBY (EAST), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 0s. 1d. Church ded. to St Clement. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Brownlow. Distance from Louth, 10½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 110. A. P. with Saltfleetby, Middle.

SALT FLEETBY (WEST), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5, returned at £96 9s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the master and fellows of Oriel college, Oxford. Distance from Louth, 8½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 200. A. P. with Saltfleetby, Middle.

SALT FLEETBY (MIDDLE), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 19s. 4½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Distance from Louth, 10 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 180. A. P. including the parishes of Saltfleetby, East and West, £6,676.

SALTFORD, a parish in the hundred of Keynsham, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829 the duke of Buckingham. On the east and north this parish is bounded by the Avon,

on which there are extensive brass works. Distance from Bath, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 380. A. P., £2,123.

SALT-HILL, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Farnham-Royal, and partly in the parish of Upton, remarkable for its delightful situation and its elegant inn; but especially as being the spot to which the scholars of Eton make their triennial procession called the Montem, on which occasion a collection is made by the company for the captain of the school, who is generally elected a member of King's college, Cambridge. The collection sometimes amounts to £1,000. Returns with Farnham and Upton.

SALTHOUSE, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Kelling, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Clay, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 261. A. P., £819.

SALTMARSH, a township in the parish of Howden, E. R. of the co. of York, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Howden. Here is a bequest of £1 per annum for the education of three children. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 191. A. P. returned with Metham.

SALTNEY, a township in the parish of Hawarden, co. of Flint, North Wales, situated upon the south-west bank of the Dee. Pop., in 1821, 156; in 1831, 172. A. P. with the parish.

SALTON, a parish and township in the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., but locally in the wapentake of Rydale, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £4 10s. 10d., returned at £75. Church ded. to St John of Beverley. Patron, in 1829, G. W. Dowker, Esq. Distance from Pickering, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 154, of the entire parish, 257; in 1831, of the former, 156, of the latter 353. A. P. of the township £2,530; of the entire parish, £3,955.

SALTWICK, a township in the parish of Stanington, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. S.W. from Morpeth. Pop. with the parish.

SALTWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Hayne, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Hythe, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £34. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The old castle of Saltwood is said to have been first built by the son of Hengist in 448, and its remains are calculated to give the spectator a high idea of its former magnificence. There is here a small bequest for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Hythe, 1 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 534. A. P., £5,761.

SALWARP, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £14 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. V. Vashon. Here is a bequest of £24 per annum for educating poor children. Salwarp

is now included within the boundaries of Droitwich borough. Distance from Droitwich, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 475. A. P., £3,578.

SAMBOURN, a hamlet in the parish of Coughton, co. of Warwick, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. from Alcester. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 694. A. P., £2,653.

SAMLESBURY, a chapelry in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £14 16s. 8d., returned at £81 10s. Chapel ded. to St Leonard. Patron, the vicar of Blackburn. Here is a schoolroom and house for a schoolmaster, with an endowment of £8 per annum, for teaching six children. Distance from Preston, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1664; in 1831, 1948. A. P., £4,919.

SAMFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Freshwell, co. of Essex. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Hempstead, a peculiar in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £18. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, E. Hervey, Esq. Distance from Thaxted, 4 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 597; in 1831, 800. A. P., £2,637.

SAMFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Freshwell, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory, a peculiar in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, rated at £11. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. Distance from Thaxted, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 423. A. P., £3,142.

SAMFORD-ARUNDEL, a parish in the hundred of Milverton, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 3s. 1d., returned at £90. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, in 1829, W. Bellet, Esq. Distance from Wellington, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 427. A. P., £1,977.

SAMFORD-BRETT, a parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 19s. 7d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, Mr Tanner. Distance from Dunster, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 197. A. P., £1,132.

SAMFORD-COURTENAY, a parish in the hundred of Black-Torrington, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, rated at £47 12s. 1d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Distance from Oakhampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1217. A. P., £5,147.

SAMFORD-PEVEREL, a parish in the hundred of Halberton, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £23 8s. 11d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, in 1829, J. Silhifant and T. Hugo, Esqrs. Distance from Tiverton, 5 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 763; in 1831, 787. A. P., £3,001.

SAMFORD-SPINEY, a parish in the hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a

curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £90. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. This parish is watered by the Spiney and intersected by the Plymouth railway. A mine of cobalt and silver is said to be open in the vicinity. Distance from Tavistock, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 366. A. P., £1,709.

SAMFORD, a hundred in the co. of Suffolk. It lies in the southern part of the co. between the Irwell and the Stour, comprises twenty-eight parishes, and in 1831 contained a resident population of 11,242 souls.

SAMPSON (ST), a parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Tywardreth, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, certified at £8, returned at £35 15s. Patron, in 1829, W. Rashleigh, Esq. Distance from Lostwithiel, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 314. A. P., £1,874.

SANCREED, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Penwith. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £8. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Penzance, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 782; in 1831, 1069. A. P., £3,593.

SANCTON, a parish and township in Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 1s. 10d., returned at £58 12s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Broadley, Esq. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for 30 boys. Distance from Market-Weighton, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 282, of the entire parish, 432; in 1831, 377, of the latter, 462. A. P. of the township £2,290; of the entire parish, £4,972.

SANDALL (GREAT), a parish and township in the lower division of the hundred of Agbrigg, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £13 7s. 8d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the king. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, built, and for many ages occupied by the Plantagenets. In the civil wars it was held for Charles, but taken by the Parliamentarians, 1645, who reduced it to an entire ruin. Here are also two small bequests for educating poor children, and two almshouses for poor widows. Distance from Wakefield, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 765; of the entire parish, 1818; in 1831, of the former 1075; of the latter, 2878. A. P. of the township, £4,951; of the entire parish, £18,519.

SANDALL (KIRK), a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £9 0s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Oswald. Patron, the king. Here is a free school, liberally endowed. Distance from Don-

caster, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,583.

SANDALL (LONG) WITH WHEATLEY, a township in the parish of Doncaster, W. R. of the co. of York, 3½ m. N.N.E. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 323. A. P., £3,918.

SANDBACH, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £15 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. L. Salmon. Sandbach stands in a very fertile tract of country near the small river Wheelock, and has extensive silk manufactories, and some brine springs. The market-day is Thursday, and there are fairs on Easter-Tuesday and the first Thursday after September 11th. The market place has two square old crosses ornamented with various images. Sandbach is one of the polling places for the members for the southern division of the county. Here are places of worship for Independents, and for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a school with considerable endowments, and another on the national plan supported by subscription. Distance from London, 162 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town, 1844; of the entire parish, 4496; in 1831, of the former, 3710; of the latter 7214. A. P. of the town of Sandbach £8,169; of the entire parish, £30,315.

SANDERINGHAM, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Babingley, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, H. H. Henley, Esq. Distance from Castle-Rising, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 81. A. P., £441.

SANDERSTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Wallington, co. of Surrey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £7. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. A. W. Wiggell. In this parish lies Purley the once delightful residence of John Horne Tooke, whence he gave to his very learned and laborious dissertations on grammar the enigmatical title, 'Divisions of Purley.' Distance from Croydon, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 242. A. P., £2,100.

SANDFORD AND WOODLEY, a township in the parish of Sonning, co. of Berks, 5½ m. E. from Reading. Pop., in 1821, 759; in 1831, 796. A. P. with that of the parish.

SANDFORD, a township in the parish of St Helen, Abingdon, co. of Berks, 3 m. N. from Abingdon. Pop., in 1811, 117; in 1831, 114. A. P. with that of Abingdon.

SANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Crediton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Crediton, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Church ded. to St Swithin. Patrons, the governors of Crediton charity. Here are bequests by different individuals for educating 36 poor children. Distance from Crediton, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1742; in 1831, 2011. A. P., £10,927.

SANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Bulington, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge, returned at £50. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Marlborough. The Isis forms the western boundary of this parish. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded by Queen Maud, consort to Stephen, which latterly fell into the possession of the Knights Hospitallars. Distance from Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 229. A. P., £1,678.

SANDFORD, a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patrons, W. Taylor, Esq., and the duke of Marlborough. Here is a bequest for educating 15 poor children. Distance from Neat-Enstone, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 534. A. P., £3,558.

SANDFORD, a township in the parish of Prees and Whitechurch, co. of Salop, 5 m. N.E. from Wem. Pop., in 1801, 561; in 1831, 487. A. P. with that of the parish.

SANDFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Warcop, co. of Westmoreland, 4 m. W.N.W. from Brough. Returns with the parish.

SANDFORD ORCAS, a parish in the hundred of Horethorne, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £11 9s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, John Hutches, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Sherborne, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 353. A. P., £2,494.

SANDGATE, a hamlet and chapelry, partly in the parish of Folkstone, and partly in the parish of Crediton, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, endowed with £300 royal bounty. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Darnley, who built the chapel in 1822. The situation of this village, which lies along the shore with hills rising immediately behind it, is in the highest degree salubrious and delightful. The houses are modern, well built, and their number every year increasing. Ship-building, for which it has two extensive yards, seems to be the only trade carried on; but having risen into high esteem as a watering place, having hot and cold baths, bathing machines, with every accommodation for those who are in pursuit of health or pleasure, its prosperity seems to arise at present principally from the influx of summer visitants. Here is a castle similar to those of Walmer and Deal; and the new Military canal which terminates at Cliff-End in Sussex, commences here. It was cut for the defence of the coast, is ninety feet broad, eighteen deep, and has a raised bank for sheltering the defendants. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school upon the national plan, supported by subscription. Distance from Folkstone, 1½ m. W.S.W. Returns with Folkstone and Cheriton.

SANDHOE, a township in the parish of St John Lee, co. of Northumberland, 4 m. E.N.E.

from Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 240. A. P. with that of the parish.

SANDHOLME. See STOCKHILL.

SANDHURST, a parish in the hundred of Sonning, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Sonning, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, certified at £15, returned at £25. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. In this parish is the royal military college, the senior department of which forms a school for officers of all ranks already in the service of this country, the junior for young gentlemen who are preparing to enter into it. It is under the control of a board of commissioners, consisting of the secretary of war, the master-general of the ordnance, and the principal officers of the home staff, under the presidency of the commander-in-chief. Professors are appointed for the various branches of study, viz. mathematics, practical astronomy, fortification, military drawing and surveying, the principal modern languages, Latin classics, and general history. This institution originated with the late duke of York, and upwards of 3500 individuals have already been qualified by it for entering with the reasonable hope of successful efficiency into the service of their country. Here is a small bequest for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Wokingham, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 672. A. P., £943.

SANDHURST, a parish in the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £24, returned at £129 16s. 5d. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. Distance from Gloucester, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 434. A. P., £3,739.

SANDHURST, a parish in the hundred of Selbrihtenden, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £20. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The Kennet separates this parish from the co. of Sussex. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. A national school has also recently been established. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held annually, May 25th. Distance from Tenterden, 7 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 887; in 1831, 1307. A. P., £4,695.

SANDIACRE, a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £23, returned at £43 0s. 4d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, the prebendary of Sandiacre, in Lichfield cathedral. The prebend of Sandiacre is returned at £10 11s. 5½d. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Derby, 9½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 405; in 1831, 758. A. P., £1,841.

SANDLEFORD, a priory in the parish of Newbury, co. of Berks, 1½ m. S.S.E. from Newbury. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 8. The priory here was originally founded for Augustine canons, and ded. to St Mary and St

John the Baptist. Being deserted about the year 1480, Edward IV., at the instance of the ordinary of the place, Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Salisbury and dean of Windsor, annexed it to the collegiate church of Windsor. It was valued among the possessions of Windsor, 26th of Henry VIII., at £10 per annum.

SANDLIN, a hamlet in the parish of Leigh, co. of Worcester, 7 m. W.S.W. of Worcester. Returns with those of the parish.

SANDON, a parish in the hundred of Chelmsford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £18 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge. The learned Dr Walton—editor of the polyglot Bible—allied at one time the rectorship of this parish. Distance from Danbury, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 525. A. P., £3,629.

SANDON, a parish in the hundred of Odsoy, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the dean of St Paul's, London. Distance from Buntingford, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 716. A. P., £3,605.

SANDON, a parish in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harrowby. Sandon-hall, in this parish, is an elegant mansion and commands some exceedingly rich prospects. The seat of the earl of Harrowby is also worthy of observation. This nobleman has erected on his pleasure grounds an obelisk to the memory of the late Wm. Pitt, dated 1806. Distance from Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 558. A. P., £5,170.

SANDON-FEE, a tything in the parish of Hungerford, co. of Berks, 1½ m. S.S.W. from Hungerford. Pop., in 1811, 367; in 1831, 674. A. P. with the parish.

SANDOWN, a hamlet and fort in the parish of Brading, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton. It is the most considerable fort on the island, and has a range of barracks that can accommodate 300 men. Returns with the parish.

SANDRIDGE, a parish in the hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, Earl Spencer. Here is a school erected by subscription, and supported by voluntary contributions. Distance from St Albans, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1831, 810. A. P., £6,530.

SANDRINGHAM, a parish in Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Babbingley, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 81. A. P., £441.

SANDWELL, in the parish of West Bromwich, co. of Stafford, a well near which stood a small priory of Benedictines, ded. to St Mary Mag-

dalene. At the suppression it was endowed with spiritualities to the yearly value of £12, and temporalities to the value of £26 8s. 7d.

SANDWICH,

A cinque port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, though locally situated in the hundred of Eastry, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. It comprises the parishes of St Clements, a vicarage, rated at £13 16s. 10d.—St Mary's, a discharged vicarage, rated at £8 1s., returned at £100—and St Peters, a rectory, rated at £8, returned at £145, all in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. Patron of the two former, the archdeacon of Canterbury; of the latter, the king and the corporation alternately.

General Description.—The town is situated on the south bank of the Stour, about two miles from its influx with the sea. The houses are many of them ancient, and very irregularly built. The streets are narrow and inconvenient, but tolerably well paved and lighted with oil. Water is supplied from the river, and from a small stream which has its rise near the village of Eastry, and is conveyed to the town by a canal nearly three miles in length, which was constructed under letters patent, granted in the 13th of Edward I. Part of the ancient walls, and one of the gates, facing the quay, are still remaining. The river is crossed by a bridge of two arches, in the centre of which is a swing bridge to allow vessels to pass without lowering their masts, which connects the town with Stonar and the isle of Thanet. The port, extending from the North Foreland, in a north-easterly direction, is six miles distant from the shore, and in a southerly direction to the head of the Godwin Sands, along which it continues for five miles to Sandown castle, in a south-westerly direction up the haven, and thence in a southerly direction to the quay at the mouth of the Gestling, including within its jurisdiction as a cinque port, the ports of Fordwich, Sarre, Ramsgate, Deal, Walmer, and Stonar.

Trade.—At an early period of our history the trade of this port was extensive. Ninety-five vessels, navigated by 1500 seamen, belonged to it, and the customs alone amounted to £16,000 per annum. From the accumulation of sand washed into it from the sea, the progress of which was greatly accelerated by the sinking of a large ship belonging to Pope Paul IV., in its mouth, the harbour became gradually choked up, so as to admit only of small vessels. Its foreign trade is now confined to the Baltic. Its home trade consists in carrying coastwise corn, flour, malt, hops, seeds, fruit, and ashes. Its manufactures of silk, baizes, and flannels, introduced by the exiled Flemings, that were once extensive and flourishing, have dwindled almost, if not entirely, to nothing. Ship-building, upon a small scale, and ropemaking, appear to be its only manufactures. Wednesday and Saturday are the market-days, the former for corn, of which there is always a large supply. A cattle-market is held every alternate Monday; and a fair which con-

tinues a week, commences annually on the 4th of December.

Government, &c.—The government is vested in a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 12 jurats, and 24 common-councilmen, assisted by a town-clerk, &c. The mayor is chosen annually by the resident freemen; the recorder, who holds his office for life, is appointed by the mayor and jurats, who are justices of the peace with the town and liberties. The corporation hold courts of session three times a year, for trying offences committed within the borough, and they have the power of inflicting capital punishment, which was formerly drowning. The borough returns two members to parliament. The several parishes of St Mary, St Peter, and St Clement, and the extra-parochial precinct of St Bartholomew, Sandwich, the parish of Deal, and the parish of Walmer, are comprised within its boundaries. The mayor of Sandwich is the returning officer. The number of electors is about 900. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a free grammar school, endowed with nearly £40 per annum. This school possesses four scholarships in Lincoln college, Oxford, and the governors of it have the nomination alternately to four more in Caius' college, Cambridge. There is besides a charity school, supported partly by an endowment, and partly by subscription, in which are educated 80 boys and 60 girls upon the national system. Here are three hospitals, St Thomas's, St Bartholomew's, and St John's. Eight aged men and four women receive each from the first £25 per annum; from the second, 16 aged men and women receive each about £50; and from the last, six aged men and women receive each a small house and £20 per annum. Josiah Burdett, secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. and II., and the friend and patron of Allan Ramsay, was a native of Sandwich. The family of Montague take the title of earl from this place. Distance from London, 68 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 2452; in 1831, 3136. A. P., £7,278.

SANDWICH, a township in the parish of St Bees, co. of Cumberland, 3 m. S.W. from Whitehaven. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 517. A. P., £2,086.

SANDY WITH GRITFORD, a parish in the hundred of Biggleswade, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £32 2s. 11d. Church ded. to St Swithin. Patron, in 1829, G. C. Yarborough, Esq. This parish, which lies along the Ivel, is remarkable for the growth of cucumbers, with which it almost wholly supplies Covent Garden market. It is also celebrated for rabbits, which are reckoned the most delicate in the kingdom. Distance from Biggleswade, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 795; in 1831, 1617. A. P., £8,202.

SANKEY (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of Prescott, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge, returned at £120. Patron, in 1829, R. Gwillim. Modern canal navigation originated in this chapelry in 1755. Distance

from Warrington, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 563. A. P., £3,729.

SANTON, a parish in the hundred of Grimshoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £35, but returned at £18. Church ded. to St Helen. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Thetford. Distance from Thetford, 4 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 10; in 1831, 18. A. P., £445.

SANTON WITH MELTHWAITE, a township in the parish of Irton, co. of Cumberland, 4½ m. N.N.E. from Ravenglass. It has a small Methodist chapel. Pop., in 1821, 297. A. P. with the parish.

SAPCOTE, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 11s. 10½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. F. Turner, Esq. This parish is intersected by the Soar, upon which there is an excellent corn mill. Hosiery is manufactured here to a large extent, and there is a mineral well celebrated for its efficacy in various disorders. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Hineckley, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 555; in 1831, 871. A. P., £2,480.

SAPEY (UPPER), a parish in the hundred of Broxham, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 5s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. E. Winnington, Bart. Here is a school endowed with £10 per annum. Distance from Bromyard, 6½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 357. A. P., £2,032.

SAPEY-PRITCHARD, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, P. Rufford, Esq. Distance from Bromyard, 6 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 250. A. P., £1,944.

SAPISTON, a parish in the hundred of Blackbourn, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, certified at £10, returned at £34. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Grafton. Distance from Ixworth, 3½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 234. A. P., £1,053.

SAPPERTON, a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 9s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. Distance from Folkingham, 4½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 62. A. P. £802.

SAPPERTON, a parish in the hundred of Bisleigh, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £17. Church ded. to St Kenelm. Patron, in 1829, Lord Bathurst. The Thames and Severn canal, in passing through this parish, is equeducted under Hugby wood, by a tunnel 4180 feet long. A large quantity of Roman coins, silver and

brass, were found in this parish in the year 1759, by a waggon wheel passing over the spot where they had been deposited, and breaking the urns which contained them. Distance from Cirencester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 453. A. P., £3,167.

SAREDON (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**), two contiguous townships in the parish of Sharneshill, co. of Stafford, 7 m. N.E. from Wolverhampton. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 246. A. P., £2,098.

SARK, an island in the English channel, lying between Jersey and Guernsey, on the coast of Normandy. It is 5 miles in length, by three in breadth, and, except in one or two places, surrounded by inaccessible rocks. The most accessible place is so steep, that the possessor, Governor Carteret, has cut a subterraneous carriage way through the cliff, which is secured by a strong gate, and defended by several pieces of cannon. It is well watered, the climate healthy, and the soil fruitful, affording more corn than the inhabitants can make use of. It abounds with rabbits and wild fowl. The only manufactures are knit-stockings, gloves, and what are called Guernsey jackets, for sailors. Fishing seems to form the principal employment of the inhabitants, and they carry on a little traffic with Bristol.

SARN, a hamlet in the parish of Meylltelyn, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, having an annual fair on the 27th of June. Returns with the parish.

SARNAU, a hamlet in the parish of Penryn, co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 9 m. N.E. from Cardigan. Returns with the parish.

SARN-BADRIG, or **PATRICK'S-CAWSEY**, a reef of rocks on the coast of Merionethshire, extending out to sea 21 miles, and ranging E.N.E. and W.S.W. On the south side there are regular soundings, but on the north these rocks are steep and exceedingly dangerous. At the sea extremity there are many loose stones, some of them of immense size. A portion of this range of rocks is dry at ebb tide, and between Sarn-Badrig and Sarn-y-Bulch, stretching to the north-west from Harlech, lay anciently a hundred of the county called Cantref-Gwadod. It was protected by embankments which, being entrusted to a drunken keeper, were neglected and swept away together with the soil they were formed to protect.

SARNESFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, co. of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, T. Mennington, Esq. An eminence here called the Lady's Lift, yields a prospect delightful beyond description. Distance from Weobley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 98. A. P., £1,386.

SARR, a ville in cinque port liberty of Sandwich, locally situated in the hundred of Ring-slow or isle of Thanet, lath of St Augustine, co. of Kent, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 200. A. P., £1,203.

SARRAT, a parish in the hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Albans, and dio. of London, rated

at £9. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, in 1829, James Gordon, Esq. Distance from Rickmansworth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 452. A. P., £1,762.

SARSDEN, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8 18s. 1½d. Patron, in 1829, J. H. Langston, Esq. Here is a school for 24 girls endowed with £52 per annum. Distance from Chipping-Norton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 154. A. P., £2,513.

SARUM (**OLD**), formerly a city and borough in the parish of Stratford-under-the-Castle, co. of Wilts. A few fragments of foundation-walls, the ditches and ramparts of the city, with the site of the castle, can still be traced, and form to the antiquarian interesting subjects of inquiry; but it appears to have been totally deserted about the time of Henry VIII. A few individuals holding burgage tenures, have ever since continued to enjoy the borough privileges, erecting a temporary house beneath a tree and insulting public feeling by a mock election at the commencement of every parliament, till the passing the reform bill, 1832, by which the borough is disfranchised. See **SALISBURY**.

SATLEY, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Durham, having a chapel. Living, a curacy with that of Lancaster in the archd. and dio. of Durham, returned at £80. Patron, the curate of Lancaster. A school is supported by subscription. Distance from Walsingham, 5 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 112. A. P., £2,510.

SATTERLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of South Molton, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £4 0s. 7½d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, John Bawden, Esq. Distance from South Molton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 58. A. P., £417.

SATTERTHWAIT, a chapelry in the parish of Hawkshead, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £63. Patrons, the heritors of the parish. Distance from Hawkshead, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 403. A. P., £1,824.

SATTERTON. See **GREAT DUMFORD**.

SAUGHALL (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**), contiguous townships in the parish of Shotwick, co.-palatine of Chester, the former 4 and the latter $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Chester. Pop., in 1801, of the first 147, of the last 48; in 1831, of the first 367, of the last 40. A. P., of the first £1,760; of the last £795.

SAUGHALL-MASSEY, a township in the parish of Bidstone, co.-palatine of Chester, 9 m. N.W. from Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 143. A. P., £1,141.

SAUL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Whitston, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Standish, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, returned at £120. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the vicar of Standish. The Severn washes this parish on the north, and the Thames and Severn, and Gloucester and

Berkeley canal passes through it. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Stroud, 9 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 443. A. P., £856.

SAUNDBY, a parish in North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £14 8s. 6½d., returned at £78 9s. 1d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, in 1829, Lord Middleton. Distance from Gainsborough, 2½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 104. A. P., £2318.

SAUNDERTON, a parish in the hundred of Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. This was at one time two parishes. Distance from Wendover, 6½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,962.

SAUTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 3s. 6½d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, G. D. Kent, Esq. Distance from Spilsby, 3 m. N.W. by N. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 206. A. P., £1,073.

SAVERNAKE-PARK (NORTH SIDE), an extra-parochial district in the hundred of Selkely, co. of Wilts, 1½ m. S.E. by E. from Marlborough. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,336.

SAVERNAKE-FOREST (SOUTH SIDE), an extra-parochial district in the hundred of Kinwardstone, co. of Wilts, 2 m. S. from Marlborough. No returns.

SAWBRIDGE, a township in the parish of Wolphamecote, co. of Warwick, 7 m. N.E. from Southam. Returns with the parish.

SAWDON, a township in the parish of Brompton, N. R. of the co. of York, 8 m. W.S.W. from Scarborough. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 146. A. P. not returned separately.

SAWLEY, a parish and township in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Litchfield, returned at £40. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the prebendary of Sawley in Lichfield cathedral. The rivers Trent, Derwent, and Erwash, flow through this parish, and it is intersected by the Derby and the Erwash canal. A weekly market and an annual fair, observed at one period here, have fallen into desuetude. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and there is a small bequest for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Derby, 9½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 720, of the entire parish 2553; in 1831, of the former 1009, of the latter, 3750. A. P. of the township, £3,758; of the entire parish, £15,461.

SAWLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Rippon, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the archbishop of York, certified at £30. Chapel ded. to St Michael.

Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rippon. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and there is a bequest of £100, the interest of which is appropriated to the teaching of six poor children. Distance from Rippon, 5 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 438; in 1831, 499. A. P., £1,759.

SAWLEY WITH TOSSIDE, an extra-parochial district in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, W. R. of the co. of York. Here was a Cistercian abbey founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by William de Percy, 1146. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £221 15s. 8d.

SAWSTON, a parish in the hundred of Whittlesford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £13 10s. 2½d., returned at £48 13s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, R. Huddleston, Esq. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Linton, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 771. A. P., £2,889.

SAWTRY (ALL SAINTS), a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 15s. 7½d. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Here was a convent of Cistercians, founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by Simon, earl of Northampton, 1146. Its revenue at the dissolution was estimated at £199 11s. 8d. Distance from Stilton, 3½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 510. A. P., £1,809.

SAWTRY (ST ANDREW), a parish in the hundred of Norman Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 1s. 0½d. Patron, in 1829, A. Annesley, Esq. Distance from Stilton, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 320. A. P., £1,764.

SAWTRY (ST JUDITH), an extra-parochial district in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon, 4 m. S.E. from Stilton. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 227. A. P., £2,603.

SAXBY, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Harborough. From the number of skeletons found here it is supposed to have been at some remote period the scene of a sanguinary conflict. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 4½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 206. A. P., £2,106.

SAXBY, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 4s. 1d., returned at £42. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Scarborough. Distance from Market-Raisin, 7 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,238.

SAXBY, a parish in the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 18s. 6½d. Church ded. to

All Saints. Patron, in 1829, J. Harman, Esq. Distance from Barton-upon-Humber, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 260. A. P., £2,682.

SAXELBY WITH INGLEBY, a parish in the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10, returned at £117 13s. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Distance from Lincoln, 6½ m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 719. A. P., £4,086.

SAXELBY, a parish in the hundred of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Aylesford. Here is a bequest of £5 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1,089.

SAXHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Thingoe, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the arch. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 13s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Robert Muir, Esq. Distance from Bury-St-Edmunds, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 260. A. P., £2,301.

SAXHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Thingoe, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 11s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Lord Cornwallis. Distance from Bury-St-Edmunds, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 198. A. P., £1,727.

SAXLINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Sharrington, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 17s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, R. P. Jodress, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Holt, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 153. A. P., £1,348.

SAXLINGHAM-NETHERGATE, a parish in the hundred of Henstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £13 11s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, J. Steward, Esq. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 666. A. P., £2,503.

SAXLINGHAM-THORPE, a parish in the hundred of Henstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Saxlingham-Nethergate, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, J. Steward, Esq. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 161. A. P., £668.

SAXMUNDHAM, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Plomesgate, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 15s. 4d. Church ded. to St John the Bap-

tist. Patron, in 1829, D. Long North, Esq. The town—supposed to be of Saxon origin—is situated in a valley near a small stream that flows into the Alde, and on the high road to London. It consists chiefly of one street, running from N. to S. The houses are modern, neatly built, and have a very respectable appearance. There seems to be no particular business carried on here. The market-day is Thursday; and the principal article exhibited is corn. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, and on the first Thursday in October, for toys. There is here a place of worship for the Independents, and there is a rent charge of £5 per annum for educating the children of the poor. Distance from London, 89 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 855; in 1831, 1048. A. P., £2,580.

SAXONDALE, a hamlet in the parish of Shelford, co. of Nottingham, 8 m. E. from Nottingham. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 116. A. P., with the parish.

SAXTEAD, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Framlingham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the rector of Framlingham. Distance from Framlingham, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 503. A. P., £1,784.

SAXTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. Distance from Aylesham, 5½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 362. A. P., £2,134.

SAXTON, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £12, returned at £72 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, R. O. Gascoigne, Esq. Distance from Tadcaster, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 522. A. P., £3,677.

SCACKLETON, a township in the parish of Hovingham, N. R. of the co. of York, 10 m. W.N.W. from New Malton. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 164. A. P., £1,267.

SCAFTWORTH, a township in the parish of Everton, co. of Nottingham, 1½ m. S.E. by E. from Bawtry. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 78. A. P., £1,580.

SCAGGLETHORPE, a township in the parish of Settrington, E. R. of the co. of York. Here is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists. Distance from New Malton, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,086.

SCALBY, a township in the parish of Blacktoft, E. R. of the co. of York, 6 m. E. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 127. A. P., £1,760.

SCALBY, a parish and township in Pickering lythe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Here, at Scalby-mill, are tea-

gardens for the accommodation of people who visit Scarborough during the bathing season. Distance from Scarborough, 3 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 1809; in 1831, 1676. A. P., £10,645.

SCALDWELL, a parish in the hundred of Orillingbury, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £14 0s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Buccleugh. Here are two bequests for educating 26 children, 10 of whom may belong to the neighbouring parish of Brixworth. Distance from Northampton, 8½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 387. A. P., £2,177.

SCALEBY, a parish in Eskdale ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £7 12s. 1d., returned at £33 5s. 0d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. The parish is composed of two townships, East and West Scaleby. Distance from Carlisle, the former 6½ m., the latter, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 468; in 1831, 560. A. P., £1,691.

SCALERGATE, a township in the parish of Appleby, co. of Westmoreland. Pop., in 1821, 108; in 1831, 179. A. P. with the parish.

SCALES. See BROMFIELD.

SCALES. See NEWTON.

SCALFORD, a parish in the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St Egelwin. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Rutland. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 467. A. P., £3,223.

SCAMBLESBY, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Lincoln, certified at £15, returned at £60. Patron, the prebendary of Melton-Ross. Distance from Horncastle, 6 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 413. A. P., £1,541.

SCAMMONDEN WITH DEANHEAD, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Huddersfield, certified at £15. Patron, the vicar of Huddersfield. Distance from Huddersfield, 7½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 626; in 1831, 912. A. P., £608.

SCAMPSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Rillington, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Rillington, in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, returned at £25. Patron, the vicar of Rillington. Distance from New Malton, 6 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 231. A. P., £2,409.

SCAMPTON, a parish in the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Sir George Cayley. Distance from Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801 133; in 1831, 242. A. P., £3,131.

SCARBOROUGH, a borough, market-town,

parish, and sea-port, possessing separate jurisdiction, locally in the east division of the wapentake of Pickering lythe, N. R. of the co. of York. Livings, a discharged vicarage and a curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, the vicarage rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £60. The church—a fragment of that which was anciently the convent church of the Cistercian monastery planted here—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Hotham. The curacy is in the patronage of the vicar. A new church has been erected at an expense of £8,000, upwards of £5,000 being granted by the parliamentary commissioners for building new churches. The town is most romantically situated on a bold and rocky slope rising from the northern shore of a beautiful and extensive bay of the German ocean, and consists of a number of well built and spacious streets, the houses rising tier above tier from the shore, which presents an extensive area of smooth and firm sand, in the form of an amphitheatre. Along the cliffs are a number of fine modern buildings, commanding the most delightful prospects, and appropriated to the accommodation of the wealthier classes of the inhabitants and the more elegant valetudinarians, that for bathing and drinking the waters frequent the place during the summer months. The importance of the place arises wholly from its harbour and its mineral springs, the former one of the safest, and the latter among the most salubrious, to be met with in England. The harbour, which, though a little confined in the entrance, is of easy access, is protected by two piers of the most substantial masonry projecting into the sea, each 1200 feet in length. It is a member of the port of Hull, and its limits extend from Flamborough-Head to Peaseholme-Beck, including all the intervening coast to 14 fathoms water at ebb tide. Nearly 200 vessels of various burden belong to the port, which carries on, besides coasting, a vigorous trade with Portugal, Holland, and the Baltic. Here is an extensive manufactory of sail-cloth, several rope-walks, and ship-yards where large vessels are constructed. The fishing here was at one time very extensive, and though it has fallen off is still of considerable importance. Perhaps, however, its spa is of more consequence to Scarborough than its port and trade put together. It consists of two springs which rise at the foot of the cliff at ½ of a mile south of the town, nearly on a level with the spring tides which sometimes overflow them. Though one of these springs is purgative and the other chalybeate, the ingredients of both are supposed to be the same, only supplied in different proportions. These ingredients are supposed to be iron, vitriol, alum, nitre, and salt. The water is quite transparent, and when poured out of one glass into another throws up a large quantity of air bubbles. These waters have been used medicinally upwards of two centuries, and have been found efficacious in hectic fevers, in nervous hysteria, and hypochondriacal disorders, in asthmas, rheumatisms, scurvy, &c. The quantity prescribed is from two to four half-pints at a time. They are

under the care of a person who takes 7s. 6d. for the season from each person, one-third of which is appropriated to the paying of the servants and attendants, the other two parts go to the corporation. In 1737, the springs, by a very strange occurrence, were nearly lost to the town and to the public. On the 29th of December, a part of the cliff about an acre in extent; with a number of cattle grazing upon it, began to sink, and continued sinking for several hours, when it became again stationary, having sunk 17 yards below its former elevation. The sandy ground below the cliff towards the sea, had, in the meantime, been elevated to the height of 20 feet above its former level, and the springs had totally disappeared. Upon digging down to the proper depth they were again restored considerably, it has been said, improved in strength. A very fine iron bridge has been lately thrown over the stream called the Milbeck, by which the dis severed cliffs have been united, and the spa made easily accessible to the numerous invalids who come to prove its invigorating qualities. This bridge, which is 414 feet in length, and 75 feet in height, constitutes one of the principal ornaments of the town. The townhall is appropriated to the meetings of the corporation courts, but call for no particular description. The borough-gaol and house of correction are but indifferently adapted for the purposes to which they are applied. The assembly rooms are at least convenient. A small theatre is frequently occupied by a good company of performers; and there are two good circulating libraries. The environs of the town are finely diversified with hill and dale, and rich in scenes of picturesque grandeur. On the summit of a cliff that overlooks the town are the ruins of the castle of Scarborough, once an almost impregnable fortress. During the civil wars it was held for Charles, but besieged and taken by the parliamentarians, who afterwards dismantled it. The ruined walls of the keep, 12 feet in thickness, are still nearly 100 feet in height. The promontory on which this ancient strength is situated, presents a surface of about 19 acres, and is 300 feet above the level of the sea. The government is vested in two bailiffs, a recorder, two coroners, four chamberlains, and 36 common-councilmen. It returns two members to parliament. The bailiffs are the returning officers. The market days are Thursdays and Saturdays, the former principally for corn. The fish market is held on the sands near the harbour. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday and November 22d, chiefly for cattle. Here are places of worship for the Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics. A grammar school affords instruction gratuitously to four scholars, and there are different associations for furthering the education of poor children. The Seamen's hospital is supported by a contribution of sixpence per month, for every seaman employed by owners in the port, during the time the ship in which he sails is at sea. It distributes about £200 per annum. St Thomas' hospital, founded by the corpora-

tion for aged and infirm persons, appears to be but poorly supported. Various charitable bequests have been left for the poor, which it would be tedious to enumerate. The Carmelites, Dominicans, and Franciscans had all establishments here. Part of the house that belonged to the latter is now occupied as a workshop. The Lumley family have the title of earl from this place. Distance from London, 217 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 6688; in 1831, 8760. A. P., £14,505.

SCARCLIFF, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5, returned at £32 11s. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Devonshire. Here are two small annuities appropriated to the educating of six children. Distance from Mansfield, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 452; in 1831, 524. A. P., £2,972.

SCARCROFT, a township in the parish of Thorne, W. R. of the co. of York, 6 m. S.S.W. from Wetherby. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 168. A. P., £736.

SCARGILL, a township in the parish of Barningham, N. R. of the co. of York, 3½ m. S.W. by W. from Greta-Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 396. A. P., £2,271.

SCARISBRICK, a township in the parish of Ormskirk, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. from Ormskirk. Pop., in 1801, 1154; in 1831, 1783. A. P., £11,954.

SCARLE (NORTH), a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 17s. 3½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, Lord Egremont. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Lincoln, 10 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 479. A. P., £1,109.

SCARLE (SOUTH), a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £2 2s. 5d., returned at £130. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the prebendary of South Searle, in the cathedral church of Lincoln. Distance from Newark, 7½ m. N.E.N. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 479. A. P., £2,441.

SCARNING, a parish in the hundred of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory and a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated, the former at £9 0s. 2½d., the latter at £9 19s. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, Sir John Lambe. Here is a free school founded and liberally endowed in 1604, by William Secker, Esq. Distance from East Dereham, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 603. A. P., £3,504.

SCARRINGTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Orston in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. Patron, the vicar of Orston. This parish is within the honour of Tutbury,

and subject of course to its weekly courts for recovery of small debts. It has also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Nottingham, 12½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 188. A. P., £1,273.

SCARTHINGWELL. See SAXTON.

SCARTHO, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Jesus college, Oxford. By the new boundaries act Scartho is included with the parish of Great Grimsby. Distance from Great Grimsby, 2 m. S.W. by S. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,601.

SCATHWATERIGG-HAY WITH HUTTON-T'-TH'-HAY, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, co. of Westmoreland, 2 m. N. from Kendal. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 380. A. P., £3,120.

SCAWBY WITH STURTON, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Kibald. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Nelthorpe, Bart. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for the Nelthorpe tenantry, founded and endowed with lands to the amount of £30 per annum, 1705, by Richard Nelthorpe. Distance from Glandford-Bridge, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 518; in 1831, 942. A. P., £4,678.

SCAWTON, a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £2 19s. 2d. returned at £79 2s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, — Worsley, Esq.

SCHOLAS. See MORWICK.

SCILLY ISLANDS, amounting to 145 in number, are situated at the western entrance to the English channel, about 30 miles W.S.W. of the Land's End in Cornwall, from which they have been, most probably, at a remote period, disjoined by the violence of the sea. The most important of them are St Mary's, Tresee, St Agnes, St Martin's, Breyer, and Sampson (see these Articles); the remainder being barren rocks interspersed with shoals and quick sands, that have often proved fatal to the best ships and the ablest mariners. Their ancient name is said to have been Sylleth, i. e. flat rocks dedicated to the sun; and antiquaries of no mean name have supposed them to be the Cassiterides, or 'Tin isles,' mentioned by the Greek historians. These islands seem to have become the property of the Benedictines in the abbey of Tavistock, about the year 961, from which period to the 30th of Henry VIII., they were governed by lords abbots, and coroners or crown officers. In 1645 they were held for Charles I., and in 1649, fortified by the then governor, Sir John Grenville, for Charles II., but taken possession of by Admiral Blake, in the following year, for the parliament. Granted away by Henry VIII., they reverted to the crown in the reign of his successor, Mary, and in 1571,

were, by Elizabeth, bestowed upon Francis Godolphin, in whose line they remained till 1831, when they again reverted to the crown, and are, if we mistake not, at present under the duchy of Cornwall. The principal employments of the inhabitants are fishing and making kelp. Constables, overseers, and churchwardens, are chosen every year in the principal islands, for so many distinct parishes; though St Mary's was, till within these few years, the only one of them that had a clergyman, divine service being performed at the others occasionally by fishermen, called Island clerks. There are now two missionaries in what are called the Off islands, sent out by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Wesleyan Methodists have in the islands four chapels. It was on a reef of these islands, called Gilston rock, or more commonly the Bishop and his Clerks, that Sir Cloudeley Shovel, returning from the Mediterranean, was, with three line of battle-ships, wrecked and totally lost, October 22d, 1707. There are several benefactions for promoting the education of the young, which are under the management of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Pop., in 1821, 2614.

SCOGGLETHORPE, a township in the parish of Settrington, E. R. of the co. of York, 4 m. E.S.E. from New Malton. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,086.

SCOLE, or OSMONDESTON, a parish in the hundred of Diss, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9, returned at £120. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. Scole has an excellent inn, built by a merchant of London in the seventeenth century, and being situated on the great road from Ipswich to Norwich and Yarmouth, is a considerable thoroughfare. Distance from Norwich, 19½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 617. A. P., £1,327.

SCOPWICK, a parish in the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, returned at £120. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, the king. Distance from Sleaford, 9 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 278. A. P., £2,192.

SCORBROUGH, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, Lord Egremont. Here was an ancient seat of the Hothams, where there is still an extensive moat, and what is still more uncommon, a heronry, the birds building their nests on the branches of lofty trees, some of which are very much decayed. Distance from Beverley, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 79. A. P., £1,954.

SCOREBY. See STAMFORD-BRIDGE (West).

SCORTON, a township in the parish of Catterick, E. R. of the co. of York. Here is a nunnery of the order of St Clare, consisting of thirty nuns, with nearly as many boarders.

The original seat of this nunnery was Normandy in France, which it removed hither in 1795. There is here also an excellent free school endowed with £200 per annum. St Cuthbert's well here has long been held in high estimation for relieving various disorders. Distance from Catterick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 492. A. P., £4,327.

SCOSTHORPE, a township in the parish of Kirkby in Malham-Dale, 6 m. S.E. from Settle. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 95. A. P., £794.

SCOTBY, a township in the parish of Wetheral, co. of Cumberland, having a Friends' meeting house and a school, with a small endowment. Distance from Carlisle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 397. A. P. with the parish.

SCOTFORTH, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Lancaster, having a small endowment for educating eight children. Pop., in 1801, 462; in 1831, 557. A. P., £5,892.

SCOTHERN, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 5s. 2½d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St German. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Scarborough. Distance from Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1821, 366. A. P., £2,702.

SCOTTER, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £22 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Peterborough. The river Eau runs through this parish, and falls into the Trent, which forms its N.W. boundary. The market—formerly held on Thursday—has been discontinued, but there are fairs, July 6th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, for horses, cattle, and toys. Distance from Gainsborough, 9 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 666; in 1831, 1043. A. P., £6,218.

SCOTTON, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £23. Church ded. to St Genewys. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Frederick, Bart. Distance from Gainsborough, 8 m. N.E. by N. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 353. A. P., £3,254.

SCOTTON, a township in the parish of Catterick, N. R. of the co. of York, 3 m. S.S.E. of Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,134.

SCOTTON, a township in the parish of Farnham, W. R. of the co. of York, 2 m. N.W. from Knaresborough. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 312. A. P., £1,096.

SCOTTOW, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 13s. 6½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Coltishall, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 460. A. P., £2,775.

SCOULTON, a parish in the hundred of Wayland, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated

at £10 4s. 2d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, John Weyland, Esq. Distance from Walton, 4 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 328. A. P., £3,497.

SCRAFTON (WEST), a township in the parish of Coverham, N. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. S.W. from Middleton. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 145. A. P., £554.

SCRAPTOFT, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, E. H. Wigley, Esq. Here is a very ancient and curious stone cross. Distance from Leicester, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 126. A. P., £2,424.

SCRATBY, a parish in the hundred of Flax, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Ormsby St Margaret, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Caistor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop. with Ormsby St Margaret.

SCRAYFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Hameringham, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 19s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Horncastle, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 36. A. P., £650.

SCRAYINGHAM, a parish and township in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £21 11s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Distance from Pocklington, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 140; of the entire parish, 451: in 1831, of the former, 164; of the latter, 522. A. P. of the township, £1,925; of the entire parish, £7,659.

SCREDINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardburn, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 15s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Distance from Sleaford, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 306. A. P., £2,341.

SCREMBY WITH GREBBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Brackenbury. Distance from Spilsby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 204. A. P., £1,766.

SCRENWOOD, a township in the parish of Alnham, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. N.W. from Rothbury. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 37. A. P. with the parish.

SCREVEYTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 19s. 1d., returned at £147 11s. Church—containing an altar-tomb and effigy to the memory of General Whalley, the supposed executioner of Charles I., with figures of his three wives and his 23 children—ded. to St Winifred.

Patron, in 1829, T. B. Hildyard, Esq. Screveton is within the honour of Tutbury. Distance from Newark, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 312. A. P., £1,968.

SCRIVELSBY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory with that of Dalderby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 17s. 6d. Church ded. to St Benedict. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. J. Dymoke, whose family hold the manor from the Marmions by a tenure of attending the king of England on horseback at his coronation, and prepared to vindicate his title in single combat against any one who may dare to call it in question. Distance from Horncastle, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 129. A. P., £3,760.

SCRIVEN WITH TENTERGATE, a township in the parish of Knaresborough, W. R. of the co. of York, 1 m. N.W. from Knaresborough. Pop., in 1801, 814; in 1831, 1598. A. P., £3,830.

SCROOBY, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Sutton, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, returned at £57. Church ded. to St Wilfrid. An ancient palace of the archbishop of York, in this parish, has been converted into a farmhouse, in the gardens of which is a mulberry tree, said to have been planted by Cardinal Wolsey. Distance from Bawtry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 281. A. P., £2,191.

SCROPTON WITH FOSTON, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £18 6s. 8d., returned at £40. Church ded. to St Paul. Patron, in 1829, Walter Evans, Esq. Distance from Derby, 11 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 500. A. P., £6,616.

SCRUTON, a parish in the wapentake of Hang-East, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £14 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St Radegund. Patron, in 1829, Henry Gale, Esq. Distance from Bedale, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 438. A. P., £2,685.

SCULCOATES, a parish in Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill. E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage with a curacy, the former rated at £5 6s. 8d., the latter not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. The curacy has a handsome church, built only a few years ago at an expense of upwards of £7000. Patronage lodged with trustees, conjointly with the vicar. Sculcoates was one of the lordships granted to Rodolph de Mortimer by William the Conqueror. Owing to the erection of a new dock, it has become a part of the suburbs of Hull. Pop., in 1801, 5448; in 1831, 13,468. A. P., £32,911.

SCULTHORPE, a parish in the hundred of Gallow, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich,

rated at £16. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Jones. Distance from Fakenham, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 619. A. P., £3,163.

SCUNTHORPE, a township in the parish of Frodingham, co. of Lincoln, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. by W. from Glandford-Bridge. It has a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 240. A. P. with the parish.

SCUTTERSKELE, or SKUTTERSKELE, a township in the parish of Rudby-on-Cleveland, N. R. of the co. of York, 2 m. W. from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 38. A. P., £1,337.

SEABOROUGH, a parish in the hundred of Crewkerne, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 15s. Patron, Sir James Mansfield, Bart. Distance from Crewkerne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 124. A. P., £995.

SEABRIDGE, a township, partly in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and partly in the parish of Swinnerton, co. of Stafford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop., in 1811, 150; in 1831, 120. A. P. with the parish.

SEABROOK-HAMLET. See HORTON.

SEACOMB. See POULTON.

SEACOURT, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Horner, co. of Berks, 3 m. N.W. from Oxford. Here was formerly a free chapel. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 25. A. P., £1,437.

SEACROFT, a township in the parish of Whitkirk, W. R. of the co. of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. from Leeds, having a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 659; in 1831, 918. A. P., £3,924.

SEAFORD, a borough, parish, and member of the town and port of Hastings, locally situated in the hundred of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Sutton, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £11 15s. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patrons, the prebendaries of Seaford and Sutton in Chichester cathedral, alternately. Seaford was at one time a large and flourishing town, having four churches and a chapel. It had the misfortune, however, to be burnt down by the French in one of their descents upon this coast, and the still heavier one of being deserted by the sea, in consequence of which it never recovered its former splendour, being, ever since, little more than a fishing village, though enjoying the privilege of a cinque port. Having become of late years a favourite resort for sea-bathing, it has considerably increased, and it is famous for the large and fine flavoured prawns taken on its coast. It has been disfranchised by the reform bill, and, of course, has lost its political importance. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 jurats, and an indefinite number of freemen, whose undivided attention may now be employed in its fishing, its baths, and its manufactures, undisturbed by the ambition of the Lenoxes and the Pelhams, who have so long

struggled to obtain a predominancy over their affairs. A school, upon the national plan, maintained by these noble names, for the educating of 100 boys and 50 girls, we hope will not now, for lack of political interest, be abandoned by them. There is a fort on the beach here, and a little to the west of the town a signal station, which in time of war is usually occupied by a small garrison. The market-day nominally is Saturday; and there are fairs, March 13th and July 25th. Distance from London, 60 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 847; in 1831, 1098. A. P., £3,507.

SEAGRAVE, a parish in the hundred of Goscoat, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £19 8s. 11½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge. Distance from Mountsorrel, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 426. A. P., £3,514.

SEAGRY (LOWER and UPPER) a parish in the hundred of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £7 13s. 1½d., returned at £120. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Carnarvon. Distance from Malmesbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 234. A. P., £2,130.

SEAHAM, a parish and township in the north division of Easington ward, co. of Durham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £5 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, A. J. C. Baker, Esq. Distance from Sunderland, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 115; of the entire parish, 211; in 1831, of the former, 130; of the latter, 264. A. P. of the township, £1,272; of the entire parish, £2,315.

SEALAND, a township in the parish of Hawarden, co. of Flint, North Wales, 2 m. N.W. from Hawarden. Pop., in 1821, 270; in 1831, 290. A. P. with the parish.

SEAL, a parish in the hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kemsing, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Peter. Here is an endowment for educating eight girls. Distance from Seven-Oaks, 2½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1454. A. P., £3,451.

SEAL, a parish in the hundred of Farnham, co. of Surrey. Living, a curacy, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, returned at £45. Patron, the archdeacon of Surrey. Distance from Farnham, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 366. A. P., £2,192.

SEAL (NETHER and OVER), a parish in the hundred of West Goscoat, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 8s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Grealey. This place is within the honour of Tutbury. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 5½ m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, exclusive of a small portion of the hamlet of Donisthorpe, 906; in 1831, 1222. A. P., £8,238.

SEAMER, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy with that of Carleton,

in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £7 17s., returned at £54 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, in 1829, R. G. Russell, Esq. Here is a rent charge of £8 per annum for educating 10 boys. Distance from Stokesley, 2 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 224. A. P., £3,954.

SEAMER, a parish and township in the east division of the wapentake of Pickering lythe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of the N. R. and dio. of York, rated at £18 16s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, in 1829, J. Denison, Esq. In 1549—the schoolmaster being abroad, and intellect on the march—there was a remarkable insurrection here, which had for its object the restoration of the true Catholic religion, by the abolition of monarchy, and with it all gradations of rank in society. It was supported by the union of 3000 individuals, headed by the parish clerk of this parish, who proceeded to murder several of their less enlightened neighbours. It was, however, soon repressed by the apprehension of the ringleaders, who were executed at York in the month of September the same year. There is a fair held here annually July 15th; and a market for cattle and sheep on the first Monday of every month. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and schools for both sexes were founded and liberally endowed by the lord of the manor in 1814. Distance from Scarborough, 4½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 515; of the entire parish, 805; in 1831, of the former, 514; of the latter, 981. A. P. of the entire parish, £8,189.

SEARBY WITH OWMBY, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Owmby, a peculiar in the dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Distance from Caistor, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,442.

SEASALTER, a liberty in the hundred of Whitstable, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £11, returned at £125. Church ded. to St Alphage. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. On the shore here is an oyster bed, belonging to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, from whom it is rented by certain of the parishioners. Here is an endowment for educating 17 children. Distance from Canterbury, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 945. A. P., £3,451.

SEASON-COTE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Longborough, rated at £9 12s. 11d. Distance from Moreton-in-the-Marsh, 2 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 51. A. P., £1,637.

SEATHWAITE, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Irethel, co. palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, endowed with £600 royal bounty and £400 private benefaction. Patron, in

1829, Wm. Penny, Esq. Distance from Hawkeshead, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1821, 208; in 1831, 190. A. P. with the township of Dunderdale.

SEATON, a township in the parish of Cummerton, co. of Cumberland, 3 m. N.N.E. from Workington. Here are iron-works and collieries, both upon a large scale. Pop., in 1801, 562; in 1831, 745. A. P., £2,427.

SEATON, a parish in the hundred of Colyton, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Beere, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £17 0s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Gregory. Patron, in 1829, Lord Rolle. This place—supposed to be the Moridunum of Antoninus—has of late been considerably improved; the harbour, especially, has been rendered more commodious, and the lord of the manor empowered to uplift harbour dues. It has of late years been frequented, during the summer months, for sea-bathing, and it has a pleasure fair on Whit-Tuesday. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians. Distance from Colyton, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 1497; in 1831, 1803. A. P., £5,684.

SEATON AND SLINGLEY, a township in the parish of Seaham, co.-palatine of Durham, 4½ m. S.W. from Sunderland. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 134. A. P., £1,043.

SEATON, a parish in the hundred of Wrangdike, co. of Rutland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20 7s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. J. Mounckton. Distance from Uppingham, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 346. A. P., £1,802.

SEATON, a township in the parish of Sigglesthorne, N. R. of the co. of York, 11 m. N.E. from Beverley. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 288. A. P., £1,144.

SEATON-CAREW, a township and chapelry in the parish of Stranton, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Stranton, in the archd. and dio. of Durham. Chapel ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Patron, the vicar of Stranton. This village is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing, the beach being smooth, and the sands firm and level to the extent of several miles, affording ample space for the use of machines, while in the village is to be found excellent accommodation, either at the public inns or in the private lodging-houses. Here was a priory of Gilbertine canons, subordinate to that of Sempringham, the revenues of which, at the dissolution, were estimated at £11 2s. 8d. per annum. Distance from Stockton-upon-Tees, 10½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 333. A. P., £1,158.

SEATON-DELAVAL, a township in the parish of Earsdon, co. of Northumberland. Here are the ruins of the splendid mansion of Seaton-Delaval, built by Admiral Delaval in 1707, from a design by Sir John Vanburgh, one of the most elegant mansions in the north of England, till it was unfortunately burnt to the ground, January 3d, 1822. Of the ancient castle of Seaton-Delaval nothing remains except

the chapel, in which divine service is performed every Sabbath day. This chapel is considered to be one of the most perfect specimens of Norman architecture to be met with in the kingdom. It contains some admired ancient monuments. Distance from North Shields, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 271. A. P., £3,470.

SEATON-HOUSE. See BOULMER.

SEATON (NORTH), a township in the parish of Woodhorn, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. N.E. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 150. A. P., with the parish.

SEATON-ROSS, a parish in Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £38 6s., returned at £48. Church ded. to St Edmund. Patron, in 1829, W. C. Maxwell, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Market-Weighton, 7 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 436. A. P., £3,351.

SEATON-SLUICE, or HARTLEY-PANS, a small sea-port in the township of Hartley, parish of Earsdon, co. of Northumberland, situated at the mouth of a small rivulet called Seaton-Burn, in which the late Sir Ralph Delaval, at an immense expense, formed a new haven, and to prevent its being choked with sand, constructed upon the brook an immense sluice, with flood-gates, to retain the water from the flow of the tide till the ebb, when a sufficient body of water is collected to cleanse the bed of the harbour every 12 hours. From 12 to 15 vessels of 300 tons burden can now ride in safety at this port, and come in or go out almost with any wind. Immense quantities of coal are shipped here for the London market. Here are also extensive glass-bottle-works, malt-kilns, and a brewery. For the defence of the port, which is subordinate to Newcastle, a blockhouse and a battery have been erected. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house. Distance from North Shields, 6 m. N. Returns with the township of Hartley.

SEAVINGTON-ST-MARY, a parish in the hundred of South Petherton, co. of Somerset. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. Patron, in 1829, Lord Poulett. Distance from Ilminster, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 366. A. P., £2,176.

SEAVINGTON-ST-MICHAEL, a parish in the hundred of South Petherton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Dinnington, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £6 15s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Poulett. Distance from Ilminster, 3½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 397. A. P., £1,938.

SEBERGHAM (HIGH and LOW), a parish in Cumberland ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, certified at £19, returned at £140 14s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Coal and lime abound in this parish, and it possesses a very powerful mineral

spring. Distance from Wigton, Low Seobergham, 9 m. and High Seobergham, 6 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the former 308; of the latter 434; in 1831, of the former 346; of the latter 494. A. P., £5,380.

SECKINGTON, a parish in Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 16s. 0½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir Francis Burdett. Here is the site of a small priory, founded in the reign of Henry II. by William Burdett. Distance from Tamworth, 4 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 129. A. P., £1,287.

SEDBERGH, a market-town and parish in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £12 8s. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. The town of Sedburgh is situated in a valley surrounded with bleak and barren mountains. It has some cotton mills and manufactories of iron; is governed by a constable who is elected annually; has a market, not much attended to, on Wednesday; and fairs, March 20th, the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and October 29th, chiefly for live stock. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a free grammar school endowed with lands, &c., to the amount of £500 per annum. This school possesses exhibitions to three fellowships, and ten scholarships in St John's college, Cambridge, the masters and fellows of which are the visitors, and have the appointment of the master. The number of scholars averages from thirty to forty. Here are also various bequests for educating the children of the poor, and at Howgill, in the parish, is a school endowed with £26 per annum, in which about sixty children are educated. Distance from London, 264 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town 1639; of the entire parish 3983; in 1831, of the former 2214; of the latter 4711. A. P. of the town £12,967, of the entire parish £22,404.

SEDEBERROW, a parish in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £13 15s. 7½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Distance from Evesham, 4 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 224. A. P., £1,643.

SEDEBROOK, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in mediocres, one rated at £7 18s. 9d., the other at £7 4s. 7d. Church ded. to St Laurence. Patron, the king. Here is a bequest of lands yielding £25 per annum, £15 of which is applied to the educating of 15 poor children, £5 to the apprenticing of a boy every year, and £5 to the immediate wants of the poor. Distance from Grantham, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 252. A. P., £2,421.

SEDFIELD, a market-town and parish in the north-east division of Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £73 18s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Edmund. Patron, the bishop of Durham. The town, standing upon a gentle eminence having extensive prospects, especially to the south and south-east, has the appearance of a large and genteel village, and is celebrated for the salubrity of its atmosphere and the health and longevity of its inhabitants. The centre of the town forms a large square where the market—which is well-supplied—is held on Fridays. The first Friday of every month is a large market or fair for the sale of hogs. The parish is a member of the episcopal manor of Middleham, and is divided into seven consistorialties. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Here are a free school—founder unknown—endowed with £50 per annum, several endowed almshouses, and a number of charitable benefactions. Bishop Lowth, prior to his elevation to the see of London, was rector of Sedgely. Distance from Wolverhampton, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, of the town 1184, of the entire parish 1756; in 1831, of the former 1429, of the latter 2178. A. P. of the town £3,197; of the entire parish £13,225.

SEDFEORD, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Distance from Castle-Rising, 9 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 555. A. P., £3,994.

SEDGHILL, a parish in the hundred of Dunworth, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Berwick-St-Leonard, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Catherine. Patron, the Rev. C. II. Grove. Distance from Hindon, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 235. A. P., £2,422.

SEDGLEY, a parish in the north division of the hundred of Seisdon, co. of Stafford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 12s. 8½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Dudley. To accommodate the rapidly increasing population, two chapels have been recently erected within the parish, partly at the expense of the inhabitants and partly by grant from the commissioners for erecting new churches. This parish abounds with coal, ironstone, and limestone, the working of which employs the greater part of the inhabitants. The iron is not only extracted here from the ore, but is wrought up into bars, hoops, nails, locks, hinges, coffee mills, &c., and by the Elington and Wyrley canal, which intersects the parish, is conveyed to markets all over the country. Besides the established church with its two chapels, there are here two congregations of particular Baptists, three of Wesleyan Methodists, one of Primitive Methodists, one of Independents, one of Presbyterians, and two of Roman Catholics. Here is a small bequest for the education of poor children, and an excel-

lent school on the national plan for 200 boys and 200 girls, erected by the late Lord Dudley. There is another of the same description at Gornal, for 100 boys and 100 girls. Both are supported by subscription. The singular fossil called Dudley locust, is found here in an isolated limestone rock, called the Wren's Nest Hill. Distance from London, 123 m. Pop., in 1801, 9874; in 1831, 20,577. A. P., £22,954.

SEDGWICK, a township in the parish of Heversham, co. of Westmoreland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kendal. It is intersected by the river Kent, and the Lancaster canal; has a manufactory of gunpowder which produces about 80 barrels per week; an Independent meeting house, and a school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 204. A. P. £1,038.

SEDLSCOMB, a parish in the hundred of Staple, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £9 4s. 2d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the king. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school for 20 boys endowed with £20 per annum. Distance from Battle, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 732. A. P., £1,865.

SEEND, a chapelry in the parish of Melksham, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Melksham, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patron, the vicar of Melksham. The Kennet and the Avon canal passes through this township, which has also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Melksham, 4 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 976; in 1831, 1144. A. P., £3,787.

SEER-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Farnham-Royal, co. of Buckingham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. from Beaconsfield. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 245. A. P., £781.

SEETHING, a parish in the hundred of Loddon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, certified at £5. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Norwich. Distance from Bungay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 866; in 1831, 498. A. P., £3,030.

SEIGHFORD, a parish in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill, co. of Stafford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6, returned at £137 8s. Church ded. to St Chad. Patron, the king. There is here a small bequest for educating 6 children. Distance from Stafford, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 841; in 1831, 898. A. P., £6,295.

SEISDON, a hundred in the co. of Stafford. It lies on the south-west corner of the county bordering on Salop and Worcestershire. It comprises 21 parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 97,291 souls.

SEISDON. See TRYBULL.

SELATTYN, a parish in the hundred of Oswestry, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph, rated at £12 9s. 9d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, W. Lloyd, Esq. James Wylding,

one of the Westminster Assembly divines, and the notorious Dr Henry Sacheverell, were rectors here. A school on the national plan has been recently erected. Distance from Oswestry, 8 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 701; in 1831, 1142. A. P., £6,075.

SELBORNE, a hundred in the co. of Southampton. It lies in the east side of the co., comprises 6 parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 2322 souls.

SELBORNE, a parish in the hundred of Selborne-Alton, north division of the co. of Southampton. *Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 2s. 1d. The church—having a fine altar-piece from the pencil of Albert Durer—is ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Here was a priory of Black canons, which became a part of the endowment of Magdalene college, Oxford. The Rev. Gilbert White, author of that delightful work, the Natural History of Selborne, was born here in 1720. Here is a bequest of £8 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Alton, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 762; in 1831, 924. A. P., £4,324.

SELBY, a market-town and parish partly in the liberty of St Peter of York and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, certified at £17 10s., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Mary and St German. Patron, in 1829, the Hon. E. Petre. Selby is situated on the west bank of the Ouse, which gliding in a deep, broad, and majestic stream is crossed by an elegant wooden bridge, particularly admired for the facility with which it opens in the centre for the admission of vessels. Though upward of 70 tons in weight, the construction is so nice that it can be opened and shut in the space of one minute. The great road from Edinburgh to London passes through the town, which is well-built, paved, and lighted, having a handsome Gothic market cross, and a neat townhall, lately erected by subscription, the Hon. E. Petre having given the site for the purpose. It has manufactories of sailcloth, several tan-yards, an iron foundry, and a yard for ship-building. A canal, connecting the Ouse and the Aire, and opening a direct communication with Leeds and the W. R. of Yorkshire, has greatly improved the general trade of the town, the greater part of the goods sent to that district being disembarked here and forwarded by small vessels on the canal to their ultimate destination. Ships of 200 tons burden come up to Selby easily, and by the recent establishment of a branch custom-house, they can clear out without touching, as was formerly necessary, at the port of Hull. Steam-boats ply constantly to and from Hull, and there are communications daily with London and every port upon the coast. The market-day is Monday, and fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, Monday after June 22d, and on Michaelmas day for horses, cattle, cloth, &c. A petty-session for the wapentake is held every alternate Monday, and courts leet and baron twice in the

year, by the lord of the manor, the Hon. E. R. Petre. Selby is situated in a district naturally fertile, but its fertility has been greatly increased by a judicious system of irrigation, whereby the waters of the Aire and Ouse are made to overflow the lands and detained on them, till by the sediment they deposit the grounds are richly manured and otherwise rendered doubly productive. Wild, for the use of dyers, is raised here in large quantity, and flax was at one time extensively cultivated. Here was a splendid establishment of Benedictines, founded 1069, by William the Conqueror, to the honour of St Mary and St German, which, in a short time acquired such extensive possessions and immunities as rendered it equal in rank with the church of St Peter at York, its superior, with that of St Mary's in that city being the only mitred abbots north of the Trent. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £819 2s. 6d. William, with his queen Matilda, being here on a visit the year after its foundation, she was delivered in the abbey of a son, who filled afterwards the throne of England under the name of Henry I. The parish church was the conventual church to this establishment, and is all that now remains of a pile of building among the most sumptuous and magnificent in the kingdom. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians. The Blue coat school, supported by donations, legacies, and subscriptions, educates and clothes 20 boys, and on the foundation of Leonard Chamberlain, are educated 13 boys and 10 girls; an almshouse for seven poor widows is supported upon this same foundation. Thomas Johnson, the first botanist who in England published a local catalogue of plants, was a native of this town. He lost his life in a skirmish with the parliamentarians, 1644, having obtained the rank of a colonel in the royal army. Distance from London, 181 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2861; in 1831, 4600. A. P., £9,723.

SELBY'S-FOREST, a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton, co. of Northumberland, an extensive district consisting of moors and mountains, among the latter of which is the far-famed Cheviot, which gives name to a pretty extensive range of hills of various elevations. A lake on the summit of this mountain is often frozen at midsummer. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 66. A. P., £1,401.

SELHAM, a parish in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £4 15s. 11½d. Church ded. to St James. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. The Arundel navigation passes through this parish. Distance from Petworth, 3½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 89. A. P., £761.

SELKLEY, a hundred in the co. of Wilts. It lies in the east side of the co., comprises 11 parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 6555 souls.

SELLACK, a parish in the upper division

of the hundred of Wormelow, co. of Hereford. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of King's Caple, Marstow, and Pencoyd, rated at £16 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Tesiliu. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Distance from Ross, 4½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 480; in 1831, 327. A. P., £4,718.

SELLING, a parish in the hundred of Boughton-under-Blean, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Sondres. An ancient fortification on Shottendon hill in this parish is supposed to be Danish. Distance from Faversham, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 500; in 1831, 539. A. P., £2,553.

SELLINGE, a parish partly in Romney-Marsh, and partly in the hundred of Stroet, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 4s. 5d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Here is a bequest of £5 per annum for educating five children. Distance from Hythe, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 451. A. P., £2,910.

SELMESTON, a parish in the hundred of Rushmounden, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 5s. 8d., returned at £122. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the prebendary of Heathfield in the cathedral church of Chichester. Distance from Lewes, 6½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 189. A. P., £3,772.

SELSEY, a parish in the hundred of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Livings, a rectory a sinecure, and a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated, the former at £11 3s. 4d., the latter at £8. The church—an ancient edifice—ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. This parish occupies a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea called Selsey harbour. Its name seems to be derived from a Saxon word signifying the island of sea calves, or seals, with which it at one time abounded. The village, which is neatly built, forms only one street. A court baron is held annually, and there is a fair July 14th for toys, &c. About the year 681, St Wilfrid having preached the gospel to the South Saxons, and converted many of them to the faith, obtained, by the favour of Aldiawach, king of the country, this village, then consisting of 87 families, with all the lands of the peninsula on which it was situated, for the building and endowing a monastery for those religious persons who had been his companions in his exile. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and its abbot, Eadbercht, being, 711, consecrated the first bishop of the South Saxons, the episcopal seat was fixed, and remained here till bishop Stigand, in consequence of the decree of the synod of London, translated it, 1075, to the larger city of Chichester. The site of the ancient village has been overflowed by the sea, and its remains are said to be still visible at ebb tide. Distance from Chichester, 8 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 821. A. P., £3,283.

SELSIDE WITH WHITWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £8, returned at £117 15s. Chapel ded. to Christ. Patrons, the inhabitants. Here is a free school with an endowment of £50 per annum. Distance from Kendal, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 263. A. P., £173.

SELSTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £5, returned at £97. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, in 1829, Sir William Dixie, Bart. This parish possesses several extensive collieries, and has the privilege of the Pinxton railway passing through it. Distance from Mansfield, 9 m. S. W. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1580. A. P., £2,513.

SELWORTHY, a parish in the hundred of Corhampton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £12 15s. 5d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir D. T. Acland, Bart. Formerly there were two chapels in this parish. One of them has been converted into a school house and the other into a barn. Distance from Minehead, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 418; in 1831, 558. A. P., including that of Luckham, £4,685.

SEMER, a parish in the hundred of Cosford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £11 7s. 1d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. C. Cooke. The house of industry for the hundred stands in this parish but it is returned with Cosford. Distance from Bildeston, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 275. A. P., £1,718.

SEMINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Ashton-Steeple, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Ashton-Steeple, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St George. Patron, the vicar of Ashton-Steeple. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a bequest for educating two children. Distance from Trowbridge, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 319. A. P., with the chapelry of Littleton, £2,361.

SEMLEY, a parish in the hundred of Chalk, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 2s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Here is a Baptist meeting house. Distance from Hindon, 4½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 700. A. P., £5,195.

SEMPRINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Pointon, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £2 15s. 8d., returned at £28. The church—a part of the ancient priory—ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the king. Here, in 1139, Sir Gilbert, son of Sir Joceline de Sempringham, knight, founded a priory in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary for nuns and can-

ons of a new religious order, from him denominated Gilbertines, or the order of Sempringham. It was the superior establishment of the order where were held their general chapters. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £359 12s. 7d. The church is all that remains of the buildings. Distance from Folkingham, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 490. A. P., £6,668.

SEND WITH RIPLEY, a parish in the second division of the hundred of Woking, co. of Surrey. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Ripley, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 18s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Onslow. Here was a priory of Black canons in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Thomas a Becket, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £294 18s. 4d. A part of the church is all that now remains of the buildings. The Wey and Arun canal intersects this parish. Distance from Ripley, 3 m. S.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 1024; in 1831, 1483. A. P., £7,514.

SENNEN, a parish in the hundred of Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Living, a curacy in the jurisdiction of the royal peculiar court of St Burian. Patron, the king, as prince of Wales. In this parish are the Land's End and Cape Cornwall. Distance from Penzance, 9½ m. W. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 689. A. P., £2,148.

SENNY, a hamlet in the parish of Devynock, co. of Brecon, South Wales, 8 m. S.W. from Brecon. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 303. A. P., £1,675.

SEPHTON, a parish and township in the hundred of West Derby, co. of Lancaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £30 1s. 8d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the bishop of Chester. The family of Molyneux, individuals belonging to which have at different periods of our history highly distinguished themselves, take the title of earl from this place. Distance from Liverpool, 7 m. N. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 483; of the entire parish, 2412; in 1831, of the former, 403; of the latter, 4485. A. P., of the township, £1,997; of the entire parish, £16,620.

SERLBY. See HAUGHTON.

SESSAY, a parish and township in the wapentake of Allertonsire, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £17 0s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Devonshire. Distance from Easingwold, 6 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 292; of the entire parish, 377; in 1831, of the former, 364; of the latter, 464. A. P., of the entire parish, £2,634.

SETCHY, a parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory annexed to that of North Runceton in the archd. and dio. of Norwich. Distance from Lynn-Regis, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 95. A. P., £1,172.

SETMURTHY, a chapelry in the parish of Brigham, co. of Cumberland. Living, a curacy

in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £2, returned at £38. Patron, the earl of Lonsdale. Distance from Cockermouth, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,327.

SETTLE, a market town in the parish of Giggleswick, W. R. of the co. of York, seated on the river Ribbles, at the base of a limestone cliff called Castleberg, which rises above the town to the height of 300 feet. From the summit of this cliff there is a most delightful view of the rich valley, with the river winding through it, in which the town stands. This valley is enclosed on each side by craggy mountains, including the lofty elevations of Pendle hill on the south, Pennigant on the north, and Ingleborough on the north-west, and is so very rich that though only occupied for grazing, it is let generally at £6 per acre. Its appearance to the eye, however, is somewhat hurt by being subdivided, not with thorn hedges, but with dry stone walls. The town is upon the whole well built, the streets partially paved, and the supply of spring water is abundant. Here are several cotton mills, at which the greater part of the inhabitants find employment. There is here also a paper mill, and several rope walks. Under the market-cross is the town jail, which is entered by a trap door down a flight of steps, and lighted by a small grating. The market day is Tuesday, and fairs are held on Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Thursday before Good-Friday, and every other Friday till Whit-Sunday, April 26th, June 2d, August 18th and 21st, and the first Tuesday after October 27th. To the east of the town are two rocking stones of immense weight; when put in motion the noise they make is like that of distant thunder. A constable is appointed annually at a court baron held by the lord of the manor. Here are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a national school is supported by subscription. Distance from London, 235 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1136; in 1831, 1627. A. P., £6,683.

SETTRINGTON, a parish and township in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £42 12s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late earl of Bridgewater. Distance from New Malton, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 414; of the entire parish, 614; in 1831, of the former, 527; of the latter, 779. A. P., of the township, £6,814; of the entire parish, £8,900.

SEVENHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of Bradley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, certified at £10, returned at £38. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, in 1829, William Morris and John Hinckman, Esqrs. Distance from Winchcombe, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 465. A. P., £2,941.

SEVENHAMPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Highworth, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Highworth, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, not in charge. Chapel ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the vicar of Highworth.

Distance from Highworth, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 239. A. P., with the parish.

SEVEN-OAKS, a township in the parish of Great Budwith, 3 m. N.E. from Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 149. A. P. with Cogshall.

SEVEN-OAKS, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Codsheath, latho of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a sinecure rectory and a vicarage peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated, the former at £13 6s. 8d., the latter at £15 3s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. S. Curtis. The town is situated on a ridge of hills near the Darent, and derives its name from seven oak trees that grew upon one of the eminences upon which it is built. It consists principally of two broad streets, in one of which, the High-street, stands the ancient market-house, where the petty sessions for the latho of Sutton-at-Hone and a court of requests for the recovery of small debts are held. The houses are many of them large and handsome, and inhabited by wealthy and genteel families. There are a number of silk mills in the neighbourhood. The market-day is Saturday, principally for corn; and on the 3d Tuesday of every month there is a market for cattle, which is numerously attended. Fairs are held July 10th and October 12th. A bailiff, high constable, &c., are chosen annually at a court leet; their authority extends to little more than the superintendence of the public charities, which are numerous and important. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. Two chapels, curacies to the vicarage, have been recently erected in the parish by Lord Anherst and Multon Lunblarl, Esq. The patronage of both, on the decease of the founders, will be vested in the vicar. Here are two places of worship for Baptists, one for Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Supralapsarians. A free grammar school was founded here and endowed in 1431, by Sir William Rumpstead, or Sennocke, a foundling brought up in this town upon charity, apprenticed to a grocer in London, of which he had afterwards the honour of being lord mayor, and, ultimately, of obtaining the dignity of knighthood. Queen Elizabeth having granted a charter to this establishment, it obtained the designation of Queen Elizabeth's free school, and has now an annual income of £1000 per annum. This school has seven scholarships, four of £15 per annum each, in any college at either of the universities; two of £12, in Jesus' college, Cambridge; and one of £4, at either of the universities. A school for educating the children of the poor was founded and endowed in 1675, by Margaret Boswell, the annual income of which is now about £700. From this fund large deductions have been made, for repairing the sea-wall at Barnham-Level, and upwards of £2000 has been expended upon a new school-house, in which about 300 children are educated upon the national system. A premium of £12, as a pretence fee, is allowed to the boys on leaving the school. The founder of the grammar school, Sir Wil-

liam Rumpstead, or Sennocke, also founded an almshouse in which 32 persons are maintained, and from which an allowance is made to 16 out-pensioners. Here, in 1450, the royal army under the command of Sir Humphrey Stafford was defeated by the Kentish rebels, under Jack Cade. Here, too, is Knowle-Park, a splendid mansion covering five acres of ground, the seat of the earl of Plymouth. Distance from London, 23 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 2279; in 1831, 4709. A. P., £10,742.

SEVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Seray, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £8 14s. 0^d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Edward Norwood. Distance from Ashford, 2¹/₂ m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 111. A. P., £1,281.

SEWARDLESLEY, in the parish of Easton Neston, co. of Northampton, the site of an ancient priory of Cistercian nuns, dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. It was, in the reign of Henry VI., united with the monastery of St-Mary-de-la-Pre, near Northampton. A little before the dissolution it contained four religious, whose yearly income was valued at £18 11s. 2d.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet in the parish of Waltham-Abbey, or Holy-Cross, 1¹/₂ m. S. from Waltham-Abbey, said to have been formerly a distinct parish, and exhibiting still some ruins that go by the name of the Old Church. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 825. A. P. with the parish.

SEWERBY WITH MARTON, a township in the parish of Bridlington, E. R. of the co. of York, 2 m. E. from Bridlington. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 352. A. P., £2,205.

SEWSTERN, a chapelry in the parish of Buckminster, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 368. A. P., £1,584.

SEXHOW, a township in the parish of Rudby, N. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. S.W. by W. from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 35. A. P., £783.

SHABBINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Ashenden, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patrons, in 1829, the Rev. Philip Wroughton, and Mary Anne, his wife. Distance from Thame, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 298. A. P., £3,198.

SHACKERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 2s. 2¹/₂d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, G. Greenaway, Esq. This parish is intersected by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Distance from Market-Bosworth, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 432. A. P., £2,415.

SHADFORTH, a township in the parish of Pettington, co.-palatine of Durham, 4¹/₂ m. E.S.E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 236. A. P., £1,717.

SHADINGFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Lord Braybrooke. Distance from Beccles, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 198. A. P., £1,306.

SHADOXHURST, a parish in the hundred of Blackbourne, lathe of Seray, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £7 13s. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the king. Distance from Ashford, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 239. A. P., £1,159.

SHADWELL, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. Living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of London. Church ded. to St Paul. Patron, the dean of St Paul's. There is here a chapel-of-ease, a curacy to the rectory. The parish, which is on the north bank of the Thames, comprises several streets, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the East London water-works. It is within the jurisdiction of the new police, and a court of requests held in Whitechapel. Here are places of worship for the Independents, and the Primitive and the Wesleyan Methodists. About 80 children are educated in a parochial school, which is supported by subscription. The union school, in Shakspeare's-walk, also supported by subscription, and conducted on the Lancasterian plan, educates about 600 children of both sexes. Situated also in Shakspeare's-walk is the Dis-senters' charity school, in which, since its institution in 1712, there have been educated 1592 boys, of whom 1522 have also been apprentices. There are at present on the foundation, 70 boys, who are clothed and educated. The funds are raised by subscription. A chapel is attached to this institution. In the parish there are also 31 almshouses for the widows of poor seamen, founded and endowed in 1713, by Captain James Cooke, and Alice his wife. Distance from St Paul's cathedral, 2¹/₂ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 8828; in 1831, 9544. A. P., £22,764.

SHADWELL, a township in the parish of Thorner, W. R. of the co. of York, 5¹/₂ m. N.N.E. from Leeds. It has a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,392.

SHAFTESBURY, or SHASTON, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Monckton-up-Wemborne, Shast-East, division of the co. of Dorset. It comprises three parishes, St Peter's, St James's, and the Holy Trinity, all three rectories in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated, the first at £11 10s. 2¹/₂d. the second at £1 11s. 0^d. the third, which is united with the first, at £4 1s. 10^d., returned together at £140. Patron, in 1829, the earl

of Shaftesbury. The town, which is very ancient, being by some supposed to have existed prior to the descent of the Romans, by others, to have been founded by Alfred about the year 880, is situated on a hill near the southern extremity of the county, where it borders with Wiltshire. The houses are mostly of stone, and well built, but the streets are irregular, narrow, and unpaved. From its elevated site, it commands a number of finely picturesque views, but suffers great inconveniences for the want of water. It possesses one well of immense depth, from which the water is raised by machinery worked by a horse, but a great proportion of the water used by the inhabitants is brought from the neighbouring parish of Motcomb, whence it is bought, and sold to the inhabitants by individuals, who in this way obtain a livelihood. It has almost no trade, and the manufacture of shirt buttons, which used to employ a great number of women and children, has greatly declined. The market-day is Saturday; and there are fairs on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24th, and November 23d. By charter from James I., confirmed by Charles II., the government of the town is vested in a mayor and 12 capital burgesses, by a recorder, who elect annually a town-clerk, a coroner, and two sergeants-at-mace. The mayor, ex-mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace, and with the principal burgesses hold courts of record weekly for the recovery of debts contracted in the borough below £10. The borough formerly sent two members to parliament, by the reform bill it now sends only one. The mayor is the returning officer. Here was an abbey for Benedictine nuns, founded and endowed by Alfred, in 888. It was originally ded. to the blessed Virgin Mary, but Edward the Martyr being buried in it, from that period it was called by his name. At the dissolution its revenues were estimated at £1329 1s. 3d. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. There is a free school, with an endowment for clothing, educating, and apprenticing 20 boys. There is also an endowment for 10 poor men, and an almshouse for 16 poor women. Shaftesbury was the birth-place of James Granger, author of the *Biographical History of England*, and it gives the title of earl to the family of Cooper. Distance from London, 101 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2423; in 1831, 3061. A. P., £6,959.

SHAFTO (EAST AND WEST), contiguous townships in the parish of Hartburn, co. of Northumberland, the former 12, the latter 12½ m. W.S.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, of the former, 36; of the latter, 40: in 1831, of the former, 41; of the latter, 68. A. P. of both with the parish.

SHAFTON, a township in the parish of Felkirk, W. R. of the co. of York, 5 m. N.E. from Barnesley. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 248. A. P., £926.

SHALBOURN, a parish, partly in the hundred of Kintbury-Engle, co. of Berks, and partly in the hundred of Kinwardstone, co. of Wilts. Living, & vicarage, a peculiar of the

dean of Salisbury, rated at £14 17s. 6d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. In that part of the parish which is in the co. of Wilts is a dilapidated chapel, with a house attached to it, supposed to have been used by the monks of Sarum, as a place of occasional relaxation from the austerities of the cloister. Pop., in 1801, 774; in 1831, 922. A. P., £3,061.

SHALDEN, a parish in the hundred of Odham, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 15s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the king. Distance from Alton, 3 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 167. A. P., £1,133.

SHALDON GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-in-Teignhead, co. of Devon, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Teign, over which a fine bridge has been recently erected. Many fine villas have been erected by families who reside here during the summer for the benefit of sea bathing, and it has three chapels belonging to the Baptists, the Independents, and the Methodists. Pop. with the parish.

SHALFLEET, a parish in the hundred of West Medina, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £18 12s. 1d., returned at £125. Patron, the king. Distance from Yarmouth, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 626; in 1831, 1049. A. P., £4,736.

SHALFORD, a parish in the hundred of Blackheath, co. of Surrey. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Bramley, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 4s. 7½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Guildford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 634; in 1831, 910. A. P., £4,177.

SHALFORD, a parish in the hundred of Hineckford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the prebendary of Shalford in the cathedral of Wells. Distance from Braine-tree, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 701. A. P., £2,926.

SHALSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Buckingham, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 0s. 5d. Church ded. to St Edward. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Sir S. Jervoise, Bart. Distance from Buckingham, 4 m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 198. A. P., £1,298.

SHAMBLEHURST, a tything in the parish of South Stoneham, co. of Southampton, 4 m. W.S.W. from Bishop's-Wareham. Pop. with the parish.

SHAMLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Womersley, co. of Surrey, 4½ m. S.S.E. from Guildford. Pop. with the parish.

SHANGTON, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Ni-

cholas. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Isham, Bart. Distance from Market-Harborough, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 39. A. P., £2,118.

SHANKLIN, a parish in the liberty of East Medina, isle of Wight, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bonchurch, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patron, the rector of Bonchurch. An oaken chest, curiously carved with a Latin inscription and the arms of the see, bearing date 1512, is carefully preserved in the church. It was the gift of Thomas Silkstead, prior of Winchester. Here is an immense chasm commencing about half a mile from the shore and gradually increasing in breadth and depth, becoming at its opening into the sea 180 feet wide by 90 in depth. It is overgrown with shrubs and brushwood, and has some most romantic looking cottages rising along its sandy shore. Distance from Newport, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1811, 138; in 1831, 255. A. P., £756.

SHAP, a parish in West ward, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £8 15s. 7d., returned at £91 10s. The church, having a square tower with three bells, is ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Lord Lonsdale. The town of Shap consists of one long straggling street. It had formerly a market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, each of two days' continuance, but they have long since gone into desuetude. A small market is held on Monday, and there is a fair for cattle and pedlery May 4th. About a mile to the west of the town on the highway between Penrith and Kendal, are the venerable ruins of Shap abbey, the tower of which is still in a tolerable state of preservation. It was founded for Premonstratensian canons by Thomas Fitz-Gospatrik, about the year 1150. It contained 20 monks at the dissolution, and its revenues were rated at £166 10s. 6d. In this parish are the Karl-Lofts composed of two lines of immense obelisks of unhewn granite, inclosing an area of more than half a mile in length, and from 20 to 30 yards in breadth. These obelisks, many of them from three to four yards in diameter, are placed at irregular distances, and at the upper end is a kind of circus or hippodrome, supposed to have been the place of sacrifice. There is here a school endowed with about £25 per annum, upon which 20 children are educated. Dr John Mill, eminent for his knowledge in Greek, and the well-known editor of a highly valued edition of the New Testament, was a native of this parish, he died 1701. Distance from Orton, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 828; in 1831, 1084. A. P., £5,677.

SHAPWICK, a parish in the hundred of Badbury, Shaston (East) division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Here is a small bequest for educating the children of the poor. The Stour, which is navigable, bounds this parish on the south. Distance from Blandford-Forum, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 462. A. P., £4,100.

SHAPWICK, a parish in the hundred of Whitley, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Ashcot, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. H. Templer. Distance from Glastonbury, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 452. A. P., £5,055.

SHARDLOW, a township in the parish of Aston-upon-Trent, co. of Derby, 7 m. S.E. by E. from Derby.

SHARESHILL, a parish in the east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy with that of Penkridge, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £8 1s. 4d., returned at £105. Church ded. to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. Patron, in 1829, Lord Lytton. The north-west angle of this parish is crossed by the Stafford and Worcester canal. Distance from Wolverhampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 520. A. P., £3,008.

SHARINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Saxlingham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to All Saints. Distance from Holt, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 252. A. P., £1,211.

SHARLESTON, a township in the parish of Warmfield, W. R. of the co. of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. from Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 243. A. P., £2,007.

SHARNBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Willey, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8, returned at £130. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king. Here is a chapel belonging to the Baptists. Distance from Harrold, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 585; in 1831, 754. A. P., £3,226.

SHARNFORD, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from Hinckley, 4 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 545. A. P., £2,736.

SHARPENHIOE, a hamlet in the parish of Streatty, in which there is a charity school for eight poor children, endowed with £10 per annum. Distance from Silsoe, 4 m. S.S.W. Returns with the parish.

SHARPERTON, a township in the parish of Allenton, co. of Northumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Rothbury. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 105. A. P. with the parish.

SHARPLES, a township in the parish of Bolton, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here are a large power-loom factory and bleaching establishment, affording employment to upwards of 1300 persons. Here, too, are the reservoirs from which the town of Bolton is supplied with water. Coal is abundant in the neighbourhood, and the children are entitled to gratuitous education at the free school of Eagley-Bridge in the township of Turton. Distance from Bolton, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 873; in 1831, 2589. A. P., £3,228.

SHARROW, a township in the parish of Rippon, W. R. of the co. of York, in which a chapel has recently been erected, principally at the expense of the society for building additional churches; it has bequests also for the gratuitous education of 14 children. Distance from Rippon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,620.

SHATTON. See **BROUGH**.

SHAUGH, a parish in the hundred of Plympton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy annexed to that of Sampford-Spinye, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £25, returned at £36. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Distance from Earls-Plympton, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 480; in 1831, 570. A. P., £2,988.

SHAVINGTON WITH GRESTDY, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, co.-palatine of Chester, chiefly remarkable as containing the old manorial seat of the Wodenoths, venerable from its age, its windows filled with stained glass, and its many relics of former ages. Of the family of the Wodenoths, was John the antiquary, born in 1624. Distance from Nantwich, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 320. A. P., £1,724.

SHAW CUM DONNINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Faircross, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory with that of Donnington in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 11s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Dr Penrose. At the manor-house here, an attempt was made upon the life of Charles I., by one of Cromwell's soldiers, 1644; a brass plate on the spot where the ball entered, still records the event. It was garrisoned for Charles in the second battle of Newbury. Several cannon balls, picked up occasionally about the grounds, are carefully preserved, for what purpose we do not know. A cloak, a hat, a bridle and a spur, said to have belonged to Cromwell, and a bed, upon which Queen Anne reposed, are also shown here. Almshouses for twelve poor persons were founded, 1618, by Sir Richard Abberbury. Distance from Speenhamland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 620. A. P., £2,827.

SHAW, a chapelry in the parish of Oldham cum Prestwich, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, endowed with £400 royal bounty. Patron, the vicar of Prestwich. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Rochdale, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop. with the parish.

SHAWBURY, a parish and township partly in the Whitechurch division of the hundred of Bradford-North, and partly in the hundred of Pimhill. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 1s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, William Marvin, Esq. Shawbury is distant from Shrewsbury, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 277, of the entire parish 948; in 1831, of the former 386, of the latter 915. A. P. of the entire parish, £6,739.

SHAWDON, a township in the parish of

Whittingham, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 80. A. P. with the parish.

SHAWELL, a parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king. Here is a grammar school endowed with £20 per annum, and almshouses for six poor men. Distance from Lutterworth, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 216. A. P., £1,563.

SHEARSBY, a chapelry in the parish of Knaptoft, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Knaptoft in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Chapel ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Here is a saline spring, the effects of which have been highly beneficial in several disorders, especially those of a scorbutic kind. Distance from Lutterworth, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 354. A. P., £1,961.

SHEBBEAR, a hundred in Southam division of the co. of Devon. It lies in the north-west portion of the county, is nearly surrounded by the river Torridge, comprises 26 parishes, and in 1831, contained a resident population of 20,159 souls.

SHEBBEAR, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £11 8s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, the king. The Torridge bounds this parish on the west. Distance from Hatherleigh, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 744; in 1831, 1179. A. P., £3,415.

SHEDLAW. See **CARIAM**.

SHEEN, a parish in the hundred of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £4 13s., returned at £80. Patron, in 1829, Sir H. Batesman. Here are sundry small bequests for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Leek, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 366. A. P., £2,308.

SHEEN (EAST), a hamlet in the parish of Mortlake, co. of Surrey, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from St Paul's, London. Pop. with parish.

SHEEN (WEST), in the parish of Richmond, co. of Surrey. Here stood the "House of Jesus of Bethlehem, begun by King Henry V. A.D., 1414, and endowed by him for 40 Carthusian monks." The revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £932 11s. 6d. It was restored by Queen Mary, but in little more than a year after was totally dissolved.

SHEEPHALL, or **SHEPPALL**, a parish in the hundred of Cashio, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £9 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Distance from Stevenage, 2 m. S.E. by S. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,365.

SHEEPSHEAD, a parish in the hundred of West Goscombe, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 10s. 10d. Church

ded. to St Botolph. Patron, in 1829, Sir William Gordon, Bart. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of stockings. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Loughborough, 4 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 2627; in 1831, 3714. A. P., £7,729.

SHEEPS-TOR, a parish in the hundred of Roborough, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bickleigh, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Patron, the vicar of Bickleigh. Distance from Tavistock, 7 m. S.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 154. A. P., £945.

SHEEPWASH, a parish in the hundred of Shebbear, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Shebbear in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter. Patron, the vicar of Shebbear. The Torridge runs through this parish. Distance from Hatherleigh, 4 m. W. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 446. A. P., £1,480.

SHEEPWASH. See **ASHINGTON**.

SHEEPY-MAGNA, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13 4s. 9½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, in 1829, E. Walfreston, and John Lane, Esqrs. This parish is within the honour of Tutbury. Distance from Atherstone, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 627. A. P., £4,513.

SHEEPY-PARVA, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a mediety of the rectory of Sheepy-Parva, rated at £13 4s. 9½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, in 1829, E. Walfreston, and John Lane, Esqrs. Distance from Atherstone, 3½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 87. A. P., £855.

SHEERING, a parish in the hundred of Harlow, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £13 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Distance from Harlow, 3 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 547. A. P., £2,460.

SHEERNESS, a ville and sea-port in the parish of Minster-in-Sheppey, co. of Kent, situated on the north-west point of the isle of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway or West Swale, with the Thames. It comprises two districts, Bluetown and Miletown, and has been recently much enlarged. From the facilities afforded by the beach, which is remarkably clean and forms a delightful promenade, it has become during the summer season a favourite resort for sea-bathing. From the cliffs leading from the beach towards Minster, the view is perhaps one of the finest in the kingdom. The harbour, which from recent improvements is both safe and commodious, has often, from the great number of vessels lying in it, a most splendid appearance. Passage boats come and go with every tide, and a steam-boat plies daily to and from Chatham. Steam-boats also maintain a regular communication with London

during the summer season. The dock-yard here, which has of late years been extended and improved at an expense of three millions sterling, is certainly one of the finest in Europe. It covers 60 acres of ground, and is surrounded by a brick wall which cost upwards of £40,000. The docks are capable of receiving men-of-war of the first class, with all their guns, stores, and equipage on board, and they can be pumped dry at pleasure by means of two steam-engines. The store-house, which is six stories, is capable of containing 30,000 tons of naval stores. The commissioners and principal officers of the establishment have handsome houses within the yard, and a palace has been erected in the garrison for the port-admiral, containing state rooms for the reception of the royal family and the lords of the admiralty. The whole is protected by regular fortifications, and there is always a garrison kept up under the proper officers. The market-day is Saturday, but the town has no market place. An elegant church has recently been erected. Patrons, the board of admiralty. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Methodists Primitive and Wesleyan, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Jews; and several Sabbath schools. Distance from London, 50 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1422; in 1831, 61. A. P. with the parish.

SHEET, a tything in the parish of Petersfield, co. of Southampton, 1 m. N.E. from Petersfield. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 380. A. P., £2,514.

SHEFFIELD.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. R. of the co. of York.

History.—The local history of Sheffield commences at an early era, though none of the edifices at present existing in the town lay claim to antiquity. The Lovetots, the Furnivals, the Talbots, were successively lords of Hallamshire, (as the surrounding district was anciently denominated) from the Conquest to the beginning of the 17th century, when the manorial property passed—by marriage—to the Howard family; the present duke of Norfolk, who was born at Sheffield, being the patron. The noble castle—the stronghold of the feudal times, and in which Mary, queen of Scots, was confined for about 14 years—was demolished after the civil wars, and so completely have the ruins themselves been obliterated, that the site is only distinguished by the names Castle-street, Castle-hill, &c. The mouldering remains of the manor house, a summer mansion of the Talbots, on the Lark-hill, a commanding eminence near the town, and occasionally the residence of the unfortunate Mary, comprise the only ruins in the vicinity.

General Description.—The town is situated chiefly within the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Don and Sheaf, its name being derived from the latter. Over the Don it has an iron bridge, and two of stone, one of them—from a monastic institution that stood near it—still called the Lady's bridge. Over

the Sheaf it has two stone bridges, each having one arch, one of them erected only a few years ago for the purpose of opening a more direct communication with the canal basin. The town extends from north to south about a mile and a half, and from east to west about three-fourths of a mile. The streets are generally well-paved and lighted with gas. Some of the old streets are narrow and irregularly built; and from the number of forges, furnaces, and engines constantly at work, the town is often covered with a cloud of smoke. It is a mistake, however, to assume on this account, that Sheffield is on the whole less clean than other large towns, as from its situation on a sort of eminence, the streets descend in almost every direction from the parish church, so that after every considerable shower, the whole town appears remarkably clean, instead of becoming a lake of mud, as is the case with several other towns. It is remarkable that from every street the country may be seen, and around Sheffield it is mostly of a pleasing character. The western precinct—a fine ascending slope—is thickly studded with tradesmen's mansions, which, with their surrounding pleasure-plots, and the vicinity of an extensive botanical garden, now in progress, renders the neighbourhood on that side very interesting. On the east side lies the extensive tract formerly pertaining to the castle—once noted for its large timber—now mostly cultivated in small farms, and partly built upon, but still called 'the Park.' In addition to public wells, water is abundantly supplied by an incorporated company.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church, a fine old structure in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire rising from the centre, is dedicated to St Peter. Living, a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £12 15s. 2½d. Patrons, in 1833, Marmaduke Lawson and Phillip Goll, Esqrs. In addition to the parish church there are five chapels-of-ease, all modern, some of them elegant not to say magnificent structures, they are all curacies, and in the patronage of the vicar. There are at least 20 chapels belonging to the different religious sects, several of them handsome as well as commodious. Of these, six belong to the Wesleyan Methodists; the same number to other denominations of Methodists; five to the Independents; the Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Roman Catholics, and the Unitarians, have one each.

Hospitals, &c.—The earl of Shrewsbury's hospital supports 18 men and 18 women.—Hollis' hospital supports 16 aged women, widows of cutlers or of persons connected with the trade. There is a free grammar school, founded in 1603, by Thomas Smith of Crowland, with lands now yielding an annual revenue of £175 10s. There are on the foundation at present 20 scholars. There are also in opposite corners of the churchyard the boys' and the girls' charity schools. In the former about 80 boys are maintained, clothed, educated, and apprenticed; in the latter, 60 girls are maintained, clothed, educated, and afterwards placed out in respectable service. There is also a school

for reading, writing, and arithmetic, with a considerable endowment. Two Lancasterian, two national, several infant schools, and a school of industry, are supported by subscription; as are also commodious Sunday schools connected with the churches and chapels, besides a great number of other institutions suggested and promoted by local benevolence. There is an infirmary of great extent, of great beauty, excellently managed, and liberally supported, and in addition, a public dispensary. Charitable benefactions are numerous, and some of them very extensive. Bishop Saunderson was a native of this place, and the sculptor Chantrey was born at Norton, about 3 m. from the town.

Public Buildings.—Public buildings are neither numerous nor very remarkable. The town-hall is a spacious plain building, well-adapted for its intended purposes. It contains a large room where the sessions are held, apartments for the police, magistrates, a prison, &c. The roof is surmounted with a cupola containing a clock considerably elevated, the four dials illuminated; as are the clocks at two of the churches. The music-hall in Surrey-street is a large and elegant edifice in the Grecian style of architecture; it comprises on the ground floor, a room for the public library 38 feet long by 35 wide, a room for the literary and philosophical society 37 feet long by 36 wide, a reading room, and a saloon. In the higher part of the building is an elegant music room 99 feet in length and 38 in width, with a well-adapted orchestra; adjoining are a handsome saloon 38 feet long by 20 wide, with four recesses, two large refreshment rooms, and house-keeper's apartments. The theatre and assembly rooms form a large brick building, ornamented with stone, and having a central portico supporting a pediment. The Cutlers' Hall, in Church-street, is an exceedingly ornamental and commodious structure, recently completed at an expense of about £7,000. It has a handsome stone front in the Corinthian style, with two fine fluted columns, and four pilasters supporting a pediment with the arms of the corporation. The dining hall is 80 feet long and 30 broad, with dome light; assembly room, 53 feet by 25. In this hall is annually held the 'Cutlers' Feast,' over which the master presides, and to which the local and neighbouring nobility and gentry are invited. The post office, medical hall, and savings bank, are handsome public buildings. Connected with the commerce of the town are the excise-office, and an assay office, erected in 1773, where all silver articles receive the hall mark. Previously to the erection of this hall the manufacturers were under the necessity of sending all their silver goods to London for the purpose of being stamped.

Cutlery, Trade, &c.—Sheffield, from a very early period, has been famous for cutlery, arrow heads, and a kind of knife worn at that period by the lower orders in place of a sword, and known by the name of a Sheffield whittle, were fabricated here for some time. Implements of husbandry, scythes, sickles, shears, all manner of surgical and mathematical instruments, and

other articles of steel followed. About 90 years since the art of plating copper with silver, in the manner now so extensively practised, was discovered at Sheffield; as was also some time afterwards the composition of Britannia metal. Manufactures in the above substances, including also a small portion of silver plate, are carried on here to an extent, and with a degree of perfection, unequalled in the world. Here are also made buttons of every variety, wires, printing types, stone grates, fenders, saws, files, boilers of all sorts and sizes, optical instruments, and in short almost every article composed of metal. The manufacture of metal itself is here a great and rapidly increasing business, particularly the refining of silver and the making of steel, of which, the kind called cast-steel especially, the house of Sanderson Brothers, at the present time, make more than what was consumed in the whole world 30 years ago, to say nothing of many other large establishments: these, as well as the above mentioned company, make blistered and shear steel also to a proportionable extent. Of this material immense quantities are shipped for the United States of America, and to the continent of Europe. Besides the above, which are the staple articles of the place, there are extensive manufactories of hair-cloth for chair bottoms. The superintendence of the staple trade was originally intrusted to twelve respectable cutlers, appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, with power to enforce the necessary regulations for its protection and improvement. In 1624 the trade was incorporated by act of parliament, and the government invested in a master, two wardens, six searchers, and twenty-four assistants who must be freemen. These officers are elected annually, the master at the end of the year nominating one of the wardens as his successor. The wardens are always elected from among the searchers. This court had formerly power to make by-laws for the regulation of the trade, and to inflict penalties for the breach of them, over the whole district of Hallamshire and within six miles of the same; but a few years ago, this corporate jurisdiction was virtually abolished by an act of parliament, which allows any person to work at the cutlery or edgetool trades, or to become a manufacturer or dealer in the staple ware whether he has served an apprenticeship or not. The trade of the town has been greatly facilitated by its situation; the various streams in the neighbourhood formerly and still putting in motion immense machines for forging and slitting iron and steel, grinding edge-tools, polishing goods, &c. The water-wheel has, however, generally been superseded by the steam-engine; and the establishments for the grinding and polishing of cutlery are among the most striking objects of curiosity to the stranger. Many of the establishments are well worth seeing; and the show-room of Messrs Rogers, cutlers to their majesties, is a splendid museum, where all the local manufactures may be viewed in their highest styles of beauty and quality. The facilities for land and water carriage are abundant. The river Don has been almost a cen-

tury ago rendered navigable to Tinsley, within three miles of the town. A canal now unites the town with the Don, forming a direct communication with the German ocean. On the basin of the canal at the western extremity of the town, is a commodious wharf where vessels load and unload under cover. Here are also spacious warehouses and offices for the transacting of business. They will contain between forty and fifty vessels of fifty tons burden, which arrive here from Hull, York, Gainsborough, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and Thorn. At this last place vessels from London generally unload goods intended for Sheffield. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday; the former, chiefly for corn, is held in the corn-exchange, a handsome building erected by the duke of Norfolk, 1827, on the site of the Shrewsbury hospital under the authority of an act of parliament. Commodious shambles for the sale of butcher meat are situated in the centre of the town, including standings for the sale of butter and eggs. Fairs are held on the Tuesday in Trinity week and November 28th, for horses, cattle, and cheese. Of this last article there are sold here annually at the Nov. fair, many hundred tons, brought from the neighbouring counties of Derby, Stafford, and Lancaster.

Government, &c.—The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold meetings for the district in the town-hall every Tuesday and Friday for the determination of petty causes. The October sessions for the W. R. are held here. A court for recovery of small debts is held every third week by the steward of the manor, and a court of requests for debts not exceeding £5, the jurisdiction of which extends several miles round the parish, and sits every Thursday. By the new reform act Sheffield returns two members to parliament. The returning officer is the master cutler. Sheffield was one of the new enfranchised boroughs, and accordingly returned two representatives for the first time in December, 1832. Distance from London, 163 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 31,314; of the entire parish, 44,755; in 1831, of the former, 59,011; of the latter, 91,692. A. P. of the township, £75,217; of the entire parish, £126,542.

SHEFFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Campton, county of Bedford. Living, a curacy with the rectory of Campton, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Patron, the rector of Campton. There are fairs here January 23d, May 19th, and October 11th. Robert Bloomfield, author of 'the Farmer's Boy,' and other poems of great merit, died here in 1823. Distance from Biggleswade, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 474; in 1831, 763. A. P., £668.

SHEFFORD (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £9 11s. 3d. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Hartley. Distance from Hungerford, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 67. A. P., £1,136.

SHEFFORD (WEST), a parish in the hun-

dred of Kintbury-Eagle, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Hungerford, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 559. A. P., £3,316.

SHELBRED, in the parish of Linchmere, co. of Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.W. from Midhurst, the site of a priory of Black canons, whose revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £79 15s. 6d.

SHELDERTON, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Clunbury, and partly in the parish of Clun-gunford, co. of Salop, 8 m. W.N.W. from Ludlow.

SHELDING, a township in the parish of Ripon, W. R., of the co. of York, 6½ m. W.S.W. from Ripon. Pop., in 1821, 56; in 1831, 49. A. P. not returned separately.

SHELDON, a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bakewell, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, returned at £90. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the vicar of Bakewell. Distance from Bakewell, 3½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 148. A. P., £807.

SHELDON, a parish in the hundred of Hayridge, co. of Devon. Living, a donative in the dio. of Exeter, certified at £8, returned at £77 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1829, John R. Drewe, Distance from Colhampton, 7 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 185. A. P., £1,328.

SHELDON, a parish in Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £8 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, Earl Digby. Distance from Coleshill, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 422. A. P., £4,272.

SHELDWICK, a parish in the hundred of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6 16s. 8d., returned at £107. Church ded. to St James. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Distance from Faversham, 2½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 410; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,296.

SHELF, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R. of the co. of York. It has a place of worship for Primitive Methodists, and a Lancasterian school. Distance from Halifax, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1306; in 1831, 2614. A. P., £2,654.

SHELFANGER, a parish in the hundred of Diss, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £17. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the duke of Norfolk. Here is a place of worship for the Baptists. Distance from Diss, 2½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 435. A. P., £2,929.

SHELFORD, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified and return-

ed at £40. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the earl of Chesterfield. Here was a priory for 12 Augustine canons, built during the reign of Henry II. At the suppression, its revenues were estimated at £151 15s. 1d. Distance from Bingham, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, including Newton and Saxondale, 486; in 1831, 704. A. P., £7,729.

SHELFORD (GREAT and LITTLE), contiguous parishes in the hundred of Triplow, co. of Cambridge. Livings, the former a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Ely, rated at £13 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Ely.—The latter, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £15 9s. 7d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Henry Finch. At the bridge over the Cam was anciently a hermitage. Distance from Cambridge of the former, 4½ m.; of the latter, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the former, 570; of the latter, 220; in 1831, of the former, 812; of the latter, 483. A. P. of the former, £1,937; of the latter, £1,914.

SHELL, a hamlet in the parish of Hible-don, co. of Worcester, 4 m. S.E. of Droitwich. Pop., in 1811, 27; in 1831, 43. A. P. with the parish.

SHELLAND, a parish in the hundred of Stow, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, returned at £40. Distance from Stow-Market, 3½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 126. A. P., £572.

SHELLEY, a parish in the hundred of Samford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £70. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir W. B. Rush, knight. Distance from Stoke, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 142. A. P., £1,147.

SHELLEY, a parish in the hundred of Ongar, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £9 15s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, J. Tomlinson, Esq. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 1½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 163. A. P., £1,098.

SHELLEY, a township in the parish of Kirk-Burton, W. R. of the co. of York, 6 m. S.E. from Huddersfield. It has places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 1819. A. P., £2,463.

SHELLOW-BOWELS, a parish in the hundred of Dunmow, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £7 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patronage with the rectory of Willingdale-Doe. Distance from Chipping-Ongar, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 143. A. P., £500.

SHELSLEY-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the hundred of Dodingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 4s. 4½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Foley. Distance from Stourport, 8½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 271. A. P., £2,631.

SHELSLEY, a hamlet in the parish of

Shelsley-Beauchamp, co. of Worcester, 9½ m. S.W. by W. from Stourport. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 282. A. P., £1,131.

SHELSLEY-WALSH, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £3 8s. 9d., returned at £67 3s. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Lord Roley. Distance from Stourport, 9 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 45. A. P., £966.

SHELSWELL, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory with that of Newton-Purcell, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £4. Church ded. to St Ebbe, but long since desecrated. Patron, in 1829, J. Harrison, Esq. Distance from Bicester, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1811, 46; in 1831, 49. A. P., £705.

SHELTON, a parish in the hundred of Stodden, co. of Bedford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £13. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, P. G. Crofts, Esq. This parish has the right of sending five boys to the free school of the parish of Nether-Dean. Distance from Kimbolton, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 132. A. P., £690.

SHELTON, a parish in the hundred of Depwade, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Hardwich, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the lord-chancellor, by reason of lunacy. Distance from St Mary Stratton, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 253. A. P., £1,914.

SHELTON, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, rated at £6 14s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. J. Maltby. Distance from Newark, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 113. A. P., £1,381.

SHELTON, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Stoke-upon-Trent. This very populous township is indebted for its prosperity, if not its existence, to the potteries, of which it has upwards of 30 within its boundaries, employing nearly 3000 people. It has a number of very elegant buildings, the dwelling places of the proprietors and the managers of the works, the more ordinary erections are dwelling places of the workmen. The village is neatly paved with brick, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. A mechanics' institution has been recently established, under the patronage of the marquess of Stafford and Josiah Wedgwood, Esq. Races have also been for some time annually got up, and attract a very general attendance. The Trent and Mersey canal, on the banks of which are situated the numerous porcelain and Wedgwood ware works, passes through the village, affording every facility for the import of materials, provisions, &c., and for the export of the manufactured articles. The chief bailiff of the adjoining township of Hanley, in

which a market is held for both townships, has the authority of calling all public meetings, &c. Being within the honour of Tutbury, Shelton is subject to a court of pleas, held there every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under £2. The potteries, and the beautiful ville of Etruria, built by the late Josiah Wedgwood, are in this chapelry. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans of the Old and the New Connexions, Unitarians, &c. A school, called the British and Foreign, supported by subscription, is attended by upwards of 600 children. The Staffordshire infirmary stands in the immediate neighbourhood, and is of great utility in such a populous district. Elijah Fenton, the poet, was a native of this village, the house in which he was born being still carefully preserved. Distance from Newcastle-under-Lyne, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1811, 5487; in 1831, 9267. A. P. with the parish.

SHELVE, a parish in the hundred of Chirbury, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, R. Moore, Esq. Here are some veins of lead ore, remarkable for their richness. Some of them seem to have been wrought in the time of the Romans. A weekly market, and an annual fair were formerly held here, but they have been long in desuetude. Distance from Bishop's Castle, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 71. A. P., £858.

SHELWICK, a township in the parish of Holmer, co. of Hereford, 2½ m. N.E. by N. from Hereford. Returns with those of the parish.

SHENFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Barstaple, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Countess de Grey. Distance from Brentwood, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 549; in 1831, 665. A. P., £5,004.

SHENINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £15 3s. 4d. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, in 1820, Robert Dent and others. Distance from Banbury, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 433. A. P., £2,423.

SHENLEY, a parish in the hundred of Decorum, co. of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Newcome. The petty sessions for Shenley division are held here. Distance from Chipping-Barnet, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 729; in 1831, 1167. A. P., £7,502.

SHENLEY, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £22 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. P. Knapp. Here is an almshouse for four men and two women endowed with £35 per annum. Distance from

Fenny-Stratford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 484. A. P., £4,450.

SHENSTONE, a parish in the south division of the hundred of Offlow, co. of Stafford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 5s. 8d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, Sir Robert Peel, Bart. A small school room was erected here with £27 left by a person unknown, and the school is supported by subscriptions. A fair is held here for cattle on the last Monday of February. Distance from Lichfield, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1309; in 1831, 1827. A. P., £12,827.

SHENTON, a chapelry in the parish of Market-Bosworth, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Market-Bosworth. Distance from Market-Bosworth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 200. A. P., £2,220.

SHEPHALL, a parish in the hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St Albans, co. of Hertford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London, rated at £9 5s. 10d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Stevenage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 217. A. P., £1,385.

SHEPHERD'S-BUSH, a hamlet in the parish of Fulham, co. of Middlesex, 3 m. S.W. from London, formerly a common, and remarkable for the frequency of robberies committed upon it. Many fine houses are now erected upon it, and the whole is enclosed and cultivated. Returns with those of the parish.

SHEPLEY, a township in the parish of Kirk-Burton, W. R. of the co. of York, 7 m. S.E. from Huddersfield. Pop., in 1801, 619; in 1831, 893. A. P., £1,840.

SHEPPY, an island in the co. of Kent, situated at the mouth of the Thames and Medway, being cut off from the mainland by the Swale. Its name is supposed to be derived from the great number of sheep formerly bred here. It is about 21 m. in circumference, yields abundance of corn, but is destitute of wood, and, except at Sheerness, where wells have been sunk to an immense depth, the water is very indifferent. The climate, from the quantity of marsh land in the island, is also considered unfavourable to those especially who have not been accustomed to it in early life.

SHEPERTON, a parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, co. of Middlesex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, rated at £26. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, S. H. Russell, Esq. This parish lies along the north bank of the Thames, over which it has a bridge leading to Walton in Surrey. An ancient canoe, 12 feet long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide, hewn out of a solid block of oak, was, 1812, dug up here in clearing out a brook communicating with the Thames. The tusk of a bear and a stag's horn were found along with it. Distance from Chertsey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 731; in 1831, 847. A. P., £5,556.

SHEPRETH, a parish in the hundred of Wetherley, co. of Cambridge. Living, a dis-

charged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £6 11s. 1d., returned at £105. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, H. Worthingham, Esq. This parish is watered by the Cam. Distance from Royston, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1821, 320. A. P., £1,421.

SHEPSCOMB, a chapelry in the parish of Painswick, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Painswick. Distance from Painswick, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1821, 725; in 1831, 803. A. P. with the parish.

SHEPTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the hundred of South Petherton, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £14 8s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, in 1829, Robert Dent, and others. Here is a school with a small endowment. Distance from Ilminster, 4 m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 648.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a market town and parish in the hundred of Whitstone, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £33 12s. 1d. Church—in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end surmounted by a lofty spire—ded. to St Peter and St Paul. The town, situated on a number of small elevations, consists of upwards of 20 streets and lanes, narrow and irregular, but tolerably well paved and lighted. Near the centre of the town stands the market cross, a fine old structure, erected in 1500 by Walter and Agnes Buckland. It has of late undergone a complete repair from funds left by the founders for that purpose, and considerably improved by the addition of a sixth arch to the five of which it originally consisted. It is surmounted by a lofty pyramidal spire, crowned with an oblong entablature, on which is represented our Saviour on the cross between the two thieves, with a number of saints. The carrying a bridge over a small stream that flows through the town, and the opening up of a new road, has materially improved its appearance. It has manufactures of woollen goods, silk, lace, stockings, and hair seating, which employ a great part of the inhabitants. The market days are Tuesday and Friday, the latter especially well frequented and largely supplied with all kinds of agricultural produce. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, June 18th and August 8th. The government is vested in a high constable and subordinate officers, chosen annually by the householders. Shepton-Mallet is one of the polling places in the election of the members for the eastern division of the co. Here is the county bridewell, built by prison labour, and capable of receiving from 200 to 300 prisoners. It comprises 14 wards, 15 day rooms, and 31 cells, besides workshops, tread-mills, and all the other fashionable addendas for the suppression of crime. Besides the established church, here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. Here is also a convent of visitation nuns, the only one in the kingdom. Its inmates are

about 80. Here is a free school endowed with about £75 per annum, but there are at present no scholars on the foundation. Four poor boys are educated and apprenticed on a bequest of a Mr John Curtis, and sixteen poor girls are clothed and educated on one by a Mrs Mary Gapper. Almshouses for four poor men were founded 1699, and endowed by Mr Edward Strode with property yielding upwards of £360 per annum, £80 of which is appropriated to the repairing of the almshouses and the support of the four inmates, the remainder to the furnishing of a weekly allowance of bread for distribution among the poor of the parish. Dr Walter Chorleton, one of the original members of the royal society, author of a learned work upon Stonehenge, and president, in 1689, of the college of physicians, and Simon Browne, a learned but unfortunate dissenting divine, were natives of this town. Distance from London, 165 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 5104; in 1831, 5330. A. P., £12,830.

SHEPTON-MONTAGUE, a parish in the hundred of Norton-Ferris, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £8 15s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. Distance from Burton, 2½ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 452. A. P., £2,077.

SHEPWAY-CROSS, in the parish of West Hythe, co. of Kent, which gives name to one of the five divisions called lathes, into which the co. is divided. Here in old times the lord warden of the cinque ports was sworn into office, and here he held his court for determining all pleas belonging to them. The lathe to which it gives name forms the south-east division of Kent, and embraces from Dover to Kentditch, near Rye. Pop., in 1831, 25,849.

SHERATON, a township in the parish of Monk-Hesleton, co.-palatine of Durham, 11 m. N. from Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 110. A. P., £1,638.

SHERBORNE, a hundred in the Sherborne division of the co. of Dorset. It lies in the north part of the co., and comprises 19 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 6878.

SHERBORNE, a market town and parish in the hundred of Sherborne, co. of Dorset. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £20 4s. 7d., returned at £115 19s. 3d. The church—one of the finest in the West of England, with a tower 150 feet high containing six bells, the longest of which weighing upwards of three tons, was the gift of Cardinal Wolsey—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Sherborne, which seems to have derived its name from two Saxon words signifying a clear spring, is pleasantly situated, the principal part of it on the declivity of a hill near the border of the White-Hart Forest. It is watered by the Ivel which divides it into two parts, one of them, from the circumstance of having at one time been the site of a castle, still called Castleton. The whole is well paved, lighted by subscription, and abundantly supplied with excellent water. Formerly the woollen trade flourished here to a great extent, but has been

superseded by the silk, lace, and button manufacture, in which the principal portion of the inhabitants are employed. Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and fairs on the 22d of May, 18th and 26th of July, and 10th of October. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, and is one of the polling places for the county members. A house of secular canons was founded here by Cenwalh, king of the West Saxons, in the year 670, and in 704, Sherborne was erected into an episcopal see by King Ina, who constituted his kinsman Aldhelm the first bishop. The secular canons were displaced in 998, by Wlffin, the then bishop of the see, with the consent of King Ethelred, and Benedictines placed in their room. In 1075, the see was removed to Salisbury, and the cathedral converted into an abbey, the revenues being confirmed to the Benedictines by Pope Eugenius III. 1145. These revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £682 14s. 7d. Of the convent, all that remains are the cloister, the abbey, barn, and the refectory, which has been converted into a silk manufactory. The castle, built on a hill on the east side of the town, by Roger, the third bishop of Salisbury, being during the civil wars garrisoned for Charles I., was, after a long and resolute defence, taken by the parliamentarians under Fairfax, and by orders of parliament demolished. The ruins are still considerable. The present mansion, called Sherborne castle, the seat of the earl of Digby, was built by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Besides the established church there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school founded by Edward VI., has an yearly income of £1200. It possesses four exhibitions of £60 per annum in either of the universities, tenable for four years only by boys on the foundation. The masters must be clergymen who have graduated at some of the universities, and the school has long maintained a high reputation. In addition to the boys on the foundation, about 50 in number, the masters have about 60 private boarders. The Blue-coat school educates 10 boys and 10 girls, and allows £5 per annum to one boy at either of the universities. Here are two charity schools, one for boys and one for girls, and the parish authorities have the privilege of sending three boys to Christ's church hospital, London. The hospital of St Augustine, re-founded by Henry VI., admits at present 24 inmates, 16 males and 8 females. In a neat chapel attached to the premises the service is read every day. Several considerable sums for relieving the various wants of the poor, bequeathed by different individuals, are at the disposal of the trustees to this hospital. Distance from London, 117 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 3159; in 1831, 4075. A. P., £13,501.

SHERBORNE, a parish in the hundred of Slaughter, co. of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Windrush, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene.

Patron, in 1829, Lord Sherborne. James Bradley, D.D., the astronomer, was a native of this parish, born 1692, died 1762. Distance from Burford, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 767. A. P., £4,224.

SHERBORNE, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, returned at £105 11s. 2d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Elias Webb. Distance from Warwick, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 241. A. P., £1,817.

SHERBORNE-ST-JOHN, a parish in the hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a sinecure rectory and a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated, the former at £9 8s. 1½d., the latter at £7, returned at £120. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, William Chute, Esq. At the Vine in this parish is a small chapel in which is the tomb of Chaloner Chute, Esq., speaker of the house of commons in Richard Cromwell's parliament. A school for children of both sexes here, is liberally supported by Mrs Chute and Miss Wiggatt. Distance from Basingstoke, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 520; in 1831, 702. A. P., £3,460.

SHERBORNE-MONKS, a parish, partly in the hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division, but chiefly in the hundred of Chuteley, King's-clere division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 8s. 7½d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. Distance from Basingstoke, 3 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 522. A. P., £2,222.

SHERBURN, a township in the parish of Pettington, co.-palatine of Durham, 2½ m. E. from Durham. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 337. A. P., £1,371.

SHERBURN, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £6 0s. 2½d., returned at £60. Church ded. to St Hilda. Patron, in 1829, Sir William Strickland, Bart. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from New Malton, 11½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 536. A. P., £3,461.

SHERBURN-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty in the south division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. An hospital for lepers, founded and endowed here 1181, by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, is now one of the richest charitable foundations in the North of England, its income amounting to several thousand pounds per annum. In the reign of Henry VIII. the society consisted of a master, several priests, and sixty-five lepers. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, 1585, for a master and thirty brethren, and it is still subject to the regulations then made. The master, who must be in orders, and an A.M. at least, is appointed by the bishop of Durham, and nominates the brethren, thirty in number, who, in addition to comfortable lodgings, liberal

board, and genteel clothing, receive each a handsome yearly stipend. The old hospital, which consists of neat low buildings having a hall in the centre and a wing at each end, stands on the west side of a square area of one acre. On the east side of the same area stands the mansion of the master, the apartments of the chaplain and a house for the chief farmer; on the north side stand the chapel and the new hospital, built in 1819, and containing rooms for fifteen out brethren, the inmates previous to that period having been only fifteen; on the south side of the area stand the gateway and the porter's lodge. Distance from Durham, 2½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 59. A. P., £1,909.

SHERBURN, a parish and township partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, E. R., and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, rated at £10 17s. 1d., returned at £130. The church, said to have been erected out of the ruins of a palace that belonged to King Athelstan, and forming a rare and beautiful specimen of ancient architecture, is ded. to All Saints. Patron, the prebendary of Fenton, in the cathedral church of York. Sherburn is a place of great antiquity, and remarkable for its fine orchards and for a particular species of plum called the wine sour, which grows in great luxuriance and is highly valued for a preserve. Flax and teal are extensively cultivated for the Leeds market. At a short distance from the town there is a stone quarry of great value, and there are a number of corn mills on a small stream called Bishop-Dyke. There is a market on Friday but it is very little attended to, and there is an annual fair September 25th. In the time of the great civil war this was the scene of a remarkable action between the parties in which Lord Digby, who commanded for the king, was defeated with the loss of all his baggage and his cabinet of private papers which fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, and being made public had a fatal influence on the king's affairs. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. An hospital and schoolhouse were erected here and endowed with a rent charge of £225 6s. 8d., by Robert Hemgate, Esq., 1619, for maintaining, clothing, and educating 24 male orphans of the parishes of Sherburn, Saxton, and Sand-Hutton, and failing, those of the city of York or elsewhere. On this foundation there are also four scholarships in St John's college, Cambridge, and the school has a right of competition for Lady Hastings' exhibition to Queen's college, Oxford. A charity school for poor girls was also liberally endowed here in 1731, by the Rev. Samuel Duffield. Distance from York, 15 m. S.W. by S.; from London, 184 N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town of Sherburn, 953, of the entire parish 2286; in 1831, of the former 1155, of the latter 3063. A. P. of the town, £3,546, of the entire parish, £12,618.

SHERE, a parish in the second division of the hundred of Blackheath, co. of Surrey.

Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, rated at £26 1s. 5½d. The church, having a tower and spire, is ded. to St James. The Wesleyan Methodists have here two places of worship, and there are some considerable bequests for the education of the poor. Distance from Guildford, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 871; in 1831, 1190. A. P., £4,157.

SHEREFORD, a parish in the hundred of Gallow, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the marquess of Townshend. Distance from Fakenham, 2½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 110. A. P., £876.

SHERFIELD-UPON-LODON, a parish in the hundred of Odham, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £11 3s. 6½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in consequence of lunacy, the lord-chancellor. Here is a school endowed with £25 per annum. Distance from Basingstoke, 3½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 599. A. P., £3,111.

SHERFIELD, ENGLISH, a parish in the hundred of Thorngate, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £6 10s. 2½d. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, R. Bristow, Esq. Distance from Romsey, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 338. A. P., £1,743.

SHERFORD, a parish in the hundred of Coleridge, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Stokenham, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, not in charge. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, the vicar of Stokenham. Distance from King's-bridge, 3¼ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 511. A. P., £3,392.

SHERIFF-HALES, a parish partly in the Newport division of the hundred of Bradford, co. of Salop, and partly in the west division of the hundred of Cattlestone, co. of Stafford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £11 1s. 8d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Stafford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Shifnal, 3 m. N.N.E.

SHERING, a parish in the hundred of Harlow, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £13 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Distance from Harlow, 3 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 547. A. P., £2,460.

SHERINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of North Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £16. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here was at one time a monastery of Black canons, a cell to the abbey of Nutterly, Buckinghamshire. Distance from Cromer, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 392; in 1831, 899. A. P., £2,023.

SHERINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £11. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Edmund Lambert, Esq. Distance from Hindon, 5 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 179. A. P., £969.

SHERMANBURY, a parish in the hundred of Windham and Ewhurst, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £4 19s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Giles. Patroness, in 1829, Maria L. Challen. The springs in this parish are very generally impregnated with iron, and some of them are strongly saline. Here are still some remains, particularly the groined gateway, of the ancient castellated mansion of Ewhurst, the seat of the lords De la Warr. Distance from Steyning, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 345. A. P., £1,255.

SHERMAN'S GROUNDS, an extra-parochial district in the hundred of West Goscombe, co. of Leicester. Pop., in 1811, 7; in 1831, 23.

SIERNBORNE, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8, returned at £70 13s. 2d. The church, supposed to have been the second founded in the kingdom, is ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Distance from Castle-Rising, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 140. A. P., £999.

SHERARDS, a hamlet in the parish of Leigh, co. of Worcester, 7 m. S.W. from Worcester.

SHERSTON-MAGNA, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Sherston-Parva, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £10 2s., returned at £67. The church, which is large, with a lofty tower rising from its centre, is ded. to the Holy Cross. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Two small streams uniting in this parish, form the Avon. A bloody battle was fought here, 1016, between Canute and Edmund Ironside. Distance from Malmesbury, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 892; in 1831, 1361. A. P., £5,816.

SHERSTON-PARVA, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged rectory united to the vicarage of Sherston-Magna, rated at £3 14s. 4½d. The church has been in ruins since 1640, at which time the patronage was in the crown. Distance from Malmesbury, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 122. A. P., £1,060.

SHERWELL, a hundred in the northern division of the co. of Devon, forming the northeast point of the county, comprising twelve parishes, and containing in 1831, 4186 inhabitants.

SHERWELL, a parish in the hundred of Sherwell, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £30 3s. 11½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. Chichester, Bart. Distance from Barnstaple, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 688.

SHEVINGTON, a township in the parish of Standish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Wigan. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 899. A. P., £3,283.

SHEVIOCK, a parish in the south division of the hundred of East, co. of Cornwall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £26 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Right Hon. R. P. Carew. At Wrinkle-Cove in this parish, is an ancient pier, and off the coast a considerable pilchard fishery. Distance from St Germans, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 453. A. P., £2,787.

SHIELDS (NORTH), a sea-port, township, and chapelry in the parish of Tynemouth, co. of Northumberland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Tynemouth, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge. Patron, the vicar of Tynemouth. This town, which is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, at its influx to the German ocean, has been known as a considerable fishing village since the time of Edward I., in whose reign, the prior and monks of Tynemouth, aware of the natural advantages of the place, formed a harbour, erected houses, established a market, and encouraged as settlers, tradesmen of every description. The burgesses of Newcastle, however, who claimed an exclusive right to the Tyne, brought an action against the prior in the court of king's bench, who was in consequence ordered to destroy the houses he had built, and to abandon the trade he had already created. The place, of course, relapsed into its former obscurity, till Oliver Cromwell made a second attempt to benefit the body politic, by bringing it into notice and enabling it to take advantage of its fine natural situation. The death of that great man, and the many years of misrule that succeeded, sunk it for another half century in profitless insignificance, and it was not till a period comparatively late that the foolish restraints, imposed upon it by shortsighted selfishness, were removed; even to this day, for the want of a custom-house, all vessels sailing from North Shields must clear out from Newcastle. It has, notwithstanding, become a large, populous, and flourishing town, having many spacious and airy streets, a number of elegant squares, a commodious market-place, and a harbour capable of containing two thousand sail of vessels. There is a bar in the mouth of the harbour, but at spring tide it can be safely passed by vessels of 500 tone burden. Ships of 300 tons burden are loaded and unloaded at the quay, which is spacious, and provided with every necessary apparatus for facilitating the process. The principal trade of the place is in coal, and the manufactures, with the exception of tobacco, hats, and gloves, are all connected with the supply of the shipping in the port and the different building yards. There is a weekly market on Wednesday and an annual fair on the first Friday in November. The magistrates meet every Tuesday, and a court leet and baron is held at Easter and at Michaelmas, by the steward of the manor of Tynemouth.

Besides the chapel belonging to the established church, there are here two places of worship belonging to the Methodists of the New Connexion, to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, one each, to the Society of Friends, the Independents, the Presbyterians, the United Secession church, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews, one each. There is a free school on the Lancastrian plan and supported by subscription, at which about 300 children of both sexes receive the rudiments of learning, and there is another, founded and endowed 1825, by Mr Thomas Kettlewell, in which are gratuitously instructed nearly 200 boys. There is a mechanics' institution, liberally supported, a dispensary for the poor, and benefit societies are numerous. Distance from London, 279 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 7280; in 1831, 6744. A. P., £11,686. N.B. Considerable portions of the population of North Shields are returned under the heads of Tynemouth, Preston, and Chirton, from which the returns afford no means of separating them; the population of what constitutes properly the town of North Shields, is supposed to be upwards of 20,000.

SHIELDS (SOUTH), a sea-port, township, and chapelry, in the parish of Jarrow, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, certified at £66 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St Hilda. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. South Shields stands on the south bank of the Tyne at its confluence with the German ocean, and like North Shields, from which it is divided by the river, has only of late years risen into importance. It consists principally of one long, narrow, and crooked street, nearly two miles in length, running along the line of the river. The higher and more modern part comprises spacious streets, elegant squares, and well built houses, and is lighted with gas. In the large square, in the centre of the town, stands the town-hall, in which are held petty-sessions on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. It also serves as an exchange and as a public news-room. The under part, forming a colonnade, is used as a market-place for butter, eggs, poultry, &c. A small neat theatre was built here in 1791, and literary, scientific, and mechanics' institutions, were established in 1825. Ship-building seems to constitute the principal employment of the inhabitants, but they have in addition to that, manufactories of all kinds of glass, soap works, breweries, roperies, &c. The manufacture of salt, which was at one time the sole business of the inhabitants, is now very limited, not exceeding six tons per week. The trade of the port is principally centered in the article of coals; a few vessels are engaged in the Baltic trade. The market-day is Wednesday, and there are fairs June 24th and September 1st. South Shields with Westoe now returns one member to parliament.

The Independents, the Methodists of the New Connexion, the Primitive Methodists, and the Church of the United Secession, have each a place of worship here, and the Particular Baptists, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Presbyterians, have each two places of worship.

To the most of these places of worship, Sabbath schools are attached, and there is a charity school attended by about 120 children. There is also a dispensary for the poor, and benefit societies are numerous. The invention of the life boat originated here with a Mr Greathhead, aided by some associates, who had £1,200 bestowed upon them by a parliamentary grant. The floating light off Newark Sand on the Norfolk coast, was also the invention of a native of this place, a Mr Marshall. Distance from London, 278 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 8108; in 1831, 9074. A. P., £12,227.

SHIFFNAL, a market-town and parish in the Shifnal division of the hundred of Brims-tre, co. of Salop. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Priors-Lee annexed, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, George Brooke, Esq. Situated on the great road from London to Holyhead, Shifnal is a considerable thoroughfare, but seems, with the exception of two paper mills, to have neither manufactures nor trade. The streets are indifferently paved, but not lighted. Excellent water is obtained by digging wells of a moderate depth. Coal and ironstone are abundant in the neighbourhood, and at Priors-Lee, a chapelry in the parish, are wrought to some extent [See PRIORS-LEE]. The market-day is Tuesday, and there are fairs the 1st Monday in April, August the 5th, and November 23d. The magistrates hold a petty-session once a month and a court-leet annually. In the church is a monument to William Wakely, who was baptized here, May 1st, 1591, and buried at Adbaston, November 8th, 1714; his age being upwards of 124 years. The celebrated Dr Beddoes was a native of this town. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and Independents. Here is a free school endowed with about £30 per annum, in which about 130 children are taught upon the national system. Three exhibitions to Christ college, Oxford, are attached to this school, which, as the classics are not taught in it, are enjoyed by a private classical seminary, the master of which is nominally teacher of this school. Distance from London, 105 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town 1141, of the entire parish 3532; in 1831, of the former 1699, of the latter 4799.

SHIFFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Bampton, co. of Oxford, 6 m. S.E. from Witney. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 47. A. P., £1,532.

SHILBOTTLE, a parish and township in the eastern division of Coquetdale ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £4 14s. 8d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the king. Here is a school, founded and endowed, 1741, by Henry Strother, an augmentation being made to these funds in 1765, and again in 1770, by Francis Strother. Distance from Alnwick, 4½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 472, of the entire parish 1032; in 1831, of the former 557, of the latter 1198. A. P. of the entire parish £7,454.

SHILDON, a township in the parish of St Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham. Here is an extensive depot for goods on the line of the railway from Witton-Park to Darlington and Stockton, which passes through the township. There is here also a free school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Bishop-Auckland, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 867. A. P., £861.

SHILLINGFORD, a parish in the hundred of Ganfield, in the co. of Berks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £17 8s. 11½d. The church, containing a number of ancient monuments, is ded. to St Faith. Patron, in 1829, W. Y. Mills, Esq. Distance from Great Farringdon, 2½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 246. A. P., £3,697.

SHILLINGFORD (St GEORGE'S), a parish in the hundred of Exminster, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Dun-chideock, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £9. Patron, in 1829, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. Distance from Exeter, 3 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 89. A. P., £561.

SHILLINGSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Cranborne, Shaston division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in two mediets, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated, the first at £7 9s. 9½d., the second at £6 16s. 5½d. Church ded. to the Holy Rood. Patron, in 1829, J. Thompson, Esq. Distance from Blandford-Forum, 6½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 473. A. P., £2,669.

SHILTON, a parish partly in the hundred of Farringdon, co. of Berks, and partly in the hundred of Bampton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £5 5s. 5d. Patrons, in 1829, Misses Gorges, &c. Here is a charity school supported by subscriptions. Distance from Burford, 2½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 290. A. P., £1,813.

SHILTON, a parish in the hundred of Knightlow, Kirby division, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £88. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the king. Distance from Coventry, 6 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 460. A. P., £2,603.

SHILVINGTON, a township in the parish of Morpeth, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. S.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 101. A. P. with the parish of Starnington.

SHIMPLING, a parish in the hundred of Diss, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, P. J. Harrison, Esq. Distance from Diss, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,310.

SHIMPLING, a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £16 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Thomas Fiske. Distance from Levenham, 4 m. W.N.W.

Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 496. A. P., £3,050.

SHINCLIFF, a chapelry in the parish of St Oswald, co.-palatine of Durham. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham. Patron the vicar of St Oswald. The chapel was erected in 1826, at the expense of the dean and chapter of Durham. Distance from Durham, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,673.

SHINFIELD, or **SHININGFIELD**, a parish, partly in the hundred of Charlton, co. of Berks, and partly in the hundred of Amesbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Swallowfield, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20 3s. 1½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Here is a place of worship for Independent Methodists, and two schools, one endowed with £42 per annum, and one with £9. Distance from Reading, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 869; in 1831, 1100.

SHINGAY, a parish in the hundred of Armington, co. of Cambridge. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Wendy, in the archd. and dio. of Ely. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Wendy. Here was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, the revenues of which, at the suppression, were estimated at £175 4s. 4d. Distance from Royston, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 112. A. P., £946.

SHINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Beccamwell, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, the king. Distance from Swaffham, 5 m. S.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 61. A. P., £529.

SHINETON, a parish in the hundred of Stottesden, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 9s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, J. Stephens, Esq. Distance from Much-Wenlock, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 133. A. P., £1,096.

SHIPBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Giles. Patron, in 1829, John Simpson, Esq. Christopher Smart, the well-known translator of Horace, was a native of this parish. Distance from Tunbridge, 3½ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 470. A. P., £1,411.

SHIPBROOK, a township in the parish of Davenham, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. S.E. from Northwich. It is intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 83. A. P., £1,164.

SHIPDEN. See CROMER.

SHIPDAM, a parish in the hundred of Mitford, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £27 7s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Here was formerly a hermitage, with a chapel ded. to St Thomas à Becket, of so much consequence,

that, in 1487, the bishop of Ely proclaimed to all who should contribute to its support, a general indulgence of 40 days' continuance. There is here a free school, endowed with upwards of £40 per annum. Distance from East Dereham, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1250; in 1831, 1889. A. P., £6,638.

SHIPHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wintestoke, co. of Somerset. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £10 3s. 11d., returned at £110. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Wells. The raising of *lapis calaminaris* employs the greater part of the inhabitants. The mines are carried below the streets and gardens, at a depth of from 6 to 12 fathoms. Distance from Axbridge, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 691. A. P., £1,392.

SHIPLAKE, a parish in the hundred of Binfield, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 1s., returned at £81 19s. 3d. Church—situated on an eminence which overlooks the Thames, an ancient Gothic structure, having a tower with an embattled parapet overgrown with ivy, giving to the whole fabric an appearance singularly picturesque—is ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. On Binfield-heath, in this parish, is one of those curious natural drains termed 'Swallows,' into which the land-floods flow and disappear, absorbed by the thirsty subsoil, or carried off by subterraneous sewers into rivers, or into the sea. Distance from Henley-upon-Thames, 3 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 515. A. P., £4,308.

SHIPLEY, a parish in the hundred of West Grinstead, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, certified at £40, returned at £99. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the rector of Coombs. Distance from Horsham, 6½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 997; in 1831, 1180. A. P., £4,020.

SHIPLEY, a township in the parish of Bradford, W. R. of Yorkshire, through which passes a branch of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here is a district church, built under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners for erecting new churches in 1825. Here are also Baptists and Wesleyan chapels. Distance from Bradford, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1008; in 1831, 1926.

SHIPLEY, a township in the parish of Heanor, co. of Derby, having numerous coal mines which communicate with the Nuthbrook canal. Distance from Derby, 9½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 632. A. P., £5,711.

SHIPLEY, a township in the parish of Ellingham, co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. N.W. from Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 95. A. P., with that of the parish.

SHIPLEY, a township in the parish of Pittingham, partly in the co. of Salop, and partly in the co. of Stafford, 6 m. W.S.W. from Wolverhampton. Returns with those of the parish.

SHIPMEADOW, a parish in the hundred of

Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, Robert Suckling, Esq. The Waveney, which is here navigable, bounds this parish on the N. Distance from Beccles, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 442; in 1831, 138. A. P., £865.

SHIPPON, a township in the parish of St Helen Abingdon, co. of Berks, 1 m. W.N.W. from Abingdon. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 151. A. P. with that of Abingdon.

SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, a market-town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, co. of Worcester. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Tidmington, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £5 7s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Edmund. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester, and the principal and fellows of Jesus' college, Oxford, alternately. The town, which derives its name from a noted sheep-market formerly held there, is situated on the Stour, in a fertile country, and had at one period an extensive manufacture of shag. The manorial rights are held by the dean and chapter of Worcester, who hold a court annually, at which a constable is appointed. The market-day is Thursday; and there are fairs the 3d Tuesday in April, June 22d, the last Tuesday in August, and Tuesday after the 18th of August. The Baptists, Friends, and Methodists, have each places of worship here. There is a school, with a considerable endowment, and a national school is liberally supported and well attended. Distance from Warwick, 16 m. S.W.; from London, 83 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 1293; in 1831, 1632. A. P., £4,233.

SHIPTON, a parish within the liberties of the town of Wenlock, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, not in charge. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the vicar of Clun. Distance from Much Wenlock, 7 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 154. A. P., £2,267.

SHIPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Market-Weighton, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Market-Weighton, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Patron, the vicar of Market-Weighton. Here is a school for 10 boys, endowed with bequests from different individuals. Distance from Market-Weighton, 1½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 348. A. P., £1,962.

SHIPTON, a township in the parish of Overton, N. R. of the co. of York. Here is a school for the children of freeholders only, endowed with £40 per annum. Distance from York, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 364. A. P. with Overton.

SHIPTON-UPON-CHERWELL, a parish in the hundred of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £11 9s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Payne. Distance from Woodstock, 2 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 148. A. P., £1,126.

SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Chadlington, co. of Oxford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio.

of Oxford, rated at £16. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the professor of civil law in the university of Oxford. Distance from Burford, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1969; in 1831, 2459. A. P., £8,607.

SHIPTON-LEE, a hamlet in the parish of Quainton, co. of Buckingham, 5½ m. S.S.W. from Winslow. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 104. A. P., £2,579.

SHIPTON-MOYNE, a parish in the hundred of Longtree, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £18 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Walter Hodges, Esq. Distance from Tetbury, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 389. A. P., £3,602.

SHIPTON-OLIFFE, a parish in the hundred of Bradley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £7 5s. 9d. Church ded. to St Oswald. Patron, the king. Distance from North Leach, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, with Shipton-Sollars, 239; in 1831, exclusive of Shipton-Sollars, 229. A. P., £1,336.

SHIPTON-SOLLARS, a parish in the hundred of Bradley, united with that of Shipton-Oliffe, rated at £7 3s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from North Leach, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, returned with Shipton-Oliffe; in 1831, 98. A. P., £1,075.

SHIRBURN, a parish in the hundred of Pirton, co. of Oxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £10 16s. 0½d., returned at £125 18s. 7d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Macclesfield, who has here a castellated mansion, surrounded with a deep moat, over which it is entered by drawbridges. Distance from Tetsworth, 4 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 325. A. P., £904.

SHIREHAMPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Westbury-upon-Trim, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy with that of Westbury-upon-Trim, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, not in charge. The noted anchorages of Kingroad and Hungroad are both within the precincts of this chapelry. The Wesleyans have here a place of worship. Distance from Bristol, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 420. A. P. with the parish.

SHIREHEAD, a chapelry in the parish of Cockerham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £1 2s., returned at £93 6s. Patron, the vicar of Cockerham. Distance from Garstang, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop. with the parish.

SHIRE-NEWTON, a village and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicott, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £9 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to Thomas à Becket. Patron, the king. Distance from Chepstow, 4½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, of the village, 239; of the entire parish, 519; in 1831, of the former 333; of the latter, 791. A. P., of the village, £754; of the entire parish, £1,386.

SHIRLAND, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £7 15s. 6d., returned at £125. Church ded. to St Leonard. Patron, in 1829, George Buckstone, Esq. Distance from Alfreton, 2½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1008; in 1831, 1212. A. P., £5,006.

SHIRLEY, a parish in the hundred of Apple-tree, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. A. Shirley. Part of the old manor house, the residence of the Shirleys, who settled here in the reign of Henry II., still remains, forming part of a farm steading. Distance from Ashbourn, 4½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1811, 465; in 1831, 602. A. P., £4,223.

SHITLINGTON, a parish partly in the hundred of Clifton and partly in the hundred of Flitt, co. of Bedford. Living, a vicarage with that of Grovehurst, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £18, returned at £49 6s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Distance from Silsoe, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1307. A. P., £4,002.

SHITLINGTON, a township in the parish of Thornhill, W. R. of the co. of York, 5½ m. S. W. from Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 1166; in 1831, 1893. A. P., £5,176.

SHITLINGTON (HIGH and LOW), contiguous quarters in the parish of Wark, co. of Northumberland, the former 3 m., the latter 2½ m. W.N.W. from Wark. Pop., in 1801, of the former, 80; of the latter, 91: in 1831, of the former, 108; of the latter, 58. A. P. with the parish of Simonburn.

SHITTERTON, a tything in the parish of Beer-Regis, co. of Dorset. Returns with the parish.

SHOBDON, a parish in the hundred of Stretford, co. of Hereford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £5 7s. 11d. Church ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patron, in 1829, J. Hanbury, Esq. Two schools, one for boys and one for girls, are supported here by Mr and Mrs Hanbury. Distance from Leominster, 8 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 536. A. P., £4,505.

SHIOBROOKE, a parish in the hundred of West Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory annexed to the bishopric of Exeter, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £36. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Independent Methodists, and there are small bequests for educating the children of the poor. Distance from Crediton, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 686; in 1831, 644. A. P., £4,626.

SHOBY, a hamlet in the parish of Saxelby, co. of Leicester, 5 m. N.W. of Melton-Mowbray. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 15. A. P., £1,244.

SHOCKLACH (CHURCH), a parish and township in the hundred of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £26, returned

at £110. Church ded. to St Edith. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Puleston, Bart. The Dee forms the boundary of this parish to the west. Distance from Malpas, 4½ m. N.W.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 146; of the entire parish, 440: in 1831, of the former, 140; of the latter, 431. A. P., of the township, £1,538 of the entire parish, £4,235.

SHOCKLACH-OVIATE, a township in the above parish, 3½ m. W.N.W. from Malpas. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 216. A. P., £1,713.

SHOEBURY (NORTH), a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £9. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king. Distance from Southend, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 226. A. P., £2,033.

SHOEBURY (SOUTH), a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £14 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, R. Bristow, Esq. Here is a small school supported by subscription. Distance from Southend, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 202. A. P., £1,889.

SHOLDEN, or **SHOULDEN**, a parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of North Bourn in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the vicar of North Bourn. Distance from Deal, 1½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 356. A. P., £2,022.

SHOLTON, a township in the parish of Hawarden, co. of Flint, North Wales, 2 m. N.W. from Hawarden. Pop., in 1831, 186. A. P. with the parish.

SHOOTER'S-HILL, an eminence in the parish of Eltham, co. of Kent, which affords a most delightful view of the surrounding country, including the metropolis, the Thames with its shipping, and the long range of the Surrey hills. On its summit has been erected an excellent inn, several fine houses with gardens attached, and a castellated mansion named after a fort on an island near Bombay in the East Indies, Severndroog. It lies in the line of road to Dover, 8½ m. E.S.E. from London.

SHOPLAND, a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £9, returned at £80. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, the king. Distance from Rochford, 3 m. N.E.E. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 48. A. P., £1,267.

SHOREDITCH, or **ST LEONARD**, a parish in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of London, rated at £17. Patron, the archdeacon of London. This extensive parish consists of numerous streets connecting it with the metropolis, and of extensive ranges of buildings along the roads to Kingsland, Hackney, and Bethnal Green. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and has an ample supply of water. A few of the houses are old, one especially near the bath of St Agnes de Clare, re-

uilt after the great fire, 1666, and remarkable as the house in which inoculation for the small-pox was first brought to some degree of perfection, previously to the erection of the small-pox hospital in the parish of St Pancras, to which the original establishment was removed in 1765. The principal branches of manufacture carried on here are connected with the silk factories in the neighbouring parish of Spitalfields. There are several breweries on a pretty large scale, and one or two bell foundries. Shoreditch is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the Tower Hamlets, and within the limits of the new police act. There are, besides the church of the establishment, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists, of various descriptions. There are two charity schools, one for boys endowed with £100, and one for girls endowed with £160 per annum. A school on the national plan is supported by subscription, and there are Sabbath schools in connexion with the different congregations, both of the establishment and the dissenters. There are here numerous almshouses, and the refuge for the destitute, a spacious building in Kingsland-road, is also within this parish. Distance from London-bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 34,766; in 1831, 68,564. A. P., in 1815, £139,868; in 1828, £294,243.

SHOREHAM, a parish in the hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Living, a discharged vicarage, one of the three which constitute the deanery of the arches, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £14 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. The rectory of Shoreham with the curacy of Otford, rated at £34 9s. 9½d., is an impropriation belonging to the dean and chapter of Westminster, a certain stipend being allowed to the curate. The Darent, or Dord, runs through this parish on its course to Dartford. Distance from Seven Oaks, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 828; in 1831, 1015. A. P., £5,207.

SHOREHAM (NEW), a seaport, market-town, borough, and parish, in the hundred of Fishergate, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 1s. 8d., and returned at £100. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The town is situated about a mile from the English channel, on the Adar, across which is a long wooden bridge on the main road between Brighton and Portsmouth. It is celebrated for its ship-building, and the trade and consequent importance of the port has of late years rapidly increased. The harbour, which is a tide harbour, is very commodious, having in spring tides 19 feet of water, in ordinary tides 14, and at ebb tide not more than three. The imports consist principally of deals, timber, wines, and brandy, from France, &c. Oak wood is exported in considerable quantities. A market for corn is held once a fortnight, and is generally well frequented. A fair is held annually, July 25th. The borough, including the rape of Bramber,

sends two members to parliament. The high constable, who is appointed by the lord of the manor, is the returning officer. Places of worship have been erected here for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, and there are schools on the national plan for children of both sexes. A priory of Carmelites, or White friars, at one time existed here, and an hospital ded. to St James. No vestiges of either are now to be found. Distance from London, 56 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 799; in 1831, 1503. A. P., £1,046.

SHOREHAM (OLD), a parish in the hundred of Fishergate, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 18s. 6d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patrons, the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Old Shoreham, situated at the mouth of the Adar, was formerly a place of considerable importance. It is said to be the place where Ella with his three sons landed in the year 477, when he defeated the Britons and founded the kingdom of the South Saxons. Here was an hospital ded. to St James, which, in the reign of Elizabeth, was valued at £1 6s. 8d. per annum. Distance from New Shoreham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 231. A. P., £1,908.

SHORESWOOD, a township in the parish of Norham (or Northamptonshire), co. of Durham, 6 m. S.W. from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 279. A. P., £1,925.

SHORNCUTT, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £4 7s. 6d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king. Distance from Cricklade, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 29. A. P., £599.

SHORNE AND MERSTON, a parish in the hundred of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £13 1s. 8d. Church ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. A small battery has been raised in this parish intended for the defence of the Medway. Schools are supported here partly by subscription and partly by a bequest of £900, left in 1812, by the Rev. R. G. Ayerst. Distance from Gravesend, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 602; in 1831, 730. A. P., £3,860.

SHORTFLATT, a township in the parish of Bolan, co. of Northumberland, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 22. A. P. with the parish.

SHORTHAMPTON. See CHILSON.

SHORWELL, a parish in the liberty of West Medina, isle of Wight division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Mot-tiston, annexed to the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated, the former at £20 0s. 2½d., the latter at £17 16s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patroness, in 1829, Lady St John Mildmay. Distance from Newport, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 699. A. P., £4,690.

SHOSTON, a township in the parish of Bamborough, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. S.E. from Belford. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 89. A. P. with the parish.

SHOTFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Mendham, co. of Norfolk, 1 m. S.E. from Harleston. Formerly this was a chapelry, but the chapel has been converted into a malthouse. Returns with the parish.

SHOTHAUGH. See **THRISTON**.

SHOTLEY, a parish and township in the eastern division of Tynedale ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bywell-St-Andrew, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, certified at £1 15s., returned at £136. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the vicar of Bywell-St-Andrew. There are several coal and lead mines in the parish, and there is a school supported by subscription. Distance from Hexham, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 434; in 1831, 590; of the entire parish 1104. A. P. of the entire parish, £6,804.

SHOTLEY, a parish in the hundred of Samford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £20. The church—admiral for its elegance—is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Bristol. This parish occupies a point of land formed by the confluence of the Stour and the Orwell, opposite to the town of Harwich, with which it communicates by a ferry. Distance from Ipswich, 8 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 410. A. P., £2,866.

SHOTOVER, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Bullington, co. of Oxford, 4½ m. E.N.E. from Oxford. Here is a hill, out of which is dug ochre of superior quality, and a kind of pipe-clay much used in modelling. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 149. A. P., £934.

SHOTTESBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Beynhurst, co. of Berks. Living, a rectory united with that of White-Waltham, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. The church—a small but remarkably elegant cruciform structure, with a tower and spire rising from the intersection—is ded. to St John the Baptist. In the chancel lie the remains of the learned Henry Dodwell, sometime Camden professor of history in the university of Oxford. Here was a chantry or college, consisting of a warden, five priests, and two clerks, founded 1337, to the honour of St John the Baptist, by Sir William Trussel of Cublesden, Knight. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £42 2s. 8d. Smewins, a farm-house in this parish, was a hunting seat of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. Distance from Maidenhead, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 138. A. P., £1,437.

SHOTTESHAM, a village in the hundred of Henstead, co. of Norfolk, comprising the parishes of All Saints, St Botolph, St Mary, and St Martin. All Saints is a discharged vicarage, rated at £6 13s. 4d.—St Mary's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £6. Patron of both, in 1829, the earl of Albemarle.—St Martin's is a discharged rectory, rated at £4.

Patron, the bishop of Norwich.—St Botolph was a discharged vicarage annexed to that of St Mary in 1311, and the church demolished. The church of St Martin's is also demolished, and the parish is returned as a part of St Mary's. Distance of the village from St-Mary-Stratton, 4½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 441, of St Mary and St Martin, 350; in 1831, of the former 558, of the latter 367. A. P. of All Saints, £1,821, of St Mary and St Martin, £2,035.

SHOTTISHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wilford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 16s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, W. Kett, Esq. Shell-pits, supposed to be diluvial remains, are numerous in this parish. Distance from Woodbridge, 5½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 280. A. P., £1,035.

SHOTTLE AND POSTERN, a township in the parish of Duffield, co. of Derby, 2½ m. S.W. from Belper. There is a small bequest here for educating poor children. Pop., in 1801, 556; in 1831, 556. A. P., £3,418.

SHOTTON. See **LANGLEY-DALE**.

SHOTTON, a township in the parish of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham. Here is a free school for 20 children, under the superintendence of the Society of Friends. Distance from Durham, 9 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 272. A. P., £2,193.

SHOTTON. See **FOXTON**.

SHOTTON. See **PLESSEY**.

SHOTTSWELL, a parish in Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of Kingston, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Guildford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Kineton, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 302. A. P., £2,327.

SHOTWICK, a parish and township in the hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, certified at £23 15s., returned at £77. Church ded. to St Michael. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester. Distance of the township from Chester, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township 95, of the entire parish 478; in 1831, of the former 96, of the latter 713. A. P. of the township, £888, of the entire parish, £5,062.

SHOTWICK-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. N.W. from Chester. Here was formerly a royal castle. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 18. A. P. not returned separately.

SHOULDEN, a parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of North Bourne, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Distance from Deal, 1½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 356. A. P., £2,022.

SHOULDHAM, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich

Church ded. to All Saints. Here was a Gilbertine priory, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £171 6s. 8d. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Downham-Market, 6½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 725. A. P., £3,439.

SHOULDHAM-THORPE, a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £50. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Thomas Hare, Esq. Distance from Downham-Market, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 350. A. P., £1,514.

SHOWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Swerford, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Swerford, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Swerford. Distance from Chipping-Norton, 2½ m. E.N.E. Returns with the parish.

SHOYSWELL, a hundred in the rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. It is situated in the E. part of the co. and comprises one parish. Pop., in 1801, 1436; in 1831, 2314.

SHRAWARDINE, a parish in the hundred of Pimhill, co. of Salop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £9 12s. 6d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Powis. Shrawardine castle, built by Alan, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, was for many ages held by his illustrious descendants the Fitz-Alans. Its site and remains are now the property of the earl of Powis. Distance from Shrewsbury, 6¾ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 189. A. P., £2,312.

SHRAWLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Dodingtree, co. of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £9 17s. 1d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, J. T. Vernon, Esq. The parish is intersected by the Severn. Distance from Stourport, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 497. A. P., £2,372.

SHREWLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Hatton, co. of Warwick, 4 m. W.N.W. from Warwick. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 264. A. P., £1,095.

SHREWSBURY,

A borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the liberty of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop. It comprises the parishes of St Alkmund, a discharged vicarage, rated at £6.—St Chad's, a curacy not in charge.—St Giles, a curacy united to the vicarage of the Holy Cross, rated at £8.—St Julian, annexed to St Michael's-in-the-Castle, rated at £21, returned at £130.—St Mary's, a curacy not in charge: all, the last excepted, which is a royal peculiar, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. The three first are in the patronage of the crown; the fourth, in 1829, in that of Lord Berwick; and the last in that of the corporation. The church of St Alkmund's, a cruciform structure of great anti-

quity, was, with the exception of the tower and spire, which are 180 feet in height, taken down and rebuilt in 1795. It was made collegiate by king Edgar, who endowed it for ten canons. The old church of St Chad's having fallen while it was under repair in 1788, a new church was erected in 1792, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome square tower, at an expense of £20,000. All that remains of the old church, which was formerly collegiate and a royal free chapel, is the south aisle of the chancel, which was fitted up for the performance of the funeral service, and is at present appropriated to the use of the charity school. The chapel of St Giles is part of the conventual church of the splendid abbey of Benedictines founded here (on the site of a religious house established previously to the conquest, with the revenues of which it was partly endowed,) in 1083 by Roger de Montgomery, ded. to St Peter and St Paul. This was a mitred abbey, containing the remains of St Winifred, whose shrine was honoured by the resort of many devout pilgrims. The walls of the establishment included ten acres of ground, and the buildings, principally in the Norman style, were not only extensive, but magnificent. The revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £615 4s. 3d. The chapel of St Giles belonged originally to the hospital of the abbey church. It is used for divine service only twice in the year, and has nothing remarkable about it but high antiquity. St Julian's, with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt with brick, and contains a figure of St Julian richly enshrined in tabernacle work, and in the ceiling is preserved a portion of the ancient fret work. The east window is embellished with a painting of St James brought from Rouen during the French revolution. St Mary's, an ancient cruciform structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style of architecture, having at the west end a tower surmounted by a lofty spire of the finest proportions. The east window of the chancel is filled with stained glass taken from the old church of St Chad, representing the genealogy of Christ from the root of Jesse. Each of the oval compartments, which are numerous, is filled with a king or a patriarch belonging to the ancestry of Joseph. Chapels-of-ease have been recently erected for the parishes of St Mary and St Chad, and there are places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Independents, Wesleyan and Welsh Methodists, Sandemanians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

General Description.—Shrewsbury is of great antiquity, having been built by the Britons on the ruins of an ancient city called Uriconium. It is pleasantly situated on two gentle elevations on the north bank of the Severn, by one of the serpentine windings of which it is nearly surrounded. The river is crossed by two excellent stone bridges, called from their relative situations, the one the English and the other the Welsh bridge. The streets, in common with those of almost all our old cities, are irregularly formed, and often inconveniently narrow. In this respect, however, great improvements have been made of late years, and others are

still in progress, whereby many obstructions will be removed and the approaches to the town rendered easy and delightful. The houses in general have the characters of a high antiquity impressed on them, though often intermixed with those of modern erection, and of elegant appearance. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the river and from a fine spring at about two miles distance, the water of which has been brought into the town by pipes ever since the year 1774. The river water company has been only recently formed. After the churches, which we have already noticed, there are few buildings here that merit particular description. Perhaps the principal is the military depot in the suburbs, called Abbey Foregate, erected from a design by Wyatt at an expense of £10,000. It contains two large depositories for ammunition, an armoury capable of containing 25,000 stand of arms, and neat houses for the storekeeper and the armourer. A beautiful Doric column, erected by subscription in 1814, in honour of Lord Hill, 132 feet in height, having on the top a statue of his lordship, stands at the entrance into the town by the London road. A public subscription library near St John's hill, to which is attached a news room, contains upwards of 5000 volumes in the various departments of literature. A mechanics' institution has also been formed, in which lectures are occasionally delivered. A portion of the ancient palace of the princes of Powysland has been converted into a theatre, and assemblies are held monthly in a suit of rooms fitted up and appropriated to that purpose. The shire hall has been recently erected, as also a spacious market-place, and the county jail and bridewell. Races are held in September, and continued for three days. The course is on Bieton heath about two miles to the west of the town. On the south-west of the town is a field extending to upwards of 20 acres, known by the name of the quarry, and appropriated as a place of recreation for the citizens. It has some fine avenues of full grown lime trees, and affords in every season of the year a delightful and healthful promenade. The remains of the ancient castle of Shrewsbury, once a place of great importance and of great strength, consist principally of the keep, a modernized structure of red stone, the walls of the inner court, and the great arch of the inner gateway, including a grassy area, upon which, though it is now private property, the knights of the shire according to ancient usage are girt with their swords on being elected to serve in parliament. On the south side of this area, or court, is a lofty mount rising abruptly from the river, which commands a delightful view of the picturesque vale of Shrewsbury, extending 30 miles in length from north to south, and 28 in breadth from east to west, being nearly divided into two equal halves by the majestic Severn, and surrounded by lofty mountains or beautiful wood-crowned hills. Among the former may be noticed the Wrekin, the Lawley, the Caradoc, Longmyred, Stippenstones, &c.; among the latter, Grinshills, Pymhill, Hawkstone, and Laughmond.

Trade, &c.—The trade of Shrewsbury con-

sists chiefly in flannels, which are bought up in a rough state in the counties of Montgomery, Merioneth, and Denbigh, brought here to be finished, and hence distributed to various places in the country. At a place here called the Isle, is a mill for spinning and fulling upon a large scale, and adjoining the suburb called the Foregate, are two manufactories for thread, linen yarn, and canvass, which give employment to a great number of individuals. On the banks of the river at a short distance from the city, are the extensive iron foundries in which were cast the immense chain-work by which the suspension bridge over the Menai is supported. The town is famous for brawn, and for a particular species of sweet cake known by the name of Shrewsbury cake. The Severn, besides supplying the town with great variety of excellent fish, affords every facility to the transmission of goods of every description to Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, and other towns connected with these great marts of commerce. The Shrewsbury canal, by which the town is supplied with excellent coal in great abundance, terminates near the Castle-Foregate, where convenient wharfs have been constructed. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter principally for grain. The general market is held in the recently erected market-house, the corn market in a stone-building erected in 1595, having the arms of Elizabeth, in alto relievo, above the principal portal; and on each side of the central arch, pillars supporting lions with shields on their breasts, well sculptured. The building is 105 feet in length by 24 feet in width, and over the ground floor is a room of the same dimensions, appropriated formerly by the Drapers' company to the sale of flannels, now rented as a warehouse. Fairs are held February 28th, Saturday after March 15th, Wednesday after Easter week, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, July 3d, August 12th, October 2d, and December 12th.

Government, &c.—By charter from Richard I., improved and confirmed by Charles I., the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, steward, 24 aldermen, and 48 common-councillmen, assisted by a town-clerk, chamberlain, &c. The mayor, ex-mayor, recorder, three senior aldermen, and the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry are justices of the peace for the city and liberties. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital, and the mayor, assisted by some of the aldermen, holds a session every Tuesday and Friday, for determining petty causes. A court of record is held every Tuesday, at which the mayor and recorder preside, the jurisdiction of which extends over the liberties, for recovering debts to any amount. Courts-leet are held annually in May, at which constables and other inferior officers are appointed. The general quarter-sessions for the county are held here, and the assizes. The town has returned two members to parliament regularly since the time of Edward I. The freedom of the town is inherited partly by birth, or acquired by apprenticeship to a member of any of the corporated companies. Individuals born in the town or qualified by

apprenticeship, may demand their enrolment as freemen on paying £6 19s. 1d.; sons or descendants of burgesses on paying £1 3s. 6d. The lord mayor is the returning officer.

Schools, &c.—Shrewsbury possesses a free grammar school founded by Edward VI. Its endowment, augmented by Queen Elizabeth, now produces £3,000 per annum. It is under the management of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, assisted by the mayor of the town and twelve trustees. The master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge, appoint the masters, one of whom has a salary of £300 per annum, and the other £150. The school is open for gratuitous instruction to all sons of burgesses, and has long maintained a distinguished rank among the schools of the country. Belonging to it are four exhibitions of £70, and four of £15 each per annum, to St John's college, Cambridge; four of £60 each to Christ church college, Oxford; two of £25 each, and one of £23, to either of the universities; four scholarships of £63, and two of £40 each, with a boy fellowship of £126 per annum, in Magdalene college, Cambridge. It possesses in addition, three contingent exhibitions in the same college. Many eminent persons have been educated in this school, among which we find the names of Sir Philip Sydney, and Lord Brooke, with those of W. Wycherly, and Ambrose Philips, the one celebrated for his dramatic, and the other for his pastoral and didactic poetry. A school for instructing, clothing, and apprenticing poor children of the parish of St Julian, was founded 1724; one was erected by subscription in 1778, in which upwards of 140 boys and an equal number of girls are instructed and clothed annually. The royal Lancasterian school, in which upwards of 300 children are educated, was erected in 1812. In 1800, John Allat, chamberlain of the borough, founded and endowed a school in which are educated and clothed 20 boys and 20 girls. Coats and gowns are also distributed from this foundation annually, to a number of aged men and women. There are Sabbath schools in connexion with the different congregations in the town. Of almshouses there are eleven in the parish of St Chad's, sixteen in St Mary's, and four in St Giles's, all of them in some degree endowed, though of some of them the endowment is small. In the suburb of Frankwell is an hospital, founded 1734 by James Millington, for 12 single men or women, selected from poor housekeepers in the suburb, or from that part of the parish of St Chad which lies nearest to it. The establishment is a neat brick building with a small chapel, which is also used as a school-house in the centre. The master has a salary of £50, the mistress of £40, and the chaplain of £25 per annum. Each of the inmates receives £6 per annum with an allowance of coal and clothing; 20 boys and 20 girls are clothed, educated, and apprenticed. Each of the boys on producing a certificate of his good conduct at the end of the first year of his apprenticeship, is presented with £5, and each of the girls receives £5 at the time of being apprenticed. There is here a large house of

industry, and an infirmary, supported by subscription. Convents at one time existed here of Grey, Dominican, and Augustine friars. Of the first and of the last some small remains may still be discerned. Of the second, every vestige has disappeared.

History, &c.—The history of Shrewsbury is closely connected with British history from a very early period. It was the residence of the princes of Powys, whom Offa, king of Mercia, expelled in the year 778, and to secure his conquest, reared the rude bulwark, known by the name of Offa's Dyke. After the Norman conquest, it was bestowed on Roger de Montgomery, by whom the castle was built. Robert, the son of Roger de Montgomery, having taken part with Robert duke of Normandy, in opposition to his brother Henry I., that monarch came against him with an army of 60,000 men, seized upon the castle, banished him to Normandy, and forfeited his estates. The castle of course became a royal fortress. In 1116 the nobles of the realm assembled here to do homage, and to take the oaths of allegiance to William, son of the empress Matilda. A council was assembled here by King John, to concert measures for suppressing the inroads of the Welsh; and, in 1215, Llewellyn, who had married Joan, a natural daughter of that monarch, appeared before Shrewsbury with a numerous army, to whom the town and castle was surrendered. Henry III. drove him speedily back into his own country, but in the war with the barons, Richard, earl of Pembroke, retiring into Wales, with the assistance of Llewellyn, laid waste the intermediate district, seized upon the town, which he plundered, and after putting the greater part of the inhabitants to the sword, set it on fire. The continued incursions of the Welsh, induced Edward I., in 1277, to fix his residence in Shrewsbury, to which he removed the courts of King's Bench and Exchequer. Here, in 1283, the same monarch assembled his parliament, the lords being accommodated in the castle, and the commons, who now, for the first time, had a faint voice in the national council, in a barn belonging to one of the citizens. The king and his court were accommodated at Acton-Burnell, the seat of Bishop Burnell, who was lord-chancellor; hence the laws made by this parliament have been called the statutes of Acton-Burnell. In the year previous to this, David, prince of Wales, having been betrayed into the hands of the emissaries of Edward, was sent in chains to Shrewsbury, brought to trial before the peers of England, condemned, hanged, drawn, and quartered, a piece of savage barbarity that has, ever since that period, been exercised in a greater or lesser degree, on all who have had the misfortune to fall under the sentence of treason. The feeble and unfortunate Edward II., celebrated here, in 1322, a grand tournament, which was attended by a numerous and splendid assemblage of knights and noblemen. Richard II. held a parliament here in the month of January, 1397-8, called, from the number of noblemen and others who attended, the Great Parliament. On the 20th

of July, 1403, a sanguinary battle was fought in the immediate vicinity of the town between the forces of Henry IV. and the earl of Northumberland, assisted by the earl of Douglas and a considerable body of Scottish troops. It was here that the hero of Agincourt first distinguished himself. The slaughter was immense considering the number of the combatants, between 8000 and 9000 being buried on the field, which still bears the name of the Battlefield. With troops hastily levied in this town and neighbourhood, Edward, earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., gained the victory of Mortimer's Cross. On his elevation to the throne, Edward sent his queen to Shrewsbury for protection amidst the agitation of the times; and there, in the convent of the Dominicans, the princes Richard and George were born, the latter of whom died in childhood, the former, along with his elder brother Edward, murdered in the Tower by his uncle the duke of Gloucester. Henry, earl of Richmond, on his march to Bosworth, was reinforced by the citizens of Shrewsbury under Earl Talbot, and in gratitude for their seasonable assistance, after his elevation to the throne, paid with his queen a visit to the town, where he celebrated in the church of St Chad the festival of St George, and bestowed upon the citizens several distinguishing privileges. Charles I., on the breaking out of the war between him and his parliament, kept his court here for some time. Here he was joined by Prince Rupert and many other noblemen and gentlemen, and here establishing his mint, the plate of the universities and of others who were foolish enough to bestow it upon him, was coined into money, and a considerable part of it expended in extending and strengthening the fortifications of the town. It was, however, some time after assaulted by Colonel Mytton, taken by storm, and held for the parliament. It was summoned to surrender by Charles II., but refused, and by the battle of Worcester a few days after, was freed from all apprehensions of danger on his account. In 1687, James II. kept his court here for a few days, which seems to have been the last time it had the honour of being the court residence. Among many eminent men, natives of this town, we may notice Churchyard the poet, Admiral Benbow, Hugh Farmer, celebrated as a divine and critic, and Dr Charles Burney, the historian of music. Distance from London, 154 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 14,739; in 1831, 21,227. A. P., £73,133.

SHREWTON, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8, returned at £120. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Here are chapels belonging to the Baptists. Distance from Amesbury, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 491. A. P., £1,806.

SHRIGLEY. See **POTT-SHRIGLEY**.

SHRIPPLE, a tything in the parish of Idmiston, co. of Wilts, 7 m. N.E. from Salisbury. Pop., in 1811, 64; in 1831, 56. A. P. with the parish.

SHRIVENHAM, a hundred in the co. of

Berks. It lies in the west part of the co., bordering on Gloucester and Wiltshires, and comprises 9 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 5296.

SHRIVENHAM, a parish in the hundred of Shrivenham, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Longcote and Watchfield, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £20. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the king. Here was formerly a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the festival of St Mary Magdalene. Both have long been in desuetude. The Wilts and Berkshire canal passes through the parish. Twenty-two poor children are educated by means of different small bequests, and there are eight almshouses endowed with £40 per annum. Distance from Great Farringdon, 5 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1599; in 1831, 2113. A. P., £12,901.

SHROLE, a hamlet in the parish of East Harptree, co. of Somerset.

SHROPHAM, a hundred in the co. of Norfolk. It lies in the south side of the co. and contains 21 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 8566.

SHROPHAM, a parish in the hundred of Shropham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 13s. 9d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, the mayor and aldermen of Norwich. Distance from East Harling, 4 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 507. A. P., £4,390.

SHROPSHIRE. See **SALOP**.

SHUCKBURGH (UPPER), a parish in the southern division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, Sir F. Shuckburgh, Bart. Distance from Southam, 5½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 40. A. P., £1,961.

SHUCKBURGH (LOWER), a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of Kington, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Priors-Hardwick, in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, returned at £30. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. The Oxford canal passes through this parish. Distance from Southam, 5 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 165. A. P., £1,961.

SHUDY-CAMPS, a parish in the hundred of Chilford, co. of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely, rated at £9. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Distance from Linton, 4½ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 418. A. P., £2,329.

SHURDINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Badgeworth in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Church ded. to St Paul. Patron, the vicar of Badgeworth. In a large tumulus here, was found at the depth of 16 feet in a stone coffin, the body of a man, with a helmet nearly destroyed by rust. Distance from Cheltenham, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 99. A. P., £466.

SHURLACH, a township in the parish of Davenham, co.-palatine of Chester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. S.E. from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 98. A. P., £593.

SHURTON, in the parish of Stoke-Courey, $\frac{8}{10}$ m. N.W. from Bridgewater.

SHUSTAKE WITH BLYTHIE, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £5 7s., returned at £62. Church ded. to St Cuthbert. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Here are a school for poor children and an almshouse for six poor widows, both endowed in 1714 by Thomas and Charles Huntback. Distance from Coleshill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 634. A. P., £4,529.

SHUTE, a parish in the hundred of Colyton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Colyton, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Exeter. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the vicar of Colyton. Distance from Colyton, 2 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 617. A. P., £4,945.

SHUTFORD (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of Swaceliffe, co. of Oxford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Swaceliffe in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge. Church ded. to St Martin. Patron, the vicar of Swaceliffe. Distance from Banbury, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 31. A. P. with Shutford West.

SHUTFORD (WEST), a township in the parish of Swaceliffe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Banbury. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 431. A. P., including Shutford East, £2,062.

SHUTTINGTON, a parish in Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford, co. of Warwick. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £6, returned at £88 10s. Patron, in 1829, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The Coventry canal passes through part of this parish. Distance from Tamworth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 147. A. P., £1,791.

SHUTTLEHANGER, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-Bruerne, co. of Northampton, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.N.E. from Towcester. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 325. A. P., £1,595.

SIBBERTOFT, a parish in the hundred of Rothwell, co. of Northampton. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Welford in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £6 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Market-Harborough, 5 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 402. A. P., £3,308.

SIBBERTSWOLD, a parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St Augustine, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage with that of Coldred in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £6. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from Dover, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 363. A. P., £1,487.

SIRDON-CARWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Purslow, co. of Salop. Living, a curacy

to the vicarage of Elgeton in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, not in charge, returned at £20. Patron, the vicar of Elgeton. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 7 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 63. A. P., £760.

SIBFORD-FERRIS, a hamlet in the parish of Swaceliffe, co. of Oxford, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the manorial court of Sibford. Distance from Banbury, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 248. A. P., £1,686.

SIBFORD-GOWER, a hamlet in the same parish, and subject to the same manorial jurisdiction with Sibford-Ferris. Distance from Banbury, $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 507. A. P., £2,806.

SIBSEY, a parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 11s. 3d., returned at £142 14s. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, the king. There is here a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Boston, 6 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 948; in 1831, 1364. A. P., £12,576.

SIBSON WITH STIBBINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Norman-Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 14s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Bedford. Distance from Wandsford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 456. A. P., £2,786.

SIBSON, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 18s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, Pembroke college, Oxford. Distance from Market-Bosworth, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 427. A. P., £3,785.

SIBTHORPE, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy and a peculiar in the dio. of York, not in charge, returned at £28. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Portland. Here was a chantry of several priests, founded by Geoffrey le Scrop, in the reign of Edward II., which, in the succeeding reign, was, by Thomas de Sibthorpe, rector of Beckingham, Lincolnshire, augmented to a collegiate body, consisting of a warden and eight or nine chaplains, with three clerks and four choristers. The yearly value, at the dissolution, was estimated at £31 1s. 2d. Archbishop Secker was a native of this parish. Distance from Newark, 6 m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 144. A. P., £874.

SIBTON, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Peasenhall, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8 8s. 4d., returned at £143 13s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, M. B. Kingsbury and others. Here was an abbey of Cistercians, ded. to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. Its yearly revenues, at the dissolution, were estimated at £250 15s. 7d. Twelve poor chil-

dren are educated here upon a rent charge of £12 15s. 6d. Distance from Yoxford, 2 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 421; in 1851, 498. A. P., £3,039.

SICKLINGHALL, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Overblows, W. R., co. of York, 3 m. N.W. by Wetherby. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 212. A. P., £1,622.

SIDBURY, a parish in the hundred of East-Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £28. Church ded. to St Giles. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Sidbury was at one time a market town, and it has still two annual fairs, Tuesday before Ascension day and Michaelmas. The Independents have here a place of worship, and there is a small school supported by subscription. Distance from Sidmouth, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 1239; in 1831, 1725. A. P., £10,057.

SIDBURY, a parish in the hundred of Stottesden, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 17s. 8½d., returned at £140. Church ded. to the Holy Trinity. Patrons, in 1829, Thos. Wood, Esq., and Miss Hayley. Distance from Bridgenorth, 5½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 103. A. P., £1,076.

SIDCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Winscombe, co. of Somerset, 2 m. N.E. from Axbridge.

SIDECUP, a hamlet in the parish of Foot's-Cray, co. of Kent, ½ m. N. W. from Foot's-Cray.

SIDDINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, co. of Gloucester, formed of the united parishes of St Mary and St Peter, the former a rectory rated at £8 12s. 1d., the latter a discharged vicarage rated at £5 12s. 3½d. Both are in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester. Patron, the king. The Thames and the Churn both run through this parish, and it is intersected by the Severn canal. Distance from Cirencester, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 409. A. P., £2,884.

SIDDINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester, certified at £22 13s., returned at £140. Patron, in 1829, D. Davenport, Esq. Courts leet and baron are held here annually at Martinmas, and there is a small school with an endowment of £8. Distance from Congleton, 5 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 479. A. P., £2,830.

SIDE, a parish in the hundred of Rapsgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £3 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Joseph Pitt, Esq. Distance from Painswick, 7 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 50. A. P., £268.

SIDEFORD, a tything in the parish of Nursling, co. of Southampton. Returns included in those of the parish.

SIDEFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Sidbury, co. of Devon, 1½ m. N.E. from Sidmouth. Returns with those of the parish.

SIDESTRANDS, a parish in the hundred of North-Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and

dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 10s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Cromer, 3 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1821, 160. A. P., £503.

SIDLESHAM, a parish in the hundred of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £7 10s. 10d., returned at £113 3s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the prebendary of Sidlesham in the cathedral of Chichester. This parish has a very convenient quay, situated on Pagham harbour, for loading and unloading small coasting vessels, and an excellent tide mill, which will grind a load of corn in an hour. Distance from Chichester, 4 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 805; in 1831, 1002. A. P., £6,107.

SIDMONTON, a chapelry in the parish of Kingsclere, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kingsclere, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Chapel ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Kingsclere. Distance from Whitechurch, 7 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 170. A. P., £1,882.

SIDMOUTH, a sea-port, parish, and market-town, in the hundred of East-Budleigh, co. of Devon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £18 15s. 5d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Jenkins. The town is situated on the north bank of the small river Sid, whence its name Sidmouth, and is nearly inclosed by two ranges of steep hills on all sides except the south, which lies open to one of the most beautiful bays of the English channel. Anciently its harbour was of some consequence, but has become choked up with sand, so as now to admit nothing larger than a fishing smack. Though somewhat irregularly built, Sidmouth is very neat, and with the numerous detached residences with which it is skirted, occupies a considerable extent of ground. The hills in which it is embosomed are extremely precipitous and highly picturesque, and though open to the sea on the south, fogs are almost unknown. The air is of course supposed to be highly salubrious, and the scenery being the most romantic to be met with on the shores of Devon, multitudes of all classes resort thither in the summer season for the benefit of sea-bathing. To meet the wants of these summer visitants, every thing has been carefully provided. Excellent inns and boarding-houses of the best description are numerous—hot baths have been erected—an elegant ball-room fitted up—two circulating libraries well stocked—an elegant walk of more than half a mile in length, constructed along the beach, with all the eteteras that are understood to be favourable for promoting health and hilarity. Markets, well supplied, are held on Tuesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on Easter-Monday, and the third Monday in September. Petty sessions are held on the first Monday of every month, and a court leet and baron annually, at which two constables and tything-men are appointed. Assemblies and concerts are frequent during the season. Formerly there was here a fort mount-

ing four pieces of ordnance. There was also at one time here a fraternity of Augustinian monks. In the church is a monument to the memory of Dr Currie the biographer of Burns. The Baptists, Independents, and Unitarians, have each a place of worship here. A charity school on the national plan is supported by subscription, and there are a number of charitable benefactions. The Addington family take the title of Viscount from this place. Distance from Exeter, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1252; in 1831, 3126. A. P., £9,634.

SIGGLESTHORNE, a parish and township in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £31 1s. 3d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, the king. Here is a bequest by Marmaduke Constable, in 1810, of £16 15s. per annum, upon which fifteen children are educated. Distance from Beverley, 10 m. N.E. by E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 135, of the entire parish 392; in 1831, of the former 204, of the latter 578. A. P. of the township, £1,144, of the entire parish, £6,205.

SIGHILL, a township in the parish of Earsdon, co. of Northumberland, 6 m. N.W. from North Shields. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 365. A. P. with the parish.

SIGNET. See UPTON.

SIGSTON-KIRKBY, a parish and township in the wapentake of Allertonshire, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham, rated at £12 13s. 4d. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, in 1829, Sir T. Slingsby, Bart. Distance from North Allerton, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 115, of the entire parish 285; in 1831, of the former 131, of the latter 343. A. P. of the township £1,254, of the entire parish, £3,668.

SILCHESTER, a parish in the hundred of Holdshott, Basingstoke division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £9 6s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. This parish, which lies high, on the border of the county adjoining Berks, commands some admirably extensive prospects over the surrounding country. It is the site of the *Caer-Segont* of the Britons, the *Vindonum* of the Romans, and the *Silchester*, or great city, of the Saxons. Here the usurper Constantine was, by the soldiery, invested with the purple in 407. It was destroyed by Ælla, the Saxon, in 493, and its foundations have been ploughed up many ages ago. The walls, however, still remain in some places, 20 feet high and 24 feet in thickness. They inclose an area in the form of an irregular octagon, about a mile and a half in circumference. The foundations of the streets can still be distinctly traced running in parallel lines across the area, the four principal ones communicating with entrances on the north, south, east, and west sides. Outside the wall near the north-east angle, is an amphitheatre similar to that near Dorchester. The area serves as a pond, the wall or

bank being covered with trees. Many Roman and British coins have been found here with other relics of antiquity. There is here a school endowed for five children, and the place gives the title of baron to the earl of Longford. Distance from Basingstoke, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 414. A. P., £2,084.

SILEBY, a parish in the hundred of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 15s. 5d., returned at £100. The church, having a richly sculptured tower, is ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, W. Poehin, Esq. This parish—bounded on the west by the river Soar—is within the honour of Tutbury. The principal manufacture is that of hosiery. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and the Methodists, and some small bequests for education. Distance from Mountsorrel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 1111; in 1831, 1491. A. P., £4,816.

SILFIELD, a division of the parish of Wymondham, co. of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Wymondham. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 593. A. P. with the parish.

SILIAN, a parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, co. of Carlligan, South Wales. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St David's, rated at £15 0s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of St David's. Distance from Lampeter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 327. A. P., £805.

SILKSTONE, a parish and township in the wapentake of Staincross, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £17 13s. 4d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. The principal manufacture is that of linen, and there are several iron foundries and wire-drawing works. There is here a benefaction for the education of poor children, worth £28 per annum. Distance from Barnsley, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township 542, of the entire parish 6742; in 1831, of the former 1010, of the latter 16,561. A. P. of the township £2,472, of the entire parish £31,763.

SILKSWORTH, a township in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. S.W. from Sunderland. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 252. A. P., £3,181.

SILK-WILLOUGHBY, a parish in the wapentake of Ashwathurn, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory, rated at £14 8s. 1d. Distance from Sleaford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 193. A. P., £2,400.

SILPHO. See HARWOOD-DALE.

SILSDEN, a chapelry in the parish of Kildwick, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kildwick, in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £26, returned at £86. Chapel ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, Lord Thanet. The Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a small bequest upon which are educated five poor children belonging to the village. Distance from Keighley, 4 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1323; in 1831, 2137. A. P., £5,203.

SILSOE, a hamlet in the parish of Flitton,

co. of Bedford. Here is a chapel ded. to St James. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Flitton. Patron, the vicar of Flitton. A weekly market held here on Tuesday, has gone into desuetude: but there are fairs May 13th, and September 21st, chiefly for cattle. Distance from Bedford, 10 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 726. A. P., £3,313.

SILTON, a parish in the hundred of Redlane, Sturminster division of the co. of Dorset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, rated at £7 9s. 7d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, H. C. Sturt, Esq. Distance from Shaftsbury, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 396. A. P., £1,510.

SILTON (NETHER), a chapelry in the parish of Leek, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Leek, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of York. Patron, the vicar of Leek. Distance from Thirsk, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 179. A. P., £1,464.

SILTON (OVER), a parish and township in the wapentake of Birdforth, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Cowsby, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, certified at £12, returned at £38. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the rector of Cowsby. Distance from Thirsk, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 74, of the entire parish 241; in 1831, of the former 111, of the latter 263. A. P. of the township £709, of the entire parish £1,895.

SILVERDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Warton, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £45 15s. Patron, the vicar of Warton. Distance from Lancaster, 10½ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 240. A. P., £467.

SILVERSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Greens-Norton, co. of Northampton. Living, a curacy, with that of Whittlebury annexed, to the rectory of Greens-Norton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Church ded. to St Michael. Distance from Towcester, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 586; in 1831, 947. A. P., £1,106.

SILVERTON, a parish in the hundred of Hayridge, co. of Devon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £51 8s. 4d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the earl of Ilchester. A weekly market formerly held here, has been discontinued; but there are fairs on the first Thursday of March and July, and on the 4th of September. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a free school endowed with £90 per annum, in which 70 boys are educated. Sixty girls are educated in a school supported by subscription, and an annuity of £2 10s. per annum. Distance from Columpton, 5½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1236; in 1831, 1389. A. P., £8,158.

SILVINGTON, a parish in the hundred of Overs, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £8 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St

Michael. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Thomas Hill. Distance from Ludlow, 8½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 30. A. P., £921.

SIMONBURN, a parish and township in the north-west division of Tinedale ward, Northumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, rated at £34 6s. 3d. Church ded. to St Simon. Patrons, the governors of Greenwich hospital, who are lords of the manor. This parish was the most extensive and perhaps the most unproductive in the county, till 1814, when, pursuant to an act of parliament passed 1811, it was divided into six, all of them rectories, all of them in the gift of the hospital of Greenwich. No person can be inducted into any of these rectories, be his character and acquirements what they may, unless he has served as a chaplain in the navy for ten years, or been wounded in the service. Nor can he hold any other preferment. By a recent act of parliament, however, he is allowed to receive his half-pay. The face of the country here is mountainous and bleak; but imbedded below the surface, coal and ironstone is abundant, though it does not appear that either have as yet been turned to much account. The remains of the old castle of Simonburn have been nearly overturned in a vain search for buried treasure. They occupy an eminence shaded by tall fir and beech trees. Here is a school for the children of the poor, with a considerable endowment. Distance from Hexham, 9 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township 555, of the entire parish 890; in 1831, of the former 600, of the latter 1135. A. P. of the whole six parishes into which Simonburn has been divided, £43,195. See, as connected with this place, BELLINGHAM, FALSTONE, GREYSTEAD, THORNEYBURN, and WARK.

SIMONDLEY, a township in the parish of Glossop, co. of Derby, 10 m. N.W. from Chapel-in-le-Prith. Pop., in 1831, 454. A. P. not returned separately.

SIMONSTONE, a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. N.W. from Burnley. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 440. A. P., £957.

SIMONSWOOD, a township in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. S.E. from Ormskirk. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 411. A. P., £1,575.

SIMONWARD. See ST BREWARD.

SIMPSON, a parish in the hundred of Newport, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £17 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. Distance from Penny-Stratford, 1½ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 470. A. P., £2,301.

SINDERBY, a township in the parish of Pickhill, N. R. of the co. of York, 6½ m. S.W. from Thirsk. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 93. A. P., £802.

SINFIN WITH ARLASTON, a liberty in the parish of Barrow, co. of Derby, 3 m. S.W. from Derby. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 71. A. P., £1,133.

SINGLEBOROUGH, a hamlet in the parish

of Great Horwood, 3 m. N. from Winslow. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 110. A. P., £924.

SINGLETON, a parish in the hundred of West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester. Living, a discharged rectory with that of East Dean in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chichester two turns, and the duke of Richmond one. Distance from Midhurst, 5½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 563. A. P., £2,231.

SINGLETON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, endowed with £2,200. Chapel ded. to St Anne. Patron, in 1829, — Shaw, Esq. Here is a fair for cattle and sheep, September 21st. Distance from Poulton, 3 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 499. A. P., £5,117.

SINGLESHOLT, a hamlet in the parish of Eye, co. of Northampton, 5 m. N.E. from Peterborough. Here was anciently a hermitage.

SINNINGTON, a parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Pickering lythe, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, returned at £80. Patron, the master of Ilmworth school. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a bequest of £5 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Pickering, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 274; of the entire parish, 466; in 1831, of the former, 340; of the latter, 584. A. P., £3,674.

SINTON, a hamlet in the parish of Leigh, co. of Worcester, 6 m. S.W. from Worcester.

SINWELL, a tything in the parish of Wootton-under-Edge, co. of Gloucester, from which it lies 19 m. S.S.W. Returns with the parish.

SION, in the parish of Isleworth, co. of Middlesex. “King Henry V. founded here, A. D. 1414, a monastery of the order of St Augustine, as reformed by St Bridget, queen of Sweedland, which consisted of eighty-five persons, answerable to our Blessed Saviour’s thirteen apostles, including St Paul and seventy-two disciples, viz. of sixty nuns, or sisters, whereof one to be lady abbess, thirteen priests, one to preside over the men by the name of Confessor; four deacons, and eight lay brethren. It was dedicated to our Holy Saviour, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the above named St Bridget,—was at first endowed with 1000 marks payable before all other sums, even to the king’s own use, at the receipt of the exchequer, but afterwards with lands, tythes, &c., mostly such as had belonged to alien priories, to the value of £1731 8s. 4d. ob. q. per ann. as Dugl., and £1944 11s. 8d. q. as Speed.”—Tanner’s Not. Mon.

SION-HILL, in the parish of Isleworth, from which it lies 1½ m. N.

SION-HILL, a hamlet in the parish of Wolverley, co. of Worcester. Returns with the parish.

SIPSON, anciently **STBBESTON**, in the parish of Harmondsworth, co. of Middlesex, 3½ m. E.N.E. from Colnebrook. Returns with the parish.

SISLAND, a parish in the hundred of Loddon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £4 3s. 9d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Hobson. Distance from Bungay, 6½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 85. A. P. not returned separately.

SISSINGHURST, a hamlet in the parish of Cranbrook, co. of Kent. Here is a chalybeate spring. Returns with the parish.

SISTON, a parish in the hundred of Puckle-Church, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £5 14s. 4½d. Church ded. to St Anne. Patron, in 1829, F. Trotman, Esq. Tin ore has been found here, and there are manufactories of brass and saltpetre. Distance from Bristol, 6 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 856; in 1831, 973. A. P., £4,072.

SITHNEY, a parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier, co. of Cornwall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, rated at £19 11s. 5½d. Church ded. to St Sithney. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Helstone, 2 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1420; in 1831, 2772. A. P., £5,839.

SITTINGBOURNE, a parish in the hundred of Milton, lath of Seray, co. of Kent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The town, which is of considerable length, lies along the high road to Canterbury, and is bounded on the north by Milton creek. It is celebrated for the excellence of its inns, and the entertaining of travellers seems to be the principal business of the place. It was at the Red Lion here that John Northwood, a gentleman then resident in this neighbourhood, gave an entertainment to Henry V. which cost only 9s. 9d. By charter from Elizabeth, the inhabitants were incorporated under the title of Guardian and Free Tenants, afterwards changed to that of mayor and jurats. By this charter the town had the privileges of a weekly market, two annual fairs, and the sending of two members to parliament. The latter privilege, from some unexplained circumstance, was never exercised, and the former was very soon given up, but the fairs are still held on Whit-Monday and October 10th. There is also a monthly market held on Tuesdays. Sittingbourne is one of the polling places for the members for the eastern division of the county. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship, and there is a school on the national plan supported by subscription. Distance from Maidstone, 13 m. E.N.E.; from London, 40 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 1347; in 1831, 2182. A. P., £4,363.

SIXHILLS, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6, returned at £53. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Middleton. Here was a priory of Gilbertine nuns, ded. to the Blessed

Virgin, the revenues of which at the dissolution were estimated at £170 8s. 9d. Distance from Market-Raisen, 5 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 169. A. P., £2,263.

SIZERGH-FELL-SIDE, a hamlet in the parish of Haversham, co. of Westmoreland, 5 m. S.S.W. from Kendal. Returns with the parish.

SIZEWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Leiston, co. of Suffolk, 5 m. E.S.E. from Aldborough. Returns with the parish.

SKECKLING, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Burstwick, rated at £7. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Cardigan. Distance from Hedon, 3 m. E. Pop. with the parish of Burstwick.

SKEEBY, a township in the parish of Easby, N. R. of the co. of York, 2½ m. E.N.E. from Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 183. A. P., £1,504.

SKEFFINGTON, a parish in the hundred of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 18s. 9d. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. George Crum. This parish is hilly, but the soil is rich, and the pastures of the best quality. Many fine sheep and large oxen are fatted here for the market. Skeffington-hall is remarkable for the number of its apartments and the fine paintings with which they are adorned. Distance from Leicester, 10 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 180. A. P., £3,710.

SKEFFLING, or **SHEFFLING**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £5, returned at £63. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the rector of Rise. Distance from Patrington, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 527. A. P., £2,811.

SKEGBY, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy annexed to that of Mansfield-Woodhouse in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, certified at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £70. Church falling into ruins. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Portland. Here is a manufactory of earthenware, and there are extensive collieries on Skegby-moor. Distance from Mansfield, 3 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 656. A. P., £1,556.

SKEGNESS, a parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £15 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Clement. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Scarborough. If we may believe Leland, this was once a very considerable town, having a haven and a castle surrounded with walls, which was swept away by an inundation of the sea. Distance from Spilsby, 11 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 185. A. P., £3,681.

SKELBROOKE, or **SHEL BROOKE**, a chapelry in the parish of South Kirby, W. R. of the

co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £10, returned at £60. Chapel ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Sir R. Perryn, Bart. This township is part of the ancient forest of Barnsdale, occasionally the retreat of that bold outlaw, Robin Hood, whose name a well here still bears. It is further remarkable for the scene of a meeting, 1541, between Henry VIII. and the clergy of York with the archbishop at their head, who on their knees presented the truculent tyrant with £600. Distance from Pontefract, 7½ m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 113. A. P., £961.

SKELLINGTHORPE, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 18s. 9d., returned at £30. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patronesses, in 1829, Misses F. and S. Dowbigging. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Lincoln, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 417. A. P., £4,852.

SKELLOW, a township in the parish of Owston, W. R. of the co. of York, 5½ m. N.N. W. from Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 181. A. P., £1,143.

SKELMANTHORPE, a township in the parishes of Emley and High Hoyland, 7½ m. S.E. from Huddersfield. Pop. with that of the township of Camberworth, parish of Silkstone.

SKELMERSDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Ormskirk, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £52. Patron, the vicar of Ormskirk. Here is a school with a small endowment. From this place the Wilbraham family take the title of baron. Distance from Ormskirk, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 676. A. P., £2,691.

SKELSMERGH, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, co. of Westmoreland, bounded on every side, the east excepted, by the small rivers Kent, Mint, and Sprint, upon which there are corn, bobbin, dyewood, and worsted mills. A small school is supported by subscription. Distance from Kendal, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 263. A. P., £4,609.

SKELTON, a parish and township in Leath ward, co. of Cumberland. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £43 3s. 6½d. Church—formerly a richly endowed chantry—ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the president and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Here is a free school with an endowment of £32 per annum. Distance from Penrith, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 270; of the entire parish, 729: in 1831, of the former, 348; of the latter, 1127. A. P., of the entire parish, £6,041.

SKELTON, a township in the parish of Howden, E. R. of the co. of York, 2 m. S.S.E. from Howden. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 228. A. P., £2,677.

SKELTON, a parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy with that of Brotton, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, certified at £20 3s. 4d., re-

turned at £180. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. Skelton-castle was built by Robert de Brus, a Norman baron who came over with the Conqueror, from whom descended some of the kings of Scotland, and the present family of Bruce, marquess of Ailesbury. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Guisborough, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 700, of the entire parish 1120; in 1831, of the former 781, of the latter, 1241. A. P. of the township £5,076, of the entire parish, £8,315.

SKELTON, a chapelry in the parish of Ripon, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Ripon, belonging to the archbishop of York, endowed with £1800. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ripon. Distance from Ripon, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 383. A. P., £1,508.

SKELTON, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Skelton, but chiefly in the parish of Overton, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Alne and Tollerton, rated at £5, returned at £79. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. Distance from York, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 291. A. P., £4,941.

SKELWITH. See MONK-CONISTON.

SKENDLEBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 0s. 5d., endowed with £400. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, Lord Gwydir and Baroness de Eresby. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Spilsby, 4 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 233. A. P., £1,982.

SKENFRETII, a hundred in the co. of Monmouth. It lies in the north-east division of the county, and comprises twelve parishes. Pop., in 1831, 3950.

SKENFRETII, a parish in the hundred of Skenfretth, co. of Monmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated at £5 16s. 10½d., returned at £150. Church ded. to St Bridget. Patron, in 1829, W. Cecil, Esq. This parish is intersected by the Mennow, on the bank of which stood the castle of Skenfretth, the most ancient in the county, of which nothing now remains but the outer wall. It was defended by six towers, and a moat supplied from the river. A bridge has been of late thrown over the river here, in the new line of road to Milford-Haven, by which seven miles has been saved in the distance between that port and London. Courts leet and baron are annually held here. Distance from Monmouth, 7 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1829, 609. A. P., £3,717.

SKERNE, a parish in Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hartill. Living, a discharged curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £13 5s., returned at £55 10s. Patron, in 1829, R. Arkwright, Esq. Distance from Great Driffield, 2

m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 201. A. P., £3,065.

SKERNE (THE), a small river in the co.-palatine of Durham, which falls into the Tees at Cross-bridge.

SKERRIES, an island off the parish of Llanfair-yu-ghornwy, co. of Anglesea, North Wales, about half a league from the shore. A lighthouse has been erected here, N.N.W. of the harbour of Holyhead. It formerly belonged to the cathedral of Bangor, and the chapter claimed an exclusive right to the fishery off its shores. It now feeds a few sheep and rabbits, and is infested with puffins. Asbestos is said to be found here.

SKERTON, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster. This is a very considerable village, separated from the town of Lancaster by the Lune, in which there is pretty productive salmon fisheries. It has a free school endowed with £12 per annum. Distance from Lancaster, ¾ of a m. N. Pop., in 1801, 1278; in 1831, 1351. A. P., £6,519.

SKETCHLEY. See BURRAGE.

SKEWSBY. See DALBY.

SKEYTON, a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £9 10s. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, George Anson, Esq. Distance from Aylsham, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 317. A. P., £1,461.

SKIBDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Skipton, W. R. co. of York, 2½ m. E.N.E. from Skipton. SKIDBROOKE WITH SALTLEET-HAVEN, a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 9s. 6d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. M. Phillips. Saltfleet-Haven, a hamlet in this parish, was formerly a considerable market town, but has fallen into decay. The old town is said to have been washed away by an inundation of the sea. It has still a fair held on the third of October, which is celebrated for having generally a fine show of foals. It has also an excellent bed of oysters. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Louth, 10½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 362. A. P., £3,576.

SKIDBY, a parish in Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hartill, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Cottingham, in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified and returned at £20. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the vicar of Cottingham. Here is a bequest of £150, by which 8 poor children are educated. Distance from Beverley, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 315. A. P., £2,511.

SKILGATE, a parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £9 9s. 4½d. returned at £147 19s. 8d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. R. Bere. Distance from Wiveliscombe,

6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 227. A. P., £1,487.

SKILLINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Betsisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, rated at £4 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £103. Church ded. to St James. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Colsterworth, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 389. A. P., £1,821.

SKINBURNNESS, a hamlet in the parish of Holme-Cultram, co. of Cumberland, pleasantly situated near Grune point, commanding an extensive view of the Solway Frith, and the mountains of Scotland. It has become a fashionable watering place, and affords excellent accommodation for visitors. The herring fishing is prosecuted here with great success. Skinburness was anciently a large and respectable market-town; but about the beginning of the 14th century, was entirely washed away by an irruption of the sea. Its market and fair were transferred to Abbey-Holme, and the present village has arisen in place of the ancient town. Distance from Wigton, 11 m. W.N.W. Pop. with the parish.

SKINNAND, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £5 13s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £100. The church is in ruins. Patron, in 1829, Lord Falkland. Distance from Sleaford, 10 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 12; in 1831, 24. A. P., £839.

SKINNINGROVE, a township in the parish of Brotton, N. R. of the co. of York, 8 m. N.E. from Guilsborough. It has a fishing village situated on a creek environed on all sides by lofty hills, so as to be entirely secluded from the view till you immediately approach it. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 63. A. P., £133.

SKIPLAM, a township in the parish of Kirkdale, N. R. of the co. of York, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Helmsley. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 124. A. P., £1,426.

SKIPSEA, a parish and township in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £9 16s., returned at £52. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the archbishop of York. This parish is bounded on the east by the sea, and it contains a lofty mount named Skipsea-Brough, which was the site of a baronial castle belonging to the lords of Holderness. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Great Driffield, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 220, of the entire parish 516; in 1831, of the former 386, of the latter 726. A. P. of the township £1,575, of the entire parish £5,762.

SKIPTON, a township in the parish of Topcliffe, N. R. of the co. of York, 6 m. W.S.W. from Thirsk. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a small bequest for

educating poor children. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,144.

SKIPTON, an extensive parish and flourishing market-town in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, W. R. co. of York. Living, a rectory and a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of the W. R. and dio. of York, the former rated at £4 0s. 10d., the latter at £10 12s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. The town—situated in a fertile and beautiful valley near the river Aire—consists chiefly of two long and broad streets, the one at its termination being crossed by the other nearly at right angles. The paving of the streets is but indifferent; but there is an abundant supply of water, brought in pipes from a considerable distance. The houses are of stone, which is found in the immediate neighbourhood, and very neatly built. The adjacent vale is one of the richest grazing districts in England, and the surrounding heights afford many finely picturesque views. For the purposes of trade the situation of the town is highly favourable, being skirted by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, by which it communicates with these great emporiums of trade and commerce. The principal manufactures carried on are the spinning and weaving of cotton yarn, and there is a very extensive brewery for porter and ale. The market-day is Saturday. Vast quantities of corn are brought to this market, chiefly from Knaresborough-Forest. Every second Monday is a market for fat cattle; and there are fairs, March 25th, Saturdays before Palm and Easter Sundays, and 1st and 3d Tuesdays after Easter, Whitsun-eve, August 5th, and November 23d, chiefly for cattle and sheep. There is one, September 23d, for horses. A constable is appointed annually at the manorial court-leet, and the general quarter-sessions for the W. R. are held here at midsummer.

The ancient castle of Skipton, built in the reign of William the Conqueror by Robert de Romille, now the property of the earl of Thanet, stands on an eminence near the church. This fortress, in time of the wars between Charles I. and his parliament, as well as the town, was garrisoned for Charles, and in 1645 stood a vigorous siege. It was, however, at length compelled to surrender to the parliament, and in the following year was rendered untenable as a fortress, but has ever since continued a family residence. The summit of the castle commands a prospect eminently beautiful.

Besides the established church there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a grammar school with an endowment of £600 per annum. The scholars on the foundation are generally about sixty. The school has two exhibitions in Christ college, Cambridge, and the scholars are eligible to the exhibitions of Elizabeth Hastings, at Queen's college, Oxford. The same benevolent individual, the Rev. William Ermystead, who endowed this school, endowed also another called Clerk's school, but the endowment, a very liberal one, has been, through the mismanagement

of the trustees, nearly lost. An excellent library—bequeathed for the use of the inhabitants by Sylvester Petyt—is kept in the church. The same gentleman bequeathed upwards of £24,000 for charitable purposes. George Holmes, editor of the first 17 vols. of Rymer's *Fœdera*, was a native of Skipton. Distance from London, 211 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the town 2305; in 1831, 4181. A. P., £15,997, of the parish exclusive of the town. Pop., in 1801, 1856; in 1831, 2012. A. P., £9,982.

SKIPWITII, a parish and township in the wapentake of Onse and Darwent, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £10 11s. 3d. Church ded. to St Helen. Patron, the king. Here is a bequest by the Rev. Joseph Nelson, by which 14 poor children are educated. Distance from Selby, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of the township 247, of the entire parish 560; in 1831, of the former 304, of the latter 648. A. P., of the township £1,835, of the entire parish, £6,104.

SKIRBECK, a wapentake in the co. of Lincoln. It lies in the east side of the co. and comprises eight parishes. Pop., in 1831, 7216.

SKIRBECK, a parish partly in the wapentake of Kirtou, but chiefly in that of Skirbeck, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £34 17s. 8½d. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. William Volans. Here was an hospital for ten poor people, dedicated to St Leonard. Being bestowed on the knights of St John of Jerusalem, it was dedicated to St John the Baptist, and endowed with lands sufficient for the maintenance of "three priests here and one at Flete, to sustain 20 poor people in the infirmary of the house, and to relieve 40 more every day at the gate." This parish is comprised by the new boundaries act with the borough of Boston. Distance from Boston, 1 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 1578. A. P., £10,629.

SKIRBECK-QUARTER, a hamlet in the above parish. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 323. A. P., £2,355.

SKIRCOAT, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R. co. of York. Here are extensive manufactures of woollen and cotton goods. A grammar school, generally called the Halifax school, was founded here by Queen Elizabeth. Distance from Halifax, 1½ m. S.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2338; in 1831, 4060. A. P., £5,661.

SKIRLAUGH (NORTH) WITH ROWTON, a township in the parish of Swine, E. R. of the co. of York, 8 m. E. from Beverley. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Methodists. Pop., in 1831, 210. A. P., £2,503.

SKIRLAUGH (SOUTH), a chapelry in the parish of Swine, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Swine in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, not in charge. The church—ded. to St Austin—is considered, for a small building, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. Patron, the vicar of Swine. Mar-maduke Langdale, by will made in the reign of James I., among other things, "gave and be-

queathed a certayne pention for the mayntenance of a schoole-master to teach schollers att South Skirlawe. Which schoole-master he requires may be an university man, able to instruct children on the worke dayes, and able to preach the word on the holy-daies—to be no drunkard, no swearer, no blasphemmer, nor eater of flesh on forbidden dayes, &c., and to be a single man unmarried. For I," says the testator, "hold itt unnecessary for a man living in so barren a place as Skirlaugh is, to have the use of a woman." Distance from Hull, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 228. A. P., £1,438.

SKIRLINGTON. See **ATWICK**.

SKIRPINBECK, a parish partly in the liberty of St Peter and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, rated at £14 7s. 8½d. Patron, the king. Distance from Pocklington, 7½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 214. A. P., £2,135.

SKIRWITH, a township in the parish of Kirkland, co. of Cumberland. Skirwith abbey, an elegant modern mansion, is supposed to occupy the site of a preceptory that belonged to the Knights Templars. Here are places of worship belonging to the Methodists, and a small school supported by subscription. Distance from Penrith, 7½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 296. A. P., £2,585.

SKOKAM ISLE, an island off the parish of Dale, hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. It lies about 5 m. north-west of St Anne's light—is extra parochial—extends to about 200 acres—has an abundant supply of spring water and turbarry fuel. It is stocked with rabbits, which thrive so well as to be a profitable article for exportation. Pop. with the parish of Dale.

SKOMAR ISLE, an island off the parish of Maloes, hundred of Rhôs, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, belonging to the parish of St Martin's in Haverford West. It extends to about 700 acres—has an ample supply of spring water, and, like Skokam, is stocked with rabbits. Pop. with the parish.

SKUTTERSKELEF, a township in the parish of Rudby-in-Cleveland, west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, N. R. of the co. of York. 2 m. W.S.W. from Stokesley. Folly-hill, near this village, is an excellent land mark, sometimes discernible 20 leagues at sea. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 38. A. P., £1,337.

SKYRACK, a wapentake in the W. R. of Yorkshire. It lies near the centre of the co.—is bounded on the north by the Wharfe, on the south by the Aire, and comprises 16 parishes, including three market towns. Pop., in 1831, 42,924.

SLAIDBURN, a parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a rectory and a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, rated the former at £28, the latter at £4. Church ded. to St Andrew, the chapel to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, J. Wigglesworth. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a grammar school, the master of which

has £50 per annum, and an usher £30. Another school is endowed with about £14 per annum, upon which from 20 to 30 children are gratuitously instructed. Distance from Clitheroe, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 631; of the entire parish, 1908; in 1831, of the former, 920; of the latter, 2409. A. P., of the township, £3,997; of the entire parish, £19,698.

SLAITHWAITE, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield, W. R. of the co. of York. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Huddersfield in the archd. and dio. of York, certified at £4, returned at £129 8s. 6d. Patron, the vicar of Huddersfield. The woollen and cotton manufactures are both carried on here to a great extent. The Huddersfield canal, and the new line of road to Manchester, pass both through the township. A chalybeate spring has lately been discovered here, the water of which is supposed to possess all the qualities of that of Harrogate. Here is a free school endowed with £42 per annum. Distance from Huddersfield, 5 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 2007; in 1831, 2892. A. P., £2,880.

SLALEY, a parish in the east division of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, certified at £15, returned at £52 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, T. W. Beaumont, Esq. In this parish is a large establishment for smelting and refining lead ore, which is brought from Warille in the county of Durham. Ochre is found and manufactured on Slaley-fell. A small school is supported by bequests from Matthew Carr in 1729, and Ralph in 1769. Distance from Hexham, 5 m. S. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 616. A. P., £4,629.

SLAPTON, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £14 9s. 7d. Church ded. to the Holy Cross. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. The Grand Junction canal passes through this parish. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a school is supported by subscription. Distance from Ivinghoe, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 360. A. P., £1,954.

SLAPTON, a parish in the hundred of Colebridge, co. of Devon. Living, a discharged curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £15, returned at £50. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the parishioners. Here are bequests amounting to £20 per annum, which are applied to the instructing and educating of poor children. Distance from Dartmouth, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 665. A. P., £4,413.

SLAPTON, a parish in the hundred of Greens Norton, co. of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £9 9s. 9½d. Church ded. to St Botolph. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Thomas C. Welsh. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a bequest which educates 3 poor children. Distance from Towce-

ter, 4 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 197. A. P., £797.

SLATTERFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Maperton, co. of Somerset. Pop. with the parish.

SLAUGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £10 19s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Serpison. Distance from Cuckfield, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 740. A. P., £1,928.

SLAUGHTER, a hundred in the co. of Gloucester. It lies in the east side of the county—comprises 23 parishes, including the town of Stow-on-the-Wold. Pop., in 1831, 8648.

SLAUGHTER (LOWER), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Water in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Bourton. A sculptured figure of Pallas was found near the fosse road which runs through the south-east corner of this parish, in 1770. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, 2½ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 258. A. P., £1,965.

SLAUGHTER (UPPER), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14 14s. 2d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, P. Timbrell, Esq. Two brooks running through this parish, joined with a third on its confines, form the river Windrush. Here is a small bequest for the support of a Sabbath school. Distance from Stow-on-the-Wold, 3 m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 260.

SLAUGHTERFORD, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Biddestone in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the rector of Biddestone. Distance from Chippenham, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 115. A. P., £1,382.

SLAWSTON, a parish in the hundred of Gartree, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 5s. 7½d., returned at £146 12s. 7d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the king. Distance from Market-Harborough, 5½ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 243. A. P., £2,552.

SLEAFORD (OLD), a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 10s. Church in ruins for 200 years, in all which time there has been no presentation, the vicarage being now supposed to have merged into the impropriation. Patron, the marquess of Bristol. The inhabitants attend divine service at Quarrington and New Sleaford. Distance from New Sleaford, 1 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 272. A. P., £1,352.

SLEAFORD (NEW), a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven.

teven, co. of Lincoln. Livings, a prebend and a discharged vicarage exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Lincoln, the former rated at £11 19s. 7d.—patron, the bishop of Lincoln; the latter rated at £8,—patron, the marquess of Bristol. The church—having a curiously ornamented western front, and a tower surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 144 feet—is ded. to St Giles. The town is pleasantly situated near the small river Slea, and on the great road from London to Lincoln. The streets are well paved and lighted, and there is an abundant supply of excellent water brought in from some adjacent springs, called the Boiling Wells. Many of the buildings are good, and the beauty, respectability, and importance of the place are rapidly advancing. A canal connects it with Boston, Lincoln, and the Trent navigation, and lays a broad foundation for the increase and prosperity of its general trade. There is a market on Monday, and fairs are held on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 11th, and October 20th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The petty sessions are held here, and the quarter sessions for the parts of Kesteven by adjournment from Bourne. Here was at one time a magnificent palace belonging to the bishop of Lincoln, but every vestige of it has been removed. Here are places of worship for the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and those of the late countess of Huntingdon's connexion. An endowed grammar school affords gratuitous instruction to the children of the town and neighbourhood, and there is an endowed school besides, at which 20 boys and 20 girls are educated. There is also an hospital for a chaplain and 12 poor men, founded and endowed by Sir Robert Carr, Bart., in 1636. Each of the poor men has a salary of 10s. 6d. per week, a comfortable apartment, and an allowance of coal. The chaplain has £20 per annum. Distance from London, 115 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1596; in 1831, 2587. A. P., £6,769.

SLEAGILL, a township in the parish of Morland, co. of Westmoreland, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.N.W. from Orton. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 184. A. P., £1,247.

SLEBECK, a parish in the hundred of Dungleddy, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. Living, a curacy in the dio. of St David's, certified at £5, returned at £55 15s. Patron, in 1829, — Phillips, Esq. Here was a preceptory of the knights of St John of Jerusalem. Distance from Narbeth, 5 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 353.

SLECKBURN (EAST and WEST), two townships in the parish of Bedlington, co. palatine of Durham, the former $6\frac{1}{2}$ and the latter 6 m. E.S.E. from Morpeth. Pop. with the parish.

SLEDDALE (LONG), a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, certified at £9 5s. Patrons, the land-owners. In the romantic and picturesque mountains of this township are several valuable quarries of fine blue slate. A school is supported here chiefly by the lord of the manor, the Hon. F. G. Howard, who al-

lows the teacher £15 per annum. Distance from Kendal, 8 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 199. A. P., £1,392.

SLEDDALE (WEST), a hamlet in the parish of Shap, co. of Westmoreland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Orton. Pop. with the parish.

SLEDMERE, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, E. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York, certified at £8 15s., returned at £32 15s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. Distance from Great-Driffield, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 480. A. P., £6,450.

SLEEP, a hamlet in the parish of St Peter, liberty of St Albans, co. of Hertford. Pop., with part of Smallford, in 1801, 486; in 1831, 772. A. P. not returned separately.

SLENINGFORD. See STAINLEY-NORTH.

SLEVESHOLOM, or **SLEWSHAM**, in the parish of Methwold, co. of Norfolk, the site of a priory of Cluniae monks, ded. to the Blessed Virgin, and subordinate to Castle-Acre. As parcel of that monastery, it was granted 23rd of Elizabeth to Osbert Mundeford.

SLIMBRIDGE, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £28 2s. 11d. Church—a handsome structure, with a fine spire—ded. to St John the Evangelist. Patrons, the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The Severn is navigable along the N.W. boundary of this parish, and the Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through it. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Dr Jenner, who discovered and introduced the practice of vaccination, was born here. Distance from Dursley, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 770; in 1831, 923. A. P., £8,165.

SLINDON, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, co. of Stafford. Pop., in 1811, 127; in 1831, 135. A. P. with the parish.

SLINDON, a parish in the hundred of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex, a rectory, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, rated at £14 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. Mr Smelt. Formerly here was one of the palaces of the archbishop of Canterbury. The manor house is a remarkably fine old mansion, delightfully situated in a well wooded park, and commanding a magnificent view of the sea. Distance from Arundel, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 539. A. P., £1,958.

SLINFOLD, a parish in the hundred of East Easwirth, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Livings, a rectory, a sinecure, and a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, the former rated at £5 6s. 8d., the latter at £7 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. A Roman road passes through this parish. Distance from Horsham, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 550; in 1831, 682; A. P., £2,353.

SLINGLEY. See SEATON.

SLINGSBY, a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. R., co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York,

rated at £12 1s. 10³/₄d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Carlisle. Limestone is abundant in this parish. Distance from New-Malton, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 2416.

SLIPTON, a parish in the hundred of Huxloc, co. of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £5 12s. 3³/₄d., returned at £100. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the Duke of Dorset. Distance from Thrapstone, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 155. A. P., £915.

SLOLEY, a parish in the hundred of Tunstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Orford. Distance from Coltishall, 3 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 267. A. P., £656.

SLOUGH, a village, partly in the parish of Stoke-Pogeis, and partly in that of Upton, co. of Buckingham, 20 m. W. from London. It has several good inns, a cattle-market on Tuesday, and was long the residence of the celebrated Dr Hirschell. Pop. with the parishes in which it is situated.

SLYNE WITH HEST, a township in the parish of Bolton-le-Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster. A Breakwater has been lately constructed at Hest-Bank, alongside of which, vessels from Glasgow and Liverpool load and unload their cargoes, and, by means of a canal, a considerable trade is carried on with Kendal and other inland towns. At Hest, the road commences across the sands to Ulverston, and the great road to Kendal, Carlisle, and Glasgow, passes through the village of Slyne. Salt works were formerly carried on here, but have for some time been neglected. Courts leet and baron are regularly held here. Distance from Lancaster, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 286. A. P., £3,030.

SMALES MOUTH, a township in the parish of Gaystead, co. of Northumberland, 8 m. W.N.W. from Bellingham. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 1831, 173. A. P. with Simonburn.

SMALLBURGH, a parish in the hundred of Tunstead, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 4s., returned at £145 0s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Distance from Coltishall, 5¹/₂ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 699; in 1831, 699. A. P., £1,155.

SMALLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Morley, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Morley, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, the rector of Morley. Here are extensive collieries, and there is a school endowed with £88 per annum. Distance from Derby, 7 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 618; in 1831, 792. A. P., £2,003.

SMALLFORD, a ward, partly in the parish of St Peter the Apostle, and partly in that of St Stephen, co. of Hertford, 1 m. S.W.

from St Alban's. Pop. with St Peter's and St Stephen's.

SMALL-HYTHE, a chapelry in the parish of Tenterden, lathe of Seray, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Tenterden, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, certified at £45. Chapel ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the inhabitants of the chapelry. Distance from Tenterden, 2 m. S.E. Pop. with the parish.

SMALLSHAW, a hamlet in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, co.-palatine of Lancaster.

SMALLWOOD, a township in the parish of Astbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. E.S.E. from Sandbach. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 554. A. P., £3,193.

SMARDALE, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Stephen. Here was at one time a chapel. Distance from Kirkby-Stephen, 2³/₄ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 52. A. P., £638.

SMARDEN, a parish in the hundred of Calehill, lathe of Seray, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £24 2s. 6d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. A market formerly held here has fallen into disuse, but there is a fair held on the 10th of October for toys, pedlery, &c. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; to that of the Baptists there is a school attached, and there is a free school endowed with £45 per annum. Distance from Cranbrook, 8 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 1177. A. P., £4,849.

SMEATON (GREAT), a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-East, N. R. co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond, with the curacy of Appleton-upon-Wisk, in that of Cleveland, and dio. of Chester, rated at £13 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1829, Lord Middleton. The Wisk intersects this parish, and the Tees forms its northern boundary. Distance from North-Allerton, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 510. A. P., £5,021.

SMEATON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Womersley, W. R., co. of York. Here is a bequest of £30 per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Pontefract, 6³/₄ m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 222. A. P., £1,092.

SMEETH, a parish in the franchise of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Aldington, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury, not in charge. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the vicar of Aldington. This was formerly a market-town, and it has still two fairs, May 15th, and Sept. 29th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. It has also a considerable estate, the bequest of Timothy Boddingfield in 1691, the yearly income of which is appropriated to the educating of poor children and the maintenance of two aged women. Distance from Ashford, 5 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 497. A. P., £1,850.

SMEETON AND WESTERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Kibworth-Beauchamp, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy in the archd. of

Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Kibworth-Beauchamp. Distance from Market-Harborough, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 475. A. P., £2,523.

SMERRILL. See MIDDLETON.

SMETHCOTT, a parish in the hundred of Condover, co. of Salop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 9s. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Mrs Lacy. Distance from Shrewsbury, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 366. A. P., £2,447.

SMETHWICK. See BRERETON.

SMETHWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Harbone, co. of Stafford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Harbone, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Calvinistic Methodists, and there is a bequest of £9 9s. per annum for educating poor children. Distance from Birmingham, 4 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1097; in 1831, 2676. A. P. with the parish.

SMITHSBY, a parish in the hundred of Rep-ton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, certified at £35, returned at £60. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Huntingdon. Distance from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 324. A. P., £979.

SMITHDON, a hundred in the co. of Norfolk. It lies in the N.W. extremity of the co., and contains 18 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 8262.

SNAILWELL, a parish in the hundred of Staplehoe, co. of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £27 11s. 0½d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patrons, in 1829, the trustees of the late John Thorp, Esq. Distance from Newmarket, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 200. in 1831, 226. A. P., £2,065.

SNANTON, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Ebberston, but chiefly in that of Brompton, N. R., co. of York. Living, a curacy with that of Brompton, exempt from visitation, and in the dio. of York, returned at £33. Patronage with Brompton curacy. Distance from Scarborough, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 639. A. P., £3,821.

SNATH, an extensive parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. R. co. of York. Living, a curacy, exempt from visitation, certified at £44. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, N. Yarburgh, Esq. The town, situated on the south bank of the Aire, is small and irregularly built. The houses are mostly of brick, and have in general but a mean appearance. The streets are lighted with oil, and water is supplied by wells. The parish is fertile, and the soil particularly adapted for the culture of flax, which is grown in great quantity, and by the Aire carried to Leeds market. The town has a market on Thursday; and there are fairs the last Thursday in April, and the 10th of August, for cattle, horses, and pedlery, and on the first

Friday in September for cattle. Courts for the manor are occasionally held. In a free grammar school, of unknown foundation, 20 boys are educated, though not classically, and there are 12 almshouses for six poor persons, founded by the Yarburgh family, and for six poor widows, lately rebuilt by Lord Viscount Downe. Distance from York, 23 m. S.E.; from London, 175 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, of the township, 688; of the entire parish, 5295; in 1831, of the former, 885; of the latter, 8530. A. P., of the township, £3,159; of the entire parish, £34,114.

SNAPE, a parish in the hundred of Plomesgate, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk, and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 5s. 7½d. The church, which has a very ancient and highly ornamented stone font, is ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, R. W. H. H. Vyse, Esq. Here was a Benedictine priory originally granted to the convent of St John at Colchester; but by a bull from the pope, in 1400, erected into a distinct establishment. It was ded. to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was one of the small monasteries suppressed in 1524, when it was given to Cardinal Wolsey for the endowment of his intended colleges. Its yearly revenue was estimated at £99 1s. 11d. Distance from Saxmundham, 3 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 514. A. P., £1,191.

SNAPE, a township in the parish of Well, E. R. co. of York, having a Wesleyan chapel, an almshouse for eight aged persons, and a school for children, each liberally endowed. Distance from Bedale, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop., in 1801, 679; in 1831, 656. A. P., £3,923.

SNARESTON, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Sweptstone, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln. Church ded. to St Bartholomew. Patronage with the rectory of Sweptstone. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes through the parish, and it lies within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster. Distance from Market-Bosworth, 7 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 353. A. P., £2,927.

SNARFORD, a parish in the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4, returned at £140. Church ded. to St Lawrence. Patron, the subdean of Lincoln. Distance from Market-Raisen, 6 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 61. A. P., £974.

SNARGATE, a parish partly within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, and partly in the hundred of Alocsbridge, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, rated at £17 6s. 8d., returned at £82 7s. 9d. Church ded. to St Dunstan. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from New Romney, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 85. A. P., £3,285.

SNAVE, a parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Can-

terbury, rated at £19 7s. 11d., returned, at £150. Church ded. to St Augustine. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Distance from New Romney, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 91. A. P., £4,043.

SNEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Rock, co. of Worcester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Bewdley. Pop. with the parish.

SNEATON, a parish in the liberty of Whitby-Strand, N. R. co. of York. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £13 2s. 6d. Patron, the king. The church has been lately rebuilt at the expense of James Wilson, Esq., who has also established a free school for all the children of the parish. Distance from Whitby, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 230. A. P., £2,412.

SNELLAND, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3 17s. 6d., returned at £145 12s. 9d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Lord Brownlow. Distance from Wragby, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 105. A. P., £1,552.

SNELLESALL, or **SNELSGREEN**, in the parish of Whaddon, co. of Buckingham, the site of an ancient convent of Black monks, who were at the time of the dissolution three in number, and endowed with £24 per annum.

SNELSMORE, a tything in the parish of Cheveley, co. of Herks, 3 m. N. from Newbury.

SNELSON, a township in the parish of Rothorn, co.-palatine of Chester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Nether Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 136. A. P., £531.

SNELSTON, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Norbury, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the rector of Norbury. This parish is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and the children are entitled to the benefit of a free school at Norbury. Distance from Ashborne, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 484. A. P., £2,969.

SNENTON, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, endowed with £800. Church ded. to St Stephen. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Mansvers. The village of Snenton, which but a few years ago consisted of a few straggling houses, has now the aspect of a considerable city, several streets having been formed and many elegant houses erected. The county asylum for lunatics, a large brick building capable of accommodating 130 patients, is in this parish. Distance from Nottingham, 1 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 3605. A. P., £4,185.

SNETTERTON, a parish in the hundred of Shropham, co. of Norfolk. The living consists of the rectories of All Saints and St Andrew consolidated with the rectory of Quid-denham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 7s. 1d. The church is ded. to All Saints; St Andrew's being de-

molished. Patronage with Quid-denham rectory. Distance from East Harling, 3 m. N. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 247. A. P., £2,363.

SNETTISHAM, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, co. of Norfolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £118 5s. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Henry Styleman, Esq. A market was at a former period held here on Friday. The town was then called Snetham. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Distance from Castle-Rising, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 881; in 1831, 926. A. P., £6,783.

SNEYD, a township in the parish of Burslem, co. of Stafford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Hamley. Earthenware is manufactured here to a large extent, and there are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1831, 963. A. P. with the parish.

SNEYD, or **SNEAD**, a parish partly in the hundred of Chirbury, co. of Salop, but chiefly in the hundred of Montgomery, co. of Montgomery, North Wales. Living, a curacy, certified at £10. Patron, in 1829, — Morris, Esq. There is here a manufactory of earthenware. Distance from Bishop's-Castle, 2 m. W. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 57.

SNIBSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Packington, co. of Leicester, 5 m. S.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The chapel, not in charge, is ded. to St Mary. Returns with the parish.

SNITTER, a township in the parish of Rothbury, co. of Northumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. from Rothbury. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 165. A. P. with the parish.

SNITTERBY, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Waddingham, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge. Church ded. to St Nicholas. Patron, the rector of Waddingham. Distance from Market-Raisen, 9 m. N.W. by W. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 182. A. P., £1,496.

SNITTERFIELD, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, rated at £8. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Distance from Stratford-upon-Avon, 4 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 592; in 1831, 770. A. P., £4,320.

SNITTERTON. See WINSLEY.

SNITTEGARTIL. See BEWALDETH.

SNODLAND WITH PADDLESWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylosford, co. of Kent. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £20. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. Here is a paper mill on a stream, one of the tributaries of the Medway; and there is a free school for 40 children, founded and endowed by John May, in 1800. Distance from West Malling, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 518. A. P., £2,124.

SNOREHAM, a parish in the hundred of Dengie, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, rated at £3, returned at £70. Patron, in 1829, J. Strutt, Esq. Distance from Maldon, 5½ m. S.S.E. Pop. with the parish of Latchingdon.

SNORING (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of North Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory with that of Thursford, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £24. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Distance from Little Walsingham, 2 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 437. A. P., £2,725.

SNORING (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Gallow, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of East Barsham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, in 1829, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. Distance from Fakenham, 3 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 287. A. P., £1,478.

SNOWDHILL, a chapelry in the parish of Dorston, co. of Hereford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 13s. 4d. Patronage with the vicarage of Dorston. Pop. with the parish.

SNOWDON, a mountain in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, one of the loftiest elevations in South Britain. It forms the centre of a mountain chain, stretching in a north-easterly direction from Bardsey Island to Conway-Bay. The huge mass that goes by the name of Snowdon, is composed of a number of cliffs rising one above another, the highest of which is about 3600 feet above high water mark on the quay on Carnarvon. This peak, in a clear day, can be discerned from the coast of Ireland. It contains a very rich copper ore, and the view from its summit is of the most sublime character. The ascent, however, from the several precipices which it presents, is difficult, and in some places not a little dangerous.

SNOWSHILL, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Stanton, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Stanton. Distance from Winchcombe, 5 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 292. A. P., £1,766.

SNYDALE, a township in the parish of Normanton, W. R., co. of York, 4 m. S.W. from Pontefract. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 114. A. P., £1,563.

SOARE (THE). See LEICESTERSHIRE.

SOBERTON, a parish in the hundred of Meon-Stoke, Portsdown division, co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Meon-Stoke, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Patron, the rector of Meon-Stoke. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney court held at Winchester. Distance from Bishop's-Waltham, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 672; in 1831, 931. A. P., £3,308.

SOCKBRIDGE, a township in the parish of Barton, co. of Westmorland, 3 m. S.S.W. from

Penrith. Limestone is found here in great abundance. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 263. A. P., £1,725.

SOCKBURN, a parish partly in the south-west division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham, but chiefly in the wapentake of Allertonshire, N. R. of the co. of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, rated at £3, 18s. 1½d., returned at £23. Church ded. to All Saints. Patrons, the master and brethren of Sherbourne hospital. In the church is a monument to Sir John Conyers, which represents him with his feet resting upon a lion that appears to be contending with a winged dragon. In an adjoining field is still shown the grey stone where, according to the legend, the dauntless knight slew the "monstrous, venomous, and poisonous wyveron, ask, or worm, which overthrew and devoured many people in fight." (See the article NEASHAM.) The Tees runs through this parish. Distance from Darlington, 7 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 191. A. P., £3,809.

SODBURY-CHIPPING, a parish and market-town in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Old Sodbury, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, endowed with £1,000. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patronage with the vicarage of Old Sodbury. The town is situated in a bottom on the south side of a small stream that falls into the Frome. It is a great thoroughfare on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, and one of the greatest marts in the kingdom for the sale of cheese. Many of the inhabitants carry on an extensive trade in malt. The market is on Thursday, and there are fairs the 23d and 24th of June, the Friday before Lady-day, and Michaelmas-day, for cattle, cheese, and pedlery. The town was formerly a borough, and was incorporated by Charles II., but at the request of the inhabitants the grant was annulled by proclamation of James II., 1688. Since that time it has been governed by a bailiff appointed by the lord of the manor. Here are places of worship for the Baptists and for the society of Friends, and a grammar school endowed with £20 per annum, with a free house for the master. Distance from Gloucester, 28 m. S.S.W.; from London, 113 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 1090; in 1831, 1306. A. P., £2,270.

SODBURY (LITTLE), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £6 10s. 10d. Church ded. to St Adeline. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. W. H. Hartley. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to be of Roman origin. Distance from Chipping-Sodbury, 2½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 126. A. P., £2,217.

SODBURY (OLD), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, co. of Gloucester. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Chipping-Sodbury, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £14 8s. 1½d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Distance from Chipping-

Sudbury, 3 m. E. Pop., in 1801, 687; in 1831, 729. A. P., £6,796.

SOFTLEY. See LYNESACK.

SOGENHOE, a ruined chapel in the parish of Ufford, co. of Suffolk.

SOHAM, a market town and parish in the hundred of Staplehoe, co. of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Barroway annexed, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £32 16s. 5½d. The church, having a tower, the upper part of which is ornamented with tessellated work composed of flints, is ded. to St Andrew. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. The town of Soham is situated near the verge of the county, on the east bank of the Cam, is rather irregularly built, and though pretty extensive, has but a mean appearance. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs are held May 9th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery, and on the Monday before Midsummer for amusement. The parish had formerly a large meer, or fen, which has been drained, is well cultivated, and exceedingly fertile. Great attention is paid to the dairy, and cheese of a most excellent quality is the principal produce. Horticulture is also prosecuted with considerable success, and in raising the article asparagus, the gardeners here are said particularly to excel. Here was a monastery founded about 630 by St Felix the apostle and first bishop of the East Angles, which appears to have been in a flourishing condition till about 870, when it was burned and the monks put to death by the Danes under Ingvar and Ubbæ. Besides the established church, here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. There is an excellent free school richly endowed, and there are a few almshouses endowed with fuel but with nothing else. Distance from Ely, 5½ m. S.E.; from London, 69 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 2004; in 1831, 3667. A. P., £14,020.

SOHAM-EARL'S, or (EAST), a parish in the hundred of Loes, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. H. Groome. Here was formerly a market which has gone into desuetude. A fair is held August 4th for lambs. Distance from Framlingham, 4 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 762. A. P., £3,261.

SOHAM-MONK'S, a parish in the hundred of Hoxon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £19 5s. 2½d., returned at £43 17s. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. J. H. Groome. Distance from Framlingham, 5 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 433. A. P., £2,072.

SOHO, a village in the parish of Handsworth, co. of Stafford, 2½ m. N.W. from Birmingham, which see.

SOKEHOLME, a township in the parish of Warsop, co. of Nottingham, 4 m. N.E. from Mansfield. Pop., in 1811, 63; in 1831, 68. A. P., £780.

SOLIHULL, a market town and parish in Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford,

co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £24 18s. 4d. The church—a cruciform structure of great beauty—is ded. to St Alphege. Patron, in 1829, R. B. Clive, Esq. The town—situated on the great road from Warwick to Birmingham—consists principally of one street, the houses of which are for the most part modern, well built, and many of them large and elegant. It is supplied with water from the Blythe, which runs through the east part of it, and from spring wells. The air is considered to be highly salubrious, and the surrounding country is of a pleasing character. The market day is Wednesday, and there are fairs April 29th for cattle and horses, September 11th for horses and hiring servants, and October 12th for cattle. Petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. Besides the established church, here are places of worship for Independents and Roman Catholics; and from various donations, bequests, &c., there is an annual sum of £317 to be expended for charitable purposes, and among others, for educating poor children belonging to the parish. The head master, who must be a graduate of one of the universities, has £100 per annum for teaching the classics, and an under master has £65 for conducting the English department. The number of scholars, who must all belong to the parish, is about 60. At this school Shenstone the poet received the rudiments of his education. Fifteen poor girls are taught upon a bequest of £8 per annum. A Benedictine nunnery in this parish at the dissolution, was valued at £21 2s. per annum. Distance from Warwick, 13 m. N.W.; from London, 105 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 2473; in 1831, 2878. A. P., £12,546.

SOLFACH, a small sea-port in the parish of Whitechurch, co. of Pembroke, South Wales. It is an agreeable and an improving place, and affords an excellent asylum for vessels when forced by stress of weather into the dangerous bay of St Bride. It is 3½ m. E. from St David's. Pop. with the parish.

SOLPORT, a township in the parish of Stapleton, co. of Cumberland, 9½ m. E.N.E. from Longton. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 354. A. P., £1,737.

SOMBOURN (KING'S,) a parish in the hundred of King's-Sombourn, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £21 1s. 10½d. Church—containing some very ancient monuments—ded. to St Peter and St Paul. Patron, in 1829, Sir Charles Mill, Bart. By the Andover canal, which passes through this parish, chalk is carried in large quantities to Redbridge, where it is used as manure upon the strong clay soil in the New-Forest. The women and children of the village are, a number of them, employed in spinning silk for the Winchester manufacturers. Before the conquest this place was held in royal demesne, and now forms part of the duchy of Lancaster. Here John of Gaunt had a palace. The palace has disappeared, but the gardens, pleasure-grounds, fish-ponds, &c., can still be traced, and the stables which belonged to it have been con-

verted into a farm-steading. Here are also the remains of a Roman camp. Distance from Stockbridge, 3 m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 778; in 1831, 1046. A. P., £3,703.

SOMBOURN (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of King's-Sombourn, Andover division of the co. of Southampton. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of King's-Sombourn, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir Charles Mill, Bart. Distance from Stockbridge, 2 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 84. A. P., £1,101.

SOMERBY, a parish, forming with the parishes of Cold, Overton, and Witheote, a detached portion of the hundred of Framland, co. of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £6 16s. 8d. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, W. Hanbury, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Melton-Mowbray, 6 m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 377. A. P., £2,641.

SOMERBY WITH GREAT-HUMBY, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 12s. 3½d. Church ded. to St Mary Magdalene. Patron, in 1829, Lord Gwydyr. Distance from Grantham, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 282. A. P., £3,542.

SOMERBY, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £7 7s. 6d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, Robert Burton, Esq. Distance from Glandford-Bridge, 4½ m. E. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 21. A. P., £1,138.

SOMERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Corringham, co. of Lincoln, 2½ m. E. from Gainsborough. Pop. with the parish.

SOMERCOATES (NORTH), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 18s. 4d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Distance from Louth, 10 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 601; in 1831, 753. A. P., £5,800.

SOMERCOATES (SOUTH), a parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £22 6s. 3d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, the king, as duke of Lancaster. Distance from Louth, 8 m. N.E. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 320. A. P., £3,141.

SOMERFORD, a township in the parish of Astbury, co. palatine of Chester, 2 m. N.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 112. A. P., £1,612.

SOMERFORD-BOOTHES, a township in the parish of Astbury, co. palatine of Chester, 2½ m. N.N.W. from Congleton. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 297. A. P., £2,410.

SOMERFORD-KEYNES, a parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, G. I. Foyle, Esq. Distance from Cricklade, 5½ m. W. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 327. A. P., £2,350.

SOMERFORD (BROAD), a parish in the hundred of Malmshbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £12 14s. 7d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the provost and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford. This parish, with the following, is now included within the boundaries of Malmshbury. Distance from Malmshbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 500. A. P., £2,616.

SOMERFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of Malmshbury, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Bechester. Distance from Malmshbury, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 376. A. P., £2,792.

SOMERLEYTON, a parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. G. Anguish. Distance from Lowestoft, 4½ m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 419. A. P., £2,398.

SOMERSALL-HERBERT, a parish in the hundred of Appletree, co. of Derby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £4 18s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Chesterfield. Distance from Uttoxeter, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 117. A. P., £1,082.

SOMERSBY, a parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 16s. 5½d., returned at £80. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, R. Burton, Esq. Distance from Spilsby, 6 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 69. A. P., £1,050.

SOMERSET,

A maritime co., bounded on the north-east, north, and north-west, by Gloucestershire and the Bristol channel; on the east by Wilts and Dorsetshires; and on the south, south-west, and west, by Dorset and Devonshires. Its extreme length from east to west is about 65 m., and its extreme breadth from north to south about 45 m. Its superficies has been calculated at 1642 square miles, or 1,050,880 statute acres, of which about 400,000 are supposed to be in tillage, and about 534,500 in pasturage, the remainder being woods, waters, &c.

Divisions.—For the sake of perspicuity this co. has generally been described as forming three divisions or districts; the first comprehending that division of the county lying be-

tween the harbours of Uphill and Kingroad, on the north-west, and the towns of Bath and Frome on the south-east, having the Avon for its eastern, and the Mendip hills for its western boundary;—the second, comprising the entire middle portion of the co. from the confines of Wilts and Dorsetshires on the south, to the Bristol channel on the north, having the Mendip hills for its eastern, the Quantock hills and the forest of Neroche for its western boundary;—and the third, that portion of the co. lying to the west of the Quantock hills and the Forest of Neroche.

First Division.—The aspect of the first division is for the most part delightfully varied by hills of considerable elevation, overlooking cultivated plains of the richest fertility. There are, however, especially in the north-west corner of this division, extensive tracts of what are called low moorlands, which are subject to inundations, and that sometimes for months in succession. Upwards of 3000 acres of this description—lying in the parishes of Congresbury, Churchill, Puxton, &c.—are under the inspection of a commission of sewers, and discharge their waters into the small river Yeo. Cleared of stagnant water, the produce of this tract, especially in grass, is luxuriant beyond conception. The difficulty of keeping this district above water, will be readily apprehended by every reader when he is told that every ordinary spring-tide rises five feet above its level. To the N.N.E. of this, lie upwards of 4000 acres equally subject to the watery element. This tract is defended from the inroads of the sea by a stone wall rising to the height of 10 feet above the level of the lands. High tides frequently flow over this wall, and it is sometimes broken by the strength of the waves, and hundreds of acres laid at once under water. Land floods are also frequent. This tract discharges its waters by two small streams called the Yeos, the mouths of which are defended by sluices. To the north-east of this low tract, Leigh-Down, consisting of nearly 3000 acres, extends from the sea coast to Bristol; and to the south of this lies a beautiful vale of rich grass lands. The Mendip hills run along the west side of this division in a direction N.N.W., from near Frome on the S. to Black Rock near Uphill on the Bristol channel, a distance of nearly 30 m.

Middle Division.—Of the middle division the lands bordering on Wilts and Dorsetshires lie high, and are principally occupied as sheep walks. A little more to the north, round the towns of Shepton, Bruton, Castle Cary, Ilchester, Petherton, Ilminster, Langport, and Somerton, the country is highly productive and finely laid out in rich corn fields, flourishing orchards, and luxuriant meadows. To the north lie the fen lands, divided by the Polden hills into two districts, called the Brent and the Bridgewater, or the South Marshes. Of the Brent Marsh upwards of 20,000 acres have been drained and converted into rich dairy lands. The water is carried off by the Brue which flows through the middle of the marsh, and has a barrier against the tide with sluices at Highbridge. Large tracts of turf bog still remain, upon which little

improvement has yet been made. It is a curious fact that the principal bogs of this extensive flat, lying one on each side of the river a little to the westward of Glastonbury, and extending to several thousand acres, are from five to six feet higher than the adjoining lands. They consist of a mass of porous earth, saturated with, and floating in water. All divisions of land here are made by ditches of about five feet deep, which discharge their waters into the river. Sluices are occasionally formed on them to keep back the water in the time of drought, for the use of the cattle. The Bridgewater or South Marsh, is separated from the Brent Marsh by the Polden hills, having the Ham hill on the south-east, the river Parret on the south-west, and on the north-west, Bridgewater bay. The principal drain of this marsh is the Parret; but it has no barrier against the tides, in consequence of which, in rainy seasons especially, many thousand acres are laid under water, which destroys the herbage and imparts to the atmosphere disagreeable and unwholesome qualities. These tracts in the early period of our history seem to have been subjected to constantly recurring inundations of the sea. In the beginning of the fourteenth century they were placed under a commission of sewers with power to inspect the sea banks, ditches, gutters, &c., to order whatever repairs they supposed necessary, and to assess the proprietors to that effect. A commission of the same kind still continues, and tracts in the south marsh have been recently drained, extending to upwards of 20,000 acres.

South-west Division.—In the south-west division lies the rich vale of Taunton-Dean comprising 30 parishes, with the market-towns of Taunton, Wellington, and Milverton. To the north of this vale, extending north-west to the Bristol channel, lie the Quantock hills and more to the westward those of Brendon Grabbist, Winsford, Lucott, Staddon, and Dunkerry-Beacon, all of them remarkable for picturesque scenery, and the fine prospects to be obtained from them. On the west lies the dreary forest of Exmoor, which extends into Devonshire, a bleak and sterile region, in which for many miles, only one dwelling house, Simons bath, surrounded with about 200 acres of enclosed land, is to be met with. A solitary deer may be sometimes seen, and though it be the name of a forest, a thorn bush or a few straggling willows on the margin of a brook, all that it affords in the shape of trees. The hills of this county are remarkable for a smooth undulating outline, seldom presenting cliffs or precipitous ascents except on the sea coast. Some of their sides too are finely wooded, and on a few are bogs of a considerable extent. Dunkerry-Beacon, the loftiest elevation in the county, is 1668 feet above the level of the sea.

Rivers.—The rivers are numerous though none of them are very considerable, most of them having their rise and whole course within the county. The principal is the Parret, which rising on the borders of Dorsetshire flows northward, being near Muchelney joined by the Ille, at Langport by the Yeo or Ivel, and afterwards

by the Tone, and passing the town of Bridgewater, falls by a winding course into the Bristol channel. The Brue has its source in the forest of Selwood, on the borders of Wiltshire, and passing by Bruton and Glastonbury, is augmented by a considerable stream from Shepton-Mallet and Wells, and falls into the Bristol channel a little to the north of the Parret. The Ax has its source among the Mendip hills, and passing by Axbridge falls into the Bristol channel near Black Rock. The Exe has its source in the Forest of Exmoor, but taking a southern direction enters Devonshire, of which it forms one of the principal rivers. A few inconsiderable streams fall into the Lower Avon, which forms the boundary between this county and the county of Gloucester. The fish taken in these rivers are salmon, trout, pike, perch, roach, dace, eels, carp, and gudgeons.

Soil, &c.—Though this county stands pre-eminent in point of fertility, almost every variety of soil may be found within its limits. That of the moorlands of the N.E. division, a marine deposit, is a deep and rich mixture of clay and sand. That of the moors or marshes of the middle district is various. The most valuable is a strong dry clay of considerable depth. That which is supposed next in quality is a red earth, varying in depth from one to six feet. Black moory earth, having a substratum of clay at various depths, is a third kind of soil found here; and there is a fourth called turf-bog, porous and spongy, and so full of the fibrous roots of plants as to be with difficulty cut with a spade; under this lies a stratum of black earth, covering a bed of peat full of leaves and the stalks of rushes, together with bituminous matter, and from three to fifteen feet in depth. This serves as the common fuel to the district. To the south of this level lies an elevated tract of great fertility, composed chiefly of sea sand and shells. The celebrated vale of Taunton-Dean is a rich loam interspersed in some places with clay, in others with sand, a kind of soil that seems to predominate in the valleys of the western division. Of the downs and hills the soil is various; that of Leigh and Broadfield Downs is thin and gravelly, lying upon limestone that often approaches to within three inches of the surface. On the White and Black Downs it is various, but generally thin, resting on sand or gravel. On the Mendip hills it is often a deep loam interspersed with light, spongy, and black tracts, and occasionally intermingled with gravel, clay, &c., by which its fertility is affected in various degrees. On the Polden and Ham hills the soil is thin and of a very inferior quality. On the Quantock hills it is also thin, resting in some parts on a thin shelly rock, and in others on limestone. Like the soil, the climate has considerable variety. On the sea coast it is mild even in winter, and in the vale of Taunton, and the level districts towards the east and south, it is equally temperate. On the hills, especially those of Mendip, the winter is cold and stormy. In the marshes the air is moist, and the whole county is sometimes enveloped in dense fogs. In summer the air, especially on the hills, is

clear, salubrious, and invigorating. In the vales the crops are sometimes blighted by frost in April and May, while on the hills they remain uninjured. Yet the harvest is nearly a month later on the hills than in the valleys. From the contiguity of the Bristol channel the air on these eminences seems to imbibe in autumn a watery vapour, highly unfavourable for the ripening of grain, and large tracts are in consequence pastured that might otherwise be more properly employed in tillage.

The crops most commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, and oats, with beans and pease. The produce varies greatly in the different districts. On the rising lands to the south of Bridgewater-marsh wheat is grown of a very superior quality. The same district is supposed to produce the best barley grown in the county. The potatoe is extensively cultivated in different districts, especially on the fertile soils in the neighbourhood of Castle Cary, where the produce is commonly 160 sacks per acre. Turnips are extensively cultivated in the middle district. Flax and hemp are grown extensively in the rich tract extending along the south side of the county from Wincanton by Yeovil to Crewkerne. Teasel, a plant somewhat resembling a thistle, the head of which, being composed of wool turned hooks, is used in the dressing of broad cloth, is extensively cultivated in the north-eastern district. It requires a strong rich clay soil, and the produce is very uncertain. Gardens are numerous in the vicinity of Somerton, from which the surrounding markets, as far as Wells and Shepton-Mallet, are supplied with early pease, beans, potatoes, &c. Orchards are numerous, and those that have a northern aspect and are sheltered from the westerly winds are generally very productive. Along the northern base of the Mendip hills the fruit yields a strong and very palatable cider, and in the vale of Taunton-Dean cider is made of the very best quality. The manufactures of Somerset and Wiltshire are supplied principally from the parishes of Blagdon, Compton-Martin, Harptree, Wrington, and Ubley. Large quantities are also sent into Yorkshire by Bristol. Turkey rhubarb is cultivated in a few places, but not extensively. In the vicinity of Keynsham-wood it is grown to some extent. Three or four crops are commonly gathered in the season, the average produce being about a ton and a half per acre. The quality is excellent. The artificial grasses most commonly cultivated are broad clover, white Dutch clover, sanfoin, marlgrass, and rye grass. The marl-grass grows spontaneously upon the marl soils, and has a striking resemblance to broad, or red clover. Husbandry does not appear to be in the most improved state. In the western parts of the county corn is carried in from the fields upon horses' backs, and manure is carried abroad in the same manner. The apology for this slovenly procedure is the unevenness of the country and the steepness of the hills—the true reason most probably is, a blind adherence to ancient custom, known in Scotland by the name of 'use and wont.' Lime is the principal manure, for which marl serves as a substitute where it is found of good quality.

On the Brue, the marsh farmers generally have openings cut in the banks of the river, by which they convey the muddy water descending from the hills over their lands, which is found to have an amazingly fertilizing influence. Corn, however, is not produced in sufficient quantity for the supply of the county, many thousand quarters being annually imported from the adjoining counties of Dorset and Wilts. Stone fences are common in those parts of the county where stone is abundant, but they are more generally white thorn, in some places beech, which is most beautiful to the eye, and affords annually a considerable supply of fuel.

Though somewhat deficient in corn, this county has a superabundance of cattle, and overflows with the rich products of the dairy. Almost the whole of the immense and rich tracts of marshland are in grass, and when not chilled by excessive rains, or inundated by the tides, are in perpetual verdure, feeding vast herds of oxen, many milk cows, and flocks of sheep. The sheep and oxen when fattened, with large quantities of butter and cheese produced from the cows upon the dairy farms, are sent chiefly to the Bristol, Salisbury, and London markets. In the north-western part of the county, where the dairy system prevails, the cows are mostly of the short horned breed. In the vale of Taunton-Dean they are of the north Devon breed, which is held in high esteem by the graziers. Of the whole western district the oxen are remarkable for symmetry, and almost all of a red colour. They are put into the yoke at three years old, and generally worked till they are six, when they are sold to the graziers. The summer fattened oxen are all, or nearly all, of this breed; the winter fattened are of an inferior kind, partly home bred and partly imported from Wales. Of sheep, the breeds here, like the cattle, are various. In the vicinity of Bath is a large breed, weighing, when fattened, from 30 to 40 lbs. per quarter. On the Mendip hills there is a native and hardy breed, easily subsisted, having fine wool, and affording most delicious mutton. In the middle district, especially the southern parts of it, are immense flocks of an improved sort, raised from the Dorsetshire breed. Of these, many are fed in the marshes along with some from the Mendip hills, and great numbers imported from Dorsetshire. The Dorsetshire breed are general in the vale of Taunton-Dean. A native breed, without horns, well made, and having a thick fleece weighing from 7 to 8 lbs., is found about Dulverton, Hampton, and Wiveliscombe, and highly prized by the marsh graziers. Fattened, the carcase weighs generally about 25 lbs. per quarter. A small horned breed from Devonshire is preferred in the hilly portions of the western district, where they are kept for years solely for the fleece, which is fine, but does not weigh above 4 lbs. These, when fattened, weigh from 14 to 18 lbs. per quarter. Hogs, in the dairy districts, are fed in immense numbers, principally on whey, and their flesh is of a fine colour and delicate flavour. They are procured chiefly from the Bristol market, and are of all kinds to be found in the surrounding counties,

many of them being brought from Wales. Few or no horses, the ponies on Exmoor excepted, are bred in the county, the demand being supplied by the dealers from the great horse markets in the northern counties. Innumerable geese are reared in the marsh districts, and the rearing and feeding of all kinds of fowls in the districts adjoining to Bath and Bristol especially, form an important part of rural economy.

Upwards of 20,000 acres of the county are occupied by wood, some of them of great value, and many thousand acres still lie uncultivated wastes. King's-wood, chiefly oak, covers between 200 and 300 acres, and on the northern declivity of the Mendip hills are a number of beautifully picturesque and thriving coppices. There are also several spread along the opposite declivity, but being exposed to the south-west wind, they are less thriving and far less picturesque. The woods of Mells, Leigh, Edford, Harwich, Compton, and Cameley, are extensive, and from their vicinity to the collieries, sources of much profit to the owners. The vales of the eastern district are richly adorned with detached elms, which grow to an immense size; and in the midland district a chain of woodlands extends for several miles through the parishes of Downhead, Claford, Whatley, &c. The forest of Selwood, on the borders of Wiltshire, which extended over a vale of 20,000 acres, has been cleared and cultivated, with the exception of about 2000 acres, which continue in coppice woods, the chief sorts of timber being oak and ash, the underwood hazel, alder, willow, and birch. The marsh lands have few trees of any kind. In the western district, on the declivities of the hills, are numerous coppices, chiefly of oak, and in the hedgerows elms are generally found of large size. The principal wastes, or unenclosed commons, are Leigh-down, an extensive tract to the west of Bristol, subject to a right of commonage and depastured chiefly with sheep; Broadfield-down, and Lansdown, the former extending to 2000 acres, the latter to 1000, having a fine smooth surface, and considered as peculiarly fitted for sheep walks; nearly one-half of the ancient royal forest of Mendip, extending to several miles, covered with heath and fern, and affording subsistence to numerous flocks of sheep; the forest of Neroche, near Ilminster, containing nearly 1000 acres, on which different parishes have an unstinted right of commonage; White-down, near Chard; many thousand acres in the marshes; part of Black-down and several hundred acres on the Quantock and Brandon hills; and on the western extremity of the county the forest of Exmoor, extending to 20,000 acres, without a single house upon it except Simonsbath, nearly in the centre of it, which is licensed as an inn, and has around it enclosures to the extent of 200 acres. On this bleak moor about 22,000 sheep belonging to farmers in the surrounding country, are depastured during the summer, and about 400 small horses all the year round. When the snow begins to lie deep, these hardy little animals may be seen in droves traversing the narrow valleys, and picking a scanty subsistence along the margin of the brooks and by the un-

frozen springs, but the sheep are all driven off before the severity of winter approaches. Of these fine little ponies the forester has regularly a public sale every year at Simonsbath, where also, in the month of May, he meets with the farmers from the surrounding country to register the number of sheep which each intends to send into the forest for the season. The hills of the Black-down are pastured during the summer months with young cattle, the property of the neighbouring farmers.

Minerals, &c.—The mineral productions of the county are coal, lead, copper, calamine, manganese, limestone, freestone, ironstone, fine grained slate, &c. Fuller's earth and ochre are occasionally met with, and in the neighbourhood of Chilcompton, a rich black marl in inexhaustible abundance. The coal beds of this county constitute the most southern deposit, and lie nearer to London than any that have yet been discovered in England. The most extensive collieries seem to be those of the parishes of High-Littleton, Timsbury, Poulton, Radstock, and Midsummer-Norton, in which upwards of 1500 men and boys are constantly employed. The coal here is of excellent quality, of a firm and strong grain, making a clear and durable fire. Bath is the principal market for its consumption. There are also extensive collieries in the vicinity of Leigh-down, to the west of Bristol, whence that city is partly supplied with the necessary article of fuel, and whence considerable supplies are sent into Wales. The Mendip hills, consisting of mountain limestone, are famous for their mines of lead and lapis calaminaris. The former, however, have been nearly exhausted, or are so incumbered, as to be wrought with little advantage; the latter seem to be prosecuted with great vigour, and to be as profitable as ever. In the three parishes of Rowherrow, Shipham, and Winscombe, 500 miners are constantly employed in raising that mineral, which is often found within a yard of the surface, and is seldom worked deeper than 30 fathoms. These mines are governed by regulations made in the reign of Edward IV., commonly called Lord Choke's laws. According to these, every miner is entitled to turn upon the forest, in summer, as many cows as he can keep through the winter; but before he breaks ground, he must have license from the lord of the soil, or from his officers, and he must pay to the said lord, a tenth part of the ore, and also a tenth part of the lead, if it is smelted on his territory. Every lord of the soil is required to hold a minor court twice in the year, and to swear in 12 miners, who act as a jury, for the redress of misdemeanors. The lord may issue arrests for strife between man and man respecting their works, or for the payment of their own dues; and if a minor, by the falling in of the earth, or any other accident, meets his death, his fellow miners are obliged to bring him to Christian burial at their own proper cost and charges, no coroner or other officer being allowed to have any thing to do with him in any respect. Iron ore, and beds of ironstone, are found in various places; and in the rocks near Porlock have been found small

quantities of silver. Granite has been quarried a few miles to the N.E. of Taunton; and at Coombe-Down, in raising a very fine freestone, the ground has been undermined for several miles. In a county possessing so many minerals, mineral springs must be frequently met with. The most celebrated are the hot wells of Bath, for an account of which, see BATH.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures are those of woollen and worsted goods, carried on chiefly at Frome, Taunton, Wellington, and Wiveliscombe; gloves, at Yeovil, Martock, and Stoke; lace, at Chard and Taunton; silk, at Bruton, Torrington, and Shepton-Mallet; crape, chiefly at Taunton; and stockings at Shepton-Mallet. Iron and copper mills are numerous on the lower Avon; as also for spinning worsted and spinning and weaving cotton. At Minehead, Porlock, and Watchet, are very productive salmon and herring fisheries, which give employment to a number of the inhabitants. Off the coast, generally, are taken sand-dabs, flounders, trakes, pipers, soles, plaice, skate, conger-eels, shrimps, prawns, crabs, muscles, and star-fish.

History.—At the time of the Conquest, this county seems to have been occupied by the Belgæ, who are supposed to have migrated hither out of Gaul, some three centuries before the Christian era. Under the Romans it was included in *Britannia prima*. On the retreat of that people from the kingdom, this county became the scene of a protracted and sanguinary contention between the Saxons and the Britons, who were gradually driven into the mountain fastnesses of Wales. A battle, in 845, was obstinately contested at Stoke-Courcey, between the Saxons, commanded by Elstan, bishop of Sherborne, and the Danes, who were totally routed. In the reign of Alfred, these savage marauders having nearly devastated every other part of the kingdom, extended their ravages into this county, where, in 873, they destroyed Glastonbury. In 877, Somerton shared a similar fate. In this county Alfred, being totally routed, took refuge, and for a time concealed himself in the cottage of a neatherd, situated on a small plat of ground at the confluence of the Parret and the Tone, nearly surrounded with water and impassable marshes. Here he collected a few faithful adherents, with whom he made frequent, sudden, and successful excursions upon the Danes, in consequence of which, a general rendezvous of the Saxons was appointed at Egbert's-Stone, on the east side of the Forest of Selwood, in the vicinity of Frome, whence they were led to the great victory of Ethandune, in Wiltshire. After the subjugating of those pagans, their leader, Guthrum, was brought to the court of Alfred, at Aller, on the banks of the Parret, where he received the rite of baptism in that year. In gratitude for his successes, Alfred, on the site of his hiding-place, called in Saxon *Etheling-cge*, or the Isle of the Nobles, now Athelney, founded a monastery to the honour of our Saviour and his Apostle St Peter. In 918, Somerset was again attacked by the Danes, lands of whom landed at Porlock and at Watchet,

when they were bravely met by the inhabitants, and, with immense slaughter, driven on board their ships. Watchet was attacked and plundered by them in 987, and again in 997, when it was burned to the ground. With the same insatiate plunderers several battles were fought at Pen, in this county, in 1001, and 1016. In 1052, Harold, afterwards king of England, returning from banishment, landed in this county, over a great part of which he carried fire and sword, after which he returned to his ships with a great booty. During the insurrection against William Rufus, headed by Odo, bishop of Baieux, in favour of Robert, duke of Normandy, the city of Bath was taken and plundered by the insurgents. From this period nothing remarkable occurs in the history of the country till 1607, when a tract of country, 24 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, was overflowed by an irruption of the sea, and many of the inhabitants drowned. In the struggle between Charles I. and his parliament, the royal party being strong in Somersetshire, it was the scene of active and long-continued warfare. It was also the scene of the ill-planned and foolishly conducted attempt of the duke of Monmouth in 1685; and at Wineanton, shortly after the landing of the prince of Orange at Torbay in 1688, a party of the royal guards were attacked, and a number of them put to the sword, being one of the very few instances in which blood was shed in the progress of that singularly fortunate revolution.

Antiquities.—The remains of antiquity are numerous and of great variety. They will be found described under the different parishes and townships in which they are situated, as will also the different religious houses, 44 in all, that belonged to the county.

Hundreds, &c.—Somersetshire is co-extensive with the diocese of Bath and Wells, and is divided into three archdeaconries—Bath, Wells, and Taunton. It has 469 parishes, whereof 241 are rectories, 138 vicarages, and the remainder curacies. It is divided into 43 hundreds, has two cities, Bath and Wells, and 27 market-towns. By the reform act it sends four members for the county—two for the eastern and two for the western division. Somerset is included in the western circuit. The summer assizes are held alternately at Bridgewater and Wells, the Lent, at Taunton. Quarter sessions are held at Wells in January and April, at Bridgewater in July, and at Taunton in October. Pop., in 1801, 273,750; in 1831, 402,500. A. P., £1,900,651.

SOMERSHAM, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone, co. of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Colne and Pidley, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £40 4s. 7d., and annexed to the regius professorship of Divinity in Cambridge. Church ded. to St John the Baptist. Somersham—supposed to derive its name from having been a summer camp of the Romans—is situated in a pleasant and fertile county, abounding with springs remarkable for the purity and salubrity of their waters. It consists principally of one street, running east

and west, nearly a mile in length. The preparing of wicks for rush lights, which are extensively transmitted to various places of the kingdom, furnish employment for a number of the inhabitants. The market, which was on Friday, has been long discontinued; but there are fairs, June 23d and January 12th. Here was at one time a splendid palace belonging to the bishop of Ely; not a vestige of it now remains. There is a place of worship belonging to the Baptists, and a free school with a considerable endowment. Distance from Huntingdon, 8½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1402. A. P., £8,229.

SOMERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £8. Church ded. to St Mary. Patroness, in 1829, Mrs Stubbin. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. Distance from Ipswich, 6 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 446. A. P., £1,252.

SOMERS-TOWN. See ST PANCRAS.

SOMERTON, a hundred in the co. of Somerset. It lies in the centre of the co., and comprises nine parishes, with the market-town of Somerton. Pop., in 1831, 5452.

SOMERTON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Somerton, co. of Somerset. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £16 0s. 7½d. Church—an ancient structure with an octagonal embattled tower—ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Ilchester. The very ancient and once royal town of Somerton, is situated near the centre of the county, in a pleasant and fertile spot a little to the west of the river Carey, over which it has a good stone bridge. Ina, with several of his successors, kings of the West Saxons, frequently held their courts here. The castle, which was the royal residence, was subsequently converted into a state-prison, where many distinguished personages, and, among others, John, king of France in the reign of Edward III., have been reluctant residents. It is now the site of the gaol, which was constructed out of the materials of the ancient edifice. The houses here are low, but they are built of stone, and the streets are well paved. There is a market here every Tuesday; and there are fairs on the Tuesday in Passion week, and the 3d, 6th, 9th, and 12th Tuesdays following, for cattle; and for cattle, hogs, &c. &c., on the 30th of September and the 8th of November. The town is governed by a bailiff and constables, chosen by the inhabitants. The Independents have here a place of worship, and there is an excellent free school, and an endowed almshouse for eight poor women. Distance from Ilchester, 5 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 1145; in 1831, 1786. A. P., £6,049.

SOMERTON, a parish in the hundred of Babergh, co. of Suffolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 16s. 8d. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, the marquess of Devonshire.

SOMERTON, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in

the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £15 1s. 10½d. Church ded. to St James. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. Wintle. Here is a free school for 15 boys, and another for girls, endowed by the countess of Jersey with £20 per annum. The Cherwell has its course through this parish, as also the Oxford and Birmingham canal. There is within the limits of the parish a powerfully petrifying spring, so copious, as to form of itself a small cascade. Distance from Deddington, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 392. A. P., £3,437.

SOMERTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of West Flegg, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Winterton, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, not in charge. Church—which has long ago been demolished—was ded. to St Mary. Patronage with the rectory of Winterton. Distance from Caistor, 6 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 54. A. P., £1,049.

SOMERTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of West Flegg, co. of Norfolk. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, certified at £16, returned at £30. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, Thomas Greves, Esq. Distance from Caistor, 6½ m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 243. A. P., £1,104.

SOMPLING, a parish in the hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £8 7s. The church—which has been recently enlarged by the aid of the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels—has a curious tower at the west end, apparently of a more ancient date than the church itself. Patron, in 1829, E. Barker, Esq. Distance from Worthing, 2 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 405; in 1831, 519. A. P., £2,252.

SONNING, a hundred in the co. of Berks. It lies in the east end of the county and comprises six parishes, including the borough of Wokingham. Pop., in 1831, 5835.

SONNING, a parish partly in the hundred of Binfield, co. of Oxford, but chiefly in the hundred of Sonning, co. of Berks. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £26 7s. 1d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. The village of Sonning is situated on the Thames. It is very ancient, and is said to have been at one time the seat of a bishop's see. It has a free school, founded in 1666 by Sir Thomas Rich, and endowed with an estate yielding upwards of £50 per annum, for educating and clothing twenty boys and apprenticing three of them annually in London, to which was added in 1709, a rent charge of £5, for placing out an additional apprentice. Distance from Reading, 2½ m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, of that part of the parish which is in the co. of Oxford, 705, in the co. of Berks, 1233, total 1938; in 1831, of the former, 887, of the latter, 1701, total, 2588. A. P. of the Oxford division, £3,296, of the Berkshire, £6,000, total £9,296.

SOOTHILL, a township in the parish of Dewsbury, W. R., co. of York, 6 m. W.N.W.

from Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 5134; in 1831, 3849. A. P., £4,042.

SOPLEY, a parish in the hundred of Christ-Church, New Forest, west division, co. of Southampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £12 16s. 10½d. Church ded. to St Michael. Patron, in 1829, Mr Willis. The Baptists have here a place of worship. Distance from Christ-Church, 3 m. N.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 840; in 1831, 1012. A. P., £1,027.

SOPWELL, in the parish of St Peter, co. of Hertford. Here are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery, subject to the abbey of St Alban's, in which, at the suppression, were nine nuns whose yearly revenues were estimated at £68 8s.

SOPWORTH, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, co. of Wilts. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, rated at £8 10s. 5d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patron, in 1829, the duke of Beaufort. Distance from Malmesbury, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 222. A. P., £1,960.

SOTBY, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggøe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £9 0s. 10d. Church ded. to St Peter. Patron, the king.

SOTHIERTON, a parish in the hundred of Blything, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Uggheshall, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £5 6s. 8d. Church ded. to St Andrew. Patronage with the rectory of Uggheshall. Distance from Halesworth, 4 m. E.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 196. A. P., £966.

SOTTERLEY, a parish in the hundred of Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10. Church ded. to St Margaret. Patron, in 1829, M. Barne, Esq. Distance from Beccles, 5 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 243. A. P., £1,358.

SOTWELL, a parish in the hundred of Moreton, co. of Berks. Living, a curacy to the rectory of St Leonard, Wallingford, in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury. Church ded. to St James. Patron, the rector of St Leonard, Wallingford. Distance from Wallingford, 2 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 157. A. P., £1,398.

SOUGHTON, a township in the parish of Llansillin, co. of Salop, 4 m. S.W. from Oswestry. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 247. A. P., £1,037.

SOULBURY, a parish in the hundred of Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £108. Church ded. to All Saints. Patron, in 1829, Sir John Lovett. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school, liberally endowed, for twenty boys and girls. One of the former is apprenticed every year. Distance from Buckingham, 3 m. W.N.W. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 578. A. P., £4,390.

SOULBY, a township in the parish of Dacre,

co. of Cumberland. It is situated on the margin of the beautiful Ulla-water, 5 m. S.W. from Penrith. Pop. with the parish.

SOULBY, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Stephen, co. of Westmoreland. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kirkby-Stephen, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £90. Patron, in 1829, Sir C. J. Musgrave, Bart. Soulby is a handsome village situated on the Eden, which is here crossed by a good bridge of three arches. It has fairs the Tuesday before Easter, and August 30th. There is also a small endowment for educating three boys. Distance from Kirkby-Stephen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 256. A. P., £1,354.

SOULDERN, a parish in the hundred of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £8 14s. 2d. Church ded. to St Mary. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. The Cherwell bounds this parish on the west, and it is intersected by the Oxford and Birmingham canal. Here is a school on the national plan, supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription. Distance from Deddington, 4 m. E.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 599. A. P., £2,877.

SOULDROP, a parish in the hundred of Willey, co. of Bedford. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Knotting, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £10. Church ded. to All Saints. Patronage with Knotting rectory. Distance from Higham-Ferrers, 5 m. S.S.E. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 242. A. P., £843.

SOULTON, a township in the parish of Wem, co. of Salop. Pop., in 1831, 31. A. P. with the parish.

SOUND, a township in the parish of Wyburnbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 3 m. S.S.W. from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 255. A. P., £1,032.

SOURTON, a parish in the hundred of Lifton, co. of Devon. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bristowes, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. Church ded. to St Thomas à Becket. Patron, the rector of Bristowes. Distance from Oakhampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 625. A. P., £2,119.

SOUTH-ACRE, a parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe, co. of Norfolk. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10 18s. 1½d. Church ded. to St George. Patron, in 1829, B. Fountain, Esq. South-Acre is separated from Castle-Acre by the small river Nar. Distance from Swaffham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 96. A. P., £3,366.

SOUTHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Bishop's-Cleeve, co. of Gloucester, 2 m. N.E. from Cheltenham. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTHAM, a market-town and parish in the Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, rated at £23 17s. 6d. The church—a beautiful building, having a fine tower surmounted by a lofty spire—is ded. to St James.

Patron, the king. Southam is a place of great antiquity, and had formerly a mint. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the east bank of the Stowe, over which is a neat stone bridge of two arches. The houses are modern and handsomely built. The market, which is well-supplied, especially with corn, is held on Monday; and there are fairs on Easter-Monday, the Monday after Holy Thursday, the 10th of July, the first Monday in Oct., and the first Monday in Lent. Southam is one of the polling places in the election of members for the southern division of the county. A head-borough and a constable are appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The monks of Coventry had here an establishment, and at the July fair the procession of the Lady Godiva is celebrated, in imitation of that of Coventry. A cell of Black canons, subordinate to the abbey of Rowcester, subsisted for some time at Haliwell in this parish. It was carried back to the parent institution in the 19th of Edward II. The Baptists have here a place of worship, and there is a free school endowed with upwards of £60 per ann. There is besides an endowment of £200 per annum for relieving the poor, and repairing the bridge; a dispensary and an infirmary are supported by subscription. Here are two mineral springs, one of them named Holywell, remarkable for intensely cold water. The Rev. Mr Holyoake, at one time rector of this parish, compiled and published the first work in the form of a dictionary that was printed in the English language. Southam is distant from Warwick 10 m. E.S.E.; from London, 84 m. N.W. Pop., in 1801, 935; in 1831, 1256. A. P., £5,871.

SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE,

A county, bounded on the N. by Berkshire; or the E. by Surrey and Sussex; on the W. by Dorset and Wiltshires; and on the S. by the English channel. It extends—including the isle of Wight—from 50° 36' to 51° 43' N. Lat and from 45° to 1° 53' W. Lon.; comprising according to various calculations, an area of at least 1628 square miles, or 1,410,920 acres. Of these acres, exclusive of extensive forests not less than 100,000 lie waste. Exclusive of the isle of Wight, the form of this county approaches to a square, having a triangular projection at its south-west corner; and in the report prepared for the consideration of the Hon. the Board of Agriculture, it is divided for the purposes of accurate description, into five districts. The first, denominated the woodland district occupies the space north of a line passing from Farnham in Surrey to the south of Odiham north of Basingstoke, and south of Kingsclere and Highclere, till it enters Berkshire near East Woodhay. This division includes the woodlands and wastes of Bagshot, with the commons of Cove, Aldershot, Farnborough, &c., and comprises an area of 108,944 acres. The predominating soil is a strong brown and grey loam, resting upon a tough blue or yellow clay, generally wet and in some places boggy.

In the eastern part are tracts of a dark coloured sandy or gravelly mould of a good depth, and resting upon a dry sub-soil; but even these are intermingled with a strong wet and brown loam. Along the borders of the rivulets lie tracts of meadow and pasture land, the soil of which is a sandy loam resting on clay, loam, peat, and gravel, and abounding in springs. Proceeding northward from the woodland valley, the soil becomes by degrees of a lighter quality, till the improvement is lost in a thin, sandy or gravelly mould, lying upon deep beds of white, red, and yellow sand and gravel, and a wet hungry loam upon a moist, loose, white and yellow clay. Along the south side of this district the soil is of a mixed character, something between the heavy loams we have just noticed, and the chalk, towards which on the south it is approaching. The wastes of this district and some of the enclosed grounds, afford peat, which is cut annually to a large extent, on the commons of Cove, Farnham, and Aldershot. The second district lies immediately to the south of that we have described, and like it extends, with the exception of a small district, across the county from east to west, being bounded by a line drawn from the north of Catherington on the eastern, and passing to the south of Bishop's-Waltham, to the vicinity of Sherfield-English on the western border. Of this large and central division, computed to contain 454,295 acres, the higher portion has the appearance of an elevated plain, broken into unequal portions and intersected by hollows, through which numerous brooks and rivulets rising in these upland tracts, find their way, for the most part in a southerly direction, to the sea. In these hollows are found extensive tracts of meadow and pasture land, and almost all the habitations of the people, the higher tracts being open and extensive sheep downs. The predominating soil on these downs is a thin grey loam, resting on a firm bed of chalk. Particular places have what is provincially termed a hazel mould, being light, dry, and friable, resting upon chalk rubble mixed with flint. This yields a short thick grass affording excellent pasturage for sheep. A third soil met with in these downs is a black vegetable mould, resting on a substratum scarcely different from the preceding. A fourth soil is a strong and flinty loam, resting from one to eight and ten feet deep, on the firm chalk—this is found chiefly on the flat summit of the lesser eminences, the acclivities of which give a fifth description of soil, consisting chiefly of decomposed chalk. This yields large crops of turnips and sainfoin. In lower situations the soil is a strong grey or red loam, difficult to labour, but uncommonly productive, especially in wheat. In numerous hollows, exclusive of the valleys that are traversed by running streams, the soil is termed shrove, formed of small flat flints, sometimes red pebbly gravel, combined with a small proportion of exceedingly tough loam, in a few places with dry sand or small gravel. Of the deeper valleys the soil is a black vegetable mould, resting on calcareous loam; large chasms occur which are occupied by masses of peat

which is dug for fuel, and in which are found numerous trunks of large trees. The third district—including the forests of Woolmer and Alice-Holt, the hills of Bingfield, Great and Little Worldham, Empshot, and Selborne, with the lower sides of the chalk hills which surround and form the vale of Petersfield—extends to about 49,525 acres. The soil, for the most part, is what goes here by the name of malny, a grey sandy loam of good staple lying on a bottom of soft sandy rock. The vale of Petersfield is a tough, brown, flinty clay, with tracts interspersed of light sandy loam resting upon chalk. Ascending from this valley in a north or north-easterly direction, is an extensive tract of sand and gravel, lying along the border of Sussex, within and upon the confines of Woolmer forest, which has been planted with Scotch fir. A little further on in the same direction the sand is mixed with loam, and is convertible into fine turnip land. The valleys here have a thin mossy soil, resting upon clay of different colours. Peat is found upon the wastes, and in the forests of Woolmer and Alice-Holt. The fourth district occupies the remaining part of the county situated on the mainland, a portion on the south-east excepted, and comprises an area of 433,439 acres. Besides extensive wastes and commons, this district includes the forest of Bere, the New Forest and Waltham-chase. It has variety of soils, but light, sandy, and gravelly loams predominate. The heaths and commons comprise the higher lands between Gosport and Titchfield, between Titchfield, Bursledon, and Botley, and between the two latter and the river Itchen. The extensive commons of Sherley and Southampton also make large inroads on the cultivated district lying to the north of Southampton, Millbrook, and Redbridge. Descending from the heaths towards the south, the appearance of the county is smooth and unbroken, except by Hill-common and Taeh-bury-mount, beyond which lies a wide extent of flat low ground including Netley marsh, extending thence towards Eling, and westward into the New Forest. The west border of the New Forest is broken into hills, and on the west of the Avon the country rises abruptly and spreads into extensive heaths and commons, large portions of which have been planted with forest trees. Peat abounds on the heaths and in many of the wastes and low grounds. The islands of Hayling, Thorney, and Portsea, with the tracts on the mainland opposite them—comprising about 26,895 acres—form the fifth and last agricultural division. In the islands and the low grounds of the mainland the soil is in some places a strong flinty, and in others a light hazel coloured loam. On Ports-down hill the soil is similar to the chalk district which we have already described. Portsea island is to a great extent occupied as gardens, and is very productive. Marshes lie along the east coast which are frequently overflowed by the tides, and are chiefly appropriated as salterns. Along the south side the soil is sandy, and on the south-east coast is an inexhaustible bed of shingles, affording excellent materials for making and repairing the high-

ways. The principal elevations in the county, on the mainland, are Farley hill, Portsdown hill, on which a large fair is held annually, July 26th, Weyhill, on which also there is an annual fair held October 11th, Danebury hill, Sidon hill, and Eaglehurst cliff. From all of these places the views are delightful, and from some of them peculiarly picturesque.

Rivers.—The rivers on the mainland are the Test, the Anton, the Itchen, the Avon, the Boldre, and the Exe. The Test has its sources near Whitechurch in the northern part of the county, is joined by the Anton which flows into it from the N.W. near Wherwell, whence flowing southwards by Stockbridge, Romsey, and Redbridge, it expands into Southampton-water, an arm of the sea extending in a south-easterly direction from that town to the sound at Calshot-castle. The Itchen rises about the middle of the county near Alresford, and being increased by the waters of a small stream called the Alne, flows westward to King's-Worthy, whence it pursues a southerly course by Winchester, Twyford, and Bishop's-Stoke, falling into Southampton-water about half a mile to the east of that town. This river expands considerably at its mouth, and it was brought into a regular channel and rendered navigable as far up as Winchester, by Godfrey de Lacy, bishop of that see, in the year 1215. The Avon enters the county from Wiltshire a little above Fording-bridge, and, augmented by numerous small streams, flows, frequently in separate channels, south, along the borders of the New Forest by Ringwood and Christ-church, where it receives the waters of the Stour from Dorsetshire and immediately after falls into Christ-church Bay. It was in the reign of Charles II. made navigable to Salisbury, in Wiltshire; but the works have been destroyed by floods and the navigation rendered impracticable. The Boldre, rising in the New Forest, flows to the south and falls into the sea below Lynton; it is an insignificant stream. The Exe, called also the Beaulieu river, rising also in the New Forest, flows south-east, and by a considerable estuary enters the sea below Exbury. A canal from Andover to the head of the Southampton-water, has been made along the valleys of the Test and Anton; passing by Stockbridge and Romsey, it terminates at Redbridge, in the parish of Millbrook. From Redbridge a branch proceeds direct to Southampton, while another extends westerly up the valley between East Dean and Lockerley, and East Tytherley to Aderbury-cummon near Salisbury. Both these branches have become unnavigable. This is the oldest canal in the kingdom, the act for its construction having been obtained in the reign of Charles I. It does not appear at any period to, have realized the expectations of its projectors, probably from these expectations having been unreasonably sanguine. From Basingstoke a canal is carried directly eastward into Surrey, where, by the Wey, it communicates with the Thames. This canal is upwards of 37 miles in length, and was executed at an expense of £100,000. In the neighbourhood of Odiham it is carried

through a hill by an arched tunnel, three-quarters of a mile in length.

Climate.—In the northern, or what is called the woodland district of the county, the climate, though mild, is considerably chilled by damp exhalations. The most prevalent winds are from the south-west; fogs are frequent, and often of several days' continuance. In the elevated and extensive chalk district the air is dry, thin, and healthy. Westerly winds are the most prevalent, and they sometimes blow with great violence. In the lower tracts approaching the coast, the climate is exceedingly mild, though the coast winds are at times violent. Along the borders of the Southampton-water—which are finely wooded and extremely beautiful, owing to the large tracts of midland that are overflowed by every tide—agues are common, as they are from the same cause on the shores of Hayling and Portsca.

Produce, &c.—Almost every kind of crop is successfully cultivated in one place of this county or another. Wheat, if early, is universally eaten off by sheep in the month of March; the produce varies greatly, but is in some places most abundant. Barley after turnips generally averages 35 bushels an acre. Oats, cultivated principally for feeding horses, averages about 30 bushels. The straw of both oats and barley is here considered a valuable addition to the stock of winter food for cattle. Rye is in most parts of the county sown for green food for cattle, where it is allowed to stand as part of the harvest crop, as is commonly the case in the vale of Avon; it yields about 18 bushels per acre. Pease of various kinds are in general cultivation, but they are considered an uncertain crop. Beans are also considered precarious, though they are often to be met with. Turnips and tares are universally cultivated; colseeded, only for feeding sheep. Cabbages are cultivated on an extensive scale, not for the purpose of feeding cattle as in some other counties, but for supplying the large towns and the numerous ships which frequent the southern coast. Potatoes are extensively cultivated for the same purpose. The cultivated grasses are broad clover, rye grass, trefoil, sanfoin, and lucern. Of the herbage on the downs, burnet forms a large proportion; a larger and stronger variety is found in the low grounds and upon the cold clay loams, where, as upon the downs, it appears to be indigenous. Along that part of the county which borders on Surrey, hops form a principal article of culture. They participate in the character of the Farnham hops: that town lying only a few miles to the eastward. The manures chiefly employed are marl, which is found of different kinds and qualities in various districts, chalky clay, chalk, turf, peat, and coal ashes; rack or sea weed is used where it can be procured along the coast. This county is particularly celebrated for its irrigated meadows which are of great extent, and yield generally from 30 to 36 hundred weight of hay per acre; they are for the most part situated along the courses of the different rivers to which we have already adverted. On

the heaths of Farnborough, Cove, and Alder-shot, where the gail is remarkably retentive of moisture, a very peculiar species of industry is practised. Large dams have been constructed across the valleys and hollows which are generally stocked with carp and tench. These dams or ponds yield a very large profit to their owners, the fish being sent regularly to the London market. Gardening is carried on upon a large scale in the neighbourhood of all the large towns, and the best brocoli in the kingdom is said to be grown in the gardens of Portsea island. In the northern and middle districts, orchards are few in number and of small extent. In the south and south-western districts they abound; and cider is made in considerable quantities. The county has long been celebrated for its honey, being abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. It is called from the districts in which it is produced, heath or down honey, of which the latter is in the highest repute. Woods are numerous and often extensive in all parts of the county. The coppices are cut at different ages, the produce being used for hop poles, rafter poles, making wattled hurdles, hoops, and bavin, and faggots. Large exports for hoops are made from the southern districts to the West Indies. These coppices in the northern district consist chiefly of birch, willow, alder, hazel, wild cherry, ash, and sometimes oak; in the chalk district, of hazel, willow, ash, oak, maple, white thorn, beech, and wild cherry; in the southern parts of the county, of hazel, willow, alder, birch, holly, ash, beech, and wild cherry. In the chalk district, beech flourishes with peculiar vigour, and in all the woodlands there seems to be a pretty large proportion of this timber. Ash is found only in some places. Elm is scarce, but is occasionally met with, especially in the southern districts. When found large, they are in high demand at the royal dock yard, where they are used as keel pieces. The albe or aspen poplar, the lime or linden tree, and the Turin or Lombardy poplar are common, and firs of almost all varieties flourish in mixed plantations.

Forests.—There are not less than 100,000 acres of waste land in the county, exclusive of the forests, large portions of which can be classed under no other denomination. Of these forests, the most extensive is the New Forest, which owes its origin to William the Conqueror, who, says an old writer, "took away much land from God and men, and converted it to the use of wild beasts and the sport of his dogs, by which he demolished 36 mother churches, and drove away the poor inhabitants." Originally this forest seems to have embraced nearly, if not altogether, the whole south-west corner of the county, from the Southampton water to the sea on the south, and the Avon on the west. From the latest perambulation, in the 22d of Charles II., its extent seems still to be from Godshill, on the north-west, south-eastward to the sea, a distance of 23 miles; and from Hardley on the east, to Ringwood on the west, a distance of 15, comprising not less than 92,365 statute acres. There were, however, within the perambulation, manors, freeholds, copyholds, lease-

holds, and purprestures, or encroachments on the forest and lands enclosed and held by the master-keepers and groom-keepers, with their respective lodges, amounting to 28,520 acres, reducing the woods and waste lands to 63,845 acres, which then did, and still do, belong to the crown, subject to certain rights of commonage, pasturage, pannage, and fuel, possessed by the proprietors of estates within or adjacent to the forest. The crown, also, has certain rights and interests in all the properties that lie within the limits of the forest,—in the freehold rights relative to the deer and game,—in the copyholds to quit rents and fines, and to all the timber trees that grow upon them,—in the purprestures, or encroachments, to grant leases and to receive valuable considerations in return. All these rights have been defined by an act of the 9th and 10th of William III., for the preservation and increase of timber in the forest. By this act the crown was empowered to inclose 6000 acres as a nursery for timber, till the trees should be superior to the chances of being injured by deer or cattle, when these 6000 acres should be thrown open, and another 6000 inclosed, to be thrown open in the same manner as the former, followed by another inclosure, &c. &c. The crown, by this act, is also empowered to keep deer in the uninclosed part of the forest, at all times, and without any limitation.

For local purposes, the New Forest is divided into nine bailiwicks, which are again divided into 15 walks. It is under the government of a lord-warden, appointed by letters patent under the great seal during his majesty's pleasure. The lord-warden enjoys, by patent, a grant of the manor of Lyndhurst and the hundred of Redbridge, with various other privileges and emoluments. A riding forester is appointed in the same manner as the lord-warden, whose office is to ride before the king when he enters the forest. A bow-bearer and two rangers are appointed, during pleasure, by the lord-warden, and a woodward, during pleasure, by letters patent from the king. This officer acts by deputy. Four verderers, judges of the swanimote and attachment courts, are chosen by the freeholders of the county in pursuance of the king's writ. A high and an under steward are appointed, during pleasure, by the lord-warden. The duty of the latter is to attend at, and enrol the proceedings of the courts of attachment and swanimote, and to hold the court leet for the hundred of Redbridge, and the courts baron for the manor of Lyndhurst. Twelve regarders are chosen by the freeholders of the county. There are, besides, nine foresters, or master-keepers, and an indefinite number of under-foresters, or groom-keepers. There is also a naval purveyor for the forest, whose duty is to assign timber for the navy, and to prevent any fit for that important use from being cut and applied to other purposes. The forest courts are regularly held at Lyndhurst by the verderers, who preside in them. The New Forest affords many magnificent views of spreading woods, extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild heath, interspersed with rivulets, and terminating with

occasional glimpses of the far distant ocean. Owing, it is supposed, to the nature of the soil, the oaks are mostly gnarled, and their branches are twisted into the most singular and picturesque forms. In point of convenience, having easy communication by water with the royal and private dock-yards, the New Forest is superior to every other in the kingdom.—The forest of Bere lies to the north of the Ports-down hills, and comprises 16,000 acres, of which about a third part is inclosed. It is divided into the East and West walks, to each of which are annexed several smaller divisions, called purlieus, all of them subject to the forest laws. Its officers are a warden, four verderers, two master-keepers, two under keepers, a ranger, a steward of the swanimote court, 12 regarders, and two agistors.—To the N.W. of Bere forest lies the chase of Bishop's-Waltham. It comprises about 2000 acres, and belongs to the see of Winchester.—On the eastern border of the county, approaching the confines of Surrey and Sussex, is the forest of Alice-Holt and Woolmer. It is divided into two parts, by intervening private property, and comprises 15,493 acres, of which 8694 belong to the crown.

Minerals.—The mineral productions of the county are not numerous. They consist of ironstone, found near the mouth of the Beaulieu river, washed up by the sea, and in the cliffs near Hordwell. The range of chalk hills crossing the county from east to west, and occupying the centre of it, forms a portion of that vast formation which constitutes so remarkable a feature in the geology of England. The chalk raised in the county is of two kinds—white and grey. Both are burned into lime of good quality. The latter forms an excellent cement under water, for which it is extensively employed. A hard red stone is found between Milton and Christchurch, which has been employed in the erection of various ancient structures in that part of the county. Potter's clay, in great variety, is found in various parts of the county.

The Isle of Wight.—The isle of Wight, which forms a part of the county, is separated from the mainland by a strait, formerly called the Solent Sea, now the Sound, or more commonly the West Channel. This strait is at its west end about a mile across, at the east end nearly seven miles. The form of this fine island is rhomboidal, its greatest length from east to west being 23, and its breadth from north to south about 13 miles. The principal river is the Medina, which, rising at the bottom of St Catherine's down, in the south corner of the island, flows directly northward, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and falls into the sea at Cowes harbour. The inferior streams are the Yar, the Wooten, and the Ear; and the shores are indented by numerous creeks and bays which add greatly to the beauty of the island and to the convenience of the inhabitants. The surface of the island is finely diversified. A range of high hills runs through its centre from east to west, which command most delightful views over every part of the island, with the wide ocean on the south, and the beautiful

shore of Hampshire on the north.—They afford also fine pasturage for sheep. On the coast, particularly the south coast, the land is in some places very high, terminating in steep cliffs; on the north the ground slopes to the water in easy declivities. Towards the western extremity the rocks are bare, broken, and precipitous, rising in some places 600 feet above the level of the sea, and terminating in what are called the Needles, sharp pointed rocks that have been disjoined from these cliffs by the action of the waves, and rising to the height of 120 feet above low water mark. One of them, some years ago, being undermined by the sea, fell, and totally disappeared. The highest point of land in the island is St Catherine's hill, 750 feet above the level of the sea. The soil and strata of the island are very much varied. Of the inclosed and depastured marshes and low grounds bordering on the Yar, the Medina, &c. &c., the soil is a tender hazel coloured foam, lying upon a blue or black clay, from which it is separated, in some places, by a bed of coarse sand approaching to gravel. The surface mould of the low grounds and meadows, bordering the higher parts of the courses of these streams, is various, according to the quantity and quality of the adventitious matter washed down by the rains from the surrounding hills. In the northern part of the island, and along its southern shore, the prevailing soil is a rough strong clay, mixed in some places with a bluish argillaceous, and in others, with a pure white shell marl. Of the remaining parts, the predominating soil is red sand mixed with argillaceous and calcareous marl, chalk, and its usual accompaniments, red loam mixed with flints. These soils are fruitful in the highest degree; but there are some heaths intermixed, and a few commons, of which fertility is by no means the distinctive character. Small tracts of morass are to be met with, especially on the western branch of the Medina, on the Yar, on the inlets of Shalfleet and Newton, and in Braden haven. Of these, large portions have been embanked, and especially those of the parishes of Brading and Yaverland, form the richest feeding lands in the island. An attempt was made by Sir Bevis Thelwall, and Sir Hugh Middleton the constructor of the New River, to recover the whole of Brading marshes, by throwing an embankment across the narrow inlet by which they communicate with the sea. This they were fortunate enough to complete, but in a very wet season, when the inner haven was full of water, an unusually high spring-tide made a breach in the embankment, which has never been repaired, though, at low water, the gap or breach is not more than 20 yards in width. The marshes, of course, remain still in their ancient state. The chalk downs of Brading and Arreton form on the east coast an unbroken range, from Culver cliff to the valley by which they are separated from Staple's-heath. A highly cultivated valley, extending northward from Shorwell to Newport, separates those of Shorwell and Gatcombe from a range extending to the western extremity of the island, broken only by three gaps, one of which forms the pas-

sage from the head of Yarmouth river to the inner cove of Freshwater bay. Towards the southern extremity of the island, a tract of downs terminates abruptly towards the sea, in a precipice of limestone rock, which, seen at a distance, seems to be an immense stone wall overhanging the beautifully romantic tract called the under cliff, which stretches out towards the shore a distance of several miles.

The same variety of climate is experienced in the isle of Wight as in the other parts of the county; but, upon the whole, experience has demonstrated the fact of its being highly favourable to the human constitution. Its bland and salubrious character is especially apparent in the southern part of the island, which is annually the resort of numerous valetudinarians, many of whom find their complaints, especially those of a pulmonary kind, greatly relieved by a few weeks' residence. Strong, and even violent westerly gales prevail on the southern coast, from which the northern is wholly exempted, yet the crops on the former are always from 10 to 14 days earlier than on the latter. The agricultural produce does not appear to be different from what we have already noticed as belonging to the county. Orchards are here universal, and almost every farmer makes annually some hogsheds of excellent cider, chiefly for the use of his own family. Much fine timber is grown in the island. The woods of Swainston, in the West Medina, are of considerable extent; and those of Wooton and Quarr, in the Eastern, occupy an area of 1000 acres. Parkhurst, or Carisbrook Forest, to the north-west of Newport, called also the King's Forest, includes about 3000 acres, but it is now nearly destitute of trees. At the western extremity of the island, the cliffs are frequented by an immense number of sea-birds, such as puffins, razorbills, willocks, gulls, cormorants, and Cornish choughs; as also by daws, starlings, and wild pigeons. Of these, some remain only for a part of the season, others remain all the year round. Vipers abound in the island, and vast numbers of them are caught every year for medicinal purposes.

Of the isle of Wight, the numerous strata, of various kinds and formations, exhibiting great diversity of position, form an important field of study to the geologist. At the northern foot of the downs, in the Western Medina, grist, or quarry stone, of a yellowish grey colour, and very porous, is dug up in detached masses, and often used for building; and in the southern side of the island, a strong liver-coloured building stone, rising in cubical masses, incrusting with a brown ochre, and inclosing specimens of very rich ironstone, frequently occurs. A rough calcareous free stone is frequently found in detached pieces at the bottom of marl pits; and to the north of Arreton-downs, a close grey limestone is raised, the beds of which are separated from each other by thin layers of marine shells, cemented together by alum. Near Sandown-fort, a plum-pudding stone is found in large quantities, and is in great request for paving and flooring. Ochres of divers colours and qualities are found in various places, and at

the north-west extremity of the island is a vein of fine white, which is in high demand for the glass-houses of all the three kingdoms.

Animals.—Southamptonshire has no particular breed of cattle. Those of all the neighbouring counties are indiscriminately met with in all situations. Many cows are kept for the sole purpose of suckling calves, which, when fed, are sent to the markets of London, Portsmouth, Chichester, Winchester, &c. &c. Sheep are kept in immense droves. The old Hampshire, or Wiltshire breed, were formerly preferred in the woodland district. They are now often crossed, especially with the new Leicester. A great extent of the county, especially on the open chalk downs, both on the mainland and in the isle of Wight, is occupied by the South Down breed. In the isle of Wight the Dorsetshire breed is sometimes preferred. Hogs are kept in great numbers, and in the end of autumn fed upon the mast in the woodlands and forests, from which circumstance, or rather, perhaps, from a superior mode of curing, the bacon of the county is famed for its exquisite taste and flavour. The native hog is a coarse, raw-boned, flat-sided, ugly animal, but is now often superseded by the Berkshire hog, or by a cross between that and different other breeds. The horses have a coarse and heavy appearance. Light small horses, termed heath-croppers, are bred upon the heaths, and in the forests, where they propagate indiscriminately, and where they succeed in maintaining an existence the whole year round.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of the county are various, but not, if we except ship-building, extensive. In the numerous creeks and harbours of the county, but especially in the royal dock-yard at Portsmouth, ship-building is extensively carried on. Other productions of the county are chiefly woollen goods, bedtick, sacking, light silk articles, leather, and a coarse kind of earthenware. Silk mills are carried on at Overton; and in that neighbourhood the young female peasantry are extensively employed in plaiting straw for bonnets, which are manufactured in most of the towns in the county. The making of paper is extensively carried on in some places, and at Lymington is a manufactory of salt. To set forth the facilities this county possesses for commerce, it is only necessary to name its roadsteads and harbours. Hayling and Portsmouth harbours, with their numerous dependencies; Southampton Water, with the mouths of the Itchen and Test; their ship-yards, with the havens of Redbridge, Eling, Hythe, Cadland, and Fawley. On the Hamble, Humble, Botley, and Bursledon. The Beaulieu, with its dependencies; the Boldre, with numerous creeks through the Salterns, including Keyhaven and Christchurch, with its branches, forming the mouth of the rivers Avon and Stour. In the isle of Wight are the harbours of Brading, Cowes, Hithé, and South Yarmouth. The roadsteads separating the isle of Wight from the main body of the county, are St Helens, Motherbank, Spithead, Cowes, Southampton bay, and Yarmouth roads. This last is terminated westward by the Needles.

and by a broad bank of shingles thrown up by the sea, which beats here with extreme violence, is contracted to the space of a mile in breadth. Upon the projecting south-east point of this bank stands Hurst-castle, built to command the passage in the reign of Henry VIII. Salmon are taken in all the rivers and creeks which discharge their waters into the sea. The fishery on the Southampton water is particularly extensive, and the boats frequently make long coasting voyages in quest of fish, which are not to be found in the Southampton water. The produce, except such as will not pay the carriage, is all sent by light vans, kept for the purpose, to the London market. On the flat and rocky shores of the isle of Wight, a number of persons are employed taking shrimps and prawns,—crabs and lobsters are taken on its bolder shores.

History.—At the period of the Roman invasion, the southern part of this county seems to have been possessed by the Regni, the more northern by the Belgic Gauls, who had violently dispossessed the former inhabitants. By the Romans it was included in the division, *Britannia Prima*. The isle of Wight, by that people called *Vectis*, according to Suetonius, was conquered by Vespasian about the year 43. A few coins, however, are all the traces of Roman occupation that have ever been found in it. At a subsequent period this county was the scene of many bloody conflicts with the Saxons. On the first formation, by Cerdic, of the kingdom of Wessex, part of it was included in that kingdom, while its southern shores, with the isle of Wight, was included in the kingdom of Kent. Preparatory to the establishment of this kingdom, was the overthrow, in what now constitutes part of the New Forest, in 508, of Natanleod, a British king, who, with 5000 of his subjects, fell in the conflict. In 519, from which the Saxon chronicle dates the permanent reign of the West Saxon kings, Cerdic, and his son, Cyric, obtained another victory over the Britons at Cerdices-ford; and in 530 they subdued the isle of Wight, with the slaughter of a great part of the inhabitants. Cerdic died in 584, only four years after this event. The operations of this active and enterprising chieftain seem to have been confined to this county, but he laid so firmly the foundations of his power, that his kingdom, under his successors, finally swallowed up the other kingdoms into which the island was divided. Wulfere, king of Mercia, in 661, conquered the isle of Wight, and bestowed it upon the king of the South Saxons, but it was reannexed to the kingdom of Wessex, by Ceadwalla, a descendent of Cerdic, only 15 years after. In 860, the northern sea-kings made a descent upon the coast, and ravaged the country as far as Winchester, at that time the capital of the united heptarchy. In returning to their ships, however, heavily laden with plunder, they were pursued, overtaken, and many of them cut off. Previously, these marauders had seized upon the isle of Wight, which they converted into a dépôt for the plunder they carried off from the neighbouring coast, and used as a place of retreat

when they were occasionally repulsed. How long they maintained themselves in it is uncertain, but in the reign of Alfred they again landed upon the island and plundered the inhabitants. In the reign of Ethelred II., 1001, they took and kept possession of it for many years. At Winchester (the cruel and impolitic massacre of that people was commenced, by Ethelred's orders, on the 13th of November, 1002. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the isle of Wight was twice ravaged by Earl Godwin; and again by Earl Tosti, in the reign of Harold. Between 1066 and 1086, the south-western part of the county was laid waste, and 36 parochial churches destroyed by William I., for the purpose of forming a royal chase, now known by the name of the New Forest. In this forest, in 1081, Richard, the son of William I., was dashed by his horse against a tree and killed. In the same forest, Richard, the son of Duke Robert, and nephew to William Rufus, was killed; and, in the same year, the 2d of August, 1100, William Rufus himself was in like manner killed by an arrow, inadvertently shot by Walter Tyrrel, knight of Pontoise; all which accidents were, by the people of those times, construed as immediate visitations from heaven for the iniquity of the monarch, not so much in taking the means of life from so many people in forming his royal chase or hunting grounds, but in taking down 36 mother churches. On the death of William Rufus, Henry, his younger brother, hastened to Winchester, where he possessed himself of the royal treasure, and thence to London, where he was proclaimed king. In the succeeding year, Robert, duke of Normandy, his elder brother, landed with an army at Portsmouth, for the purpose of disputing the succession, but yielded at last to the mediation of the barons. The Empress Maud, and her brother, Robert, earl of Gloucester, in 1140, landed at the same place with only 140 attendants, designing to wrest the throne from the usurper Stephen, and in the internal commotions that ensued, the county was the scene of much bloodshed. To Odiham, in this county, John retired from Oxford, when he found himself overmatched by his refractory barons, whence he repaired to Runymede, and on the 19th of June, 1215, signed and sealed Magna Charta, which ever since has been regarded as the palladium of British liberty, and to the isle of Wight the treacherous monarch retired after the signature of that celebrated document, whence he despatched messengers to the pope, who absolved him from the obligation of the deed, and to the continent, to raise mercenaries whereby he might make a successful war upon the infant liberties of his people. In the sequel of this quarrel, the barons having invited to their aid a French army, under the command of Louis the Dauphin, in the year 1016, Odiham castle was defended for John, by only three officers and 15 men, against the Dauphin and his whole army for 15 days. In 1288, Southampton was plundered and burnt by a fleet of French, Spaniards, and Genoese. A son of the king of Sicily, and 300 of the invaders, fell

SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

in the action. Edward III., his son, the Black Prince, and the army with which they achieved the victory of Cressy, sailed from Southampton on the 10th of July, 1346. During the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., the Isle of Wight was invaded by the French on various occasions, partially plundered, and, on one occasion, the towns of Yarmouth and Newton had a heavy contribution levied on the inhabitants, and an oath exacted of them, that in case the invaders returned within the year, they should oppose to them no resistance. A conspiracy against the life of Henry V. discovered at Southampton, while he was going to embark with the army, that afterwards gained the victory of Agincourt, and the leaders, the earl of Cambridge and Sir Thomas Grey, put to death in consequence. In the 13th of Henry VI., Henry, duke of Warwick was, by patent from Henry, who himself assisted at the execution, constituted king of the Isle of Wight, but that nobleman dying soon after, the lordship of the island was given by the same monarch to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. In the 1st of Henry VII., the lordship was given to Sir Edward, who, to ingratiate himself with the king, persuaded the principal part of the inhabitants to undertake, with him, an expedition into France, in aid of the duke of Brittany, who was in arms against the French monarch; all of whom, together with their master, with the exception of one, were slain. He brought home the melancholy tidings of the battle fought near St. Aubins. A law was passed, prohibiting any man from holding lands, farms, or fisheries, of less value of ten marks. At Winchester, Henry VIII. entertained Charles V. In the same town, Philip, afterwards II. of Spain, was united in marriage with Mary, queen of England, July 25th, 1554. At Portsmouth, in this county, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was assassinated in 1628. At the same port was landed, on the 14th of May, 1662, the Infanta of Portugal, who was the next day given in marriage to Charles II. The Bellerophon, in 1815, approached this port, having on board Napoleon Buonaparte, who had given himself up to the British government, and expected to have been allowed a residence in England, but was ordered to St. Helena. In the contest between Charles I. and his parliament, the Isle of Wight was early secured for the parliament, and it enjoyed profound tranquillity, while almost every other part of the kingdom was a scene of destruction and bloodshed. At Alton, in this county, on the mainland, there was a severe engagement in the month of December, 1644, in which the royalist, Colonel Bowles, was killed, and his regiment taken prisoners by the parliamentary forces, under Sir William Waller. Basing-house, which had been heroically defended by the marquis of Winchester, from the month of August, 1643, was, in October, 1645, stormed by Oliver Cromwell in person. After his escape from Hampton Court, in 1647, Charles concealed himself at Titchfield-house, in this county,

till he there delivered himself up to Colonel Hammon, then governor of the Isle of Wight, by whom he was conveyed to Carisbrook-castle. After a residence, partly as a guest, and partly as prisoner, of 13 months in Carisbrook-castle, he was brought in close custody, November 29th, 1648, to Hurst-castle, and thence to London, where he was shortly after tried, condemned, and executed.

Antiquities.—The antiquities of the county consist of Roman remains, such as coins, rings, beads, and pottery, found principally in the neighbourhood of Winchester, camps found in various roads, &c. Religious, formerly existing in the county, have been stated to be few of them, there are still interesting remains, descriptions of which will be found under the heads of the places where they are situated. See BATHING, HIDE, NETLEY, QUERRI, WINCHESTER, &c. Modern residences of the nobility and gentry are very numerous all over the county, and the habitations of the peasantry have an extremely pleasing and comfortable appearance. Chalybeate springs are found in several places in the Isle of Wight. At Pittsburg, a strong sulphureous spring, impregnated with alkali. In the woodlands the waters are strongly charged with iron in the bogs and swamps, charged with iron. The strong beam, water, and chalk districts, the want of water, particularly in dry seasons, is severely felt. In the woodland districts is in tolerable supply. Formerly the peasantry had a claim of snap, i. e. fallen branches, and such with red poles as they could snap off by hand, with a hook fastened to a long pole; but making too free in the use of it, it has been taken from them. Turf is gained on the commons, and peat is sometimes used. Vast quantities of furze are cut on the waste lands for fuel, and the parishes that lie contiguous to the forests have a right of turbarry in them. Coal can be procured only at the ports or along the canals, and that at an extremely high price.

Divisions, &c.—The county of Southampton is included in the diocese of Winchester and province of Canterbury. It forms an archdeaconry with that of Winchester, comprising the deaneries of Altonford, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Droxford, Fordingbridge, Sombourn, Southampton, Isle of Wight, and Winchester. It is divided into 505 parishes, of which 154 are rectories, 72 vicarages, the remainder being curacies. For civil purposes it is divided into 13 divisions, viz. Alton, Alton-South, Andover, Basingstoke, Fawley, Kingsclere, New Forest East, New Forest West, Portdown, Portsmouth, borough and town of Portsmouth, Southampton town and county, Winchester city, soke, and liberty, and the Isle of Wight. These divisions are again subdivided into 37 hundreds. It contains one city, Winchester, eleven boroughs, and twelve market-towns. It sends four knights for the shire to parliament, namely, two for the northern, and two for the southern division of the county. The former are elected at Winchester, the latter at South-

Southampton. By the reform bill the boroughs of the Newton and Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, and the borough of Stockbridge on the mainland, have been disfranchised, while the boroughs of Christ-church and Petersfield have been reduced to one member each. It is included in the western circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 219,656; in 1831, 314,700. A. P., £1,130,952.

SOUTHAMPTON,

A seaport, borough, market-town, and county of itself, designated the town and county of the town of Southampton, locally situated in the county of Southampton. The livings are, All Saints, a discharged rectory, rated at £8 1s. 10d., returned at £145. Patron, the king. —Holyrood, a discharged vicarage, rated at £12 1s. 10d., returned at £115 9s. 3d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. —St Jesus, a curacy, not in charge, returned at £61 5s. Patrons, in 1829, Mr and Mrs Silvester. —St John, a discharged rectory with that of St Lawrence, rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £98 8s. 4d. Patron, the king. —St Lawrence, a discharged rectory, rated at £7 10s. Patron, the king. —St Mary, a rectory, rated at £37 5s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. —St Michael, a discharged vicarage, rated at £11 1s. 10d., returned at £88 2s. Patron, the king. The livings are all in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, with the exception of St Mary's, which is a peculiar in the jurisdiction of the rector. The church of All Saints is a modern structure in the Grecian style of architecture, having at the east end a turret rising from a square pedestal, surrounded by six Corinthian columns supporting a Corinthian entablature surmounted by a dome. The interior is handsome and appropriate. The area beneath is divided into arched catacombs, in one of which lie the remains of Captain Carteret, the celebrated circumnavigator. The church of Holyrood is an ancient edifice, having a tower and spire, with a portico in front where the elections are held. Within, is a monument to Miss E. Stanley, with an epitaph written by the author of the seasons, who has also paid a tribute to her memory in that divine work. The church of St John's has been demolished. St Lawrence, to which it is united, is a small and very ancient structure. St Mary's is modern, with an extensive burying ground annexed. St Michael's is a large and ancient fabric in the Norman style of architecture. It has a tower and spire rising between the nave and chancel. Within, is an old Roman font and several antique monuments, and in the chapel attached to it is a conotaph to Chancellor Wriothesley, who passed sentence of death upon Ann Boleyn.

Description. —Southampton is delightfully situated on a peninsular tract of ground rising from the north-eastern shore of the Southampton-water; bounded on the east by the Itchen, over which is a bridge leading to Gosport; and on the south and west by the fine estuary formed by the mouth of the Test. The shores of this estuary are richly clothed with wood, affording

a rich succession of finely diversified scenery, the vicinity being enlivened by villages, villas, and princely mansions. The town, rising gradually from the margin of the bay, has a most beautiful and imposing aspect, and the approach from the London road through an avenue of fine old elms and a well-built suburb, is striking in no common degree. The principal entrance is through Bar-gate, on the north front of which are two gigantic figures representing Sir Bevois of Southampton, and the giant Asepurt, who, as the legend goes, was slain by Sir Bevois in single combat. From this ancient gate, a spacious street upwards of half a mile in length, and surpassing most of the streets in the metropolis, leads directly to the quay, for the improvement of which, what was called the Water-gate, has been taken down. A wall about a mile and a quarter in length, encompassed the old town; considerable portions of this wall are still entire, but its circular towers are mostly in ruins. Of the ancient gates, besides that we have already mentioned, the west and south gates are still entire. The old and the new towns are distinguished in regard to their situations; with regard to Bar-gate by the terms above and below, the new being above, and the old below Bar. The town contains a number of fine streets, particularly one recently built from the street Above Bar to the western shore, with a terrace which commands an exceedingly fine view of the surrounding scenery. The streets are well-paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water collected from springs on an adjoining common, which is conveyed from a general reservoir into public conduits and into many private houses. The public buildings are, a guild-hall, sessions-hall, audit house, prisons, &c., of which it would be tedious to give a particular description. There is also here an old castle, supposed to be of Saxon origin. On the ruins of the old keep, a round tower has been erected, which affords a delightful view of the surrounding country. The theatre, in French-street, is tastefully decorated, and is occupied by a regular company at certain seasons. The botanic gardens, on the west bank of the Southampton-water, are richly stocked with curious and rare plants, both indigenous and exotic, and they form a most agreeable promenade. There are in the town several extensive libraries and well-furnished reading rooms, and there is a philosophical society established by a proprietary of 30 members, and supported by an unlimited number of annual subscribers of £1 1s. per annum. Lectures are delivered in this society at regular intervals, and the lecture room, during six months of the year, in which it is unoccupied by the society, serves as an exhibition room for the sale of paintings, which, from the great resort of company to the town, is very considerable. From the salubrity of the air and the extremely beautiful scenery which every where surrounds it, Southampton is a favourite resort for sea-bathing from all the surrounding country, and nothing has been neglected that can in any degree contribute to the comfort or conveniences of the visitors. Buildings have been erected at an ex-

price of upwards of £7,000, in which hot, cold, medicated, and vapour baths have been constructed upon the most approved principles. An elegant and spacious promenade runs in the foreground, commanding a full view of the water, which is in the summer season covered with fine yachts and pleasure boats of every description. Along the beach is a broad causeway, extending half a mile in length and bordered with fine trees; and on the platform, which has been much enlarged, is an ancient piece of ordnance presented to the town by Henry VIII. and recently mounted, at the expense of John Fleming, Esq., one of the members for the county, upon a handsome cast-iron carriage. From the port—the jurisdiction of which extends from Langstone harbour on the east, to Hurst-castle on the west, and midway from the castle of Calshot to the isle of Wight—an extensive trade is carried on with Russia, Portugal, Sweden, and different parts of the Baltic. The imports are wines, fruits, iron, hemp, pitch, tar, and timber. There is also a considerable trade with the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. All the wool shipped for these islands from any other port, must be re-landed here or pay duty at the custom-house, according to an act passed in the reign of Edward III. A pretty constant intercourse is carried on with Wales, whence iron and slabs are imported, and with Newcastle, whence are imported coals, lead, and glass. The quay—upon which stands the custom-house—is very convenient, and the harbour, which is spacious, affords good anchorage where vessels may in all winds ride with perfect security. During the summer and autumn, steam vessels proceed regularly to Havre, Guernsey, Jersey, the isle of Wight, Portsmouth, &c., and there are sailing packets on the same destination, at other seasons daily. The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and the market is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind. The fairs are held, May 6th and 7th, and on Trinity Monday and Tuesday. This last is proclaimed by the mayor with special ceremonies on the preceding Saturday. During its continuance the senior bailiff presides and entertains the corporation, in a booth erected for the purpose. A court of pie-powder is attached, and during the fair all persons are free from arrest for debt within the precincts of the borough. The fair, which is chiefly for cattle, horses, and pigs, is held on the east side of the town, near the site of an ancient hermitage formerly occupied by William Geoffrey, to whom its revenue was originally granted.

History.—The town was first incorporated in the reign of Henry I., whose charter was confirmed by Richard I. and by John, who assigned the revenues of the port, together with those of the borough, to the burgesses, for an annual sum of £200. These privileges were extended by Henry III.

four sergeants at mace, &c. The mayor, who is admiral of the port, the two mayors, the recorder, five senior aldermen, and two senior common-councillors, together with the bishop of Winchester, are justices of the peace within the borough and liberties. The freedom can be obtained only by election of the corporation, which has the power of increasing the list of burgesses to an indefinite extent. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for all offences, not capital, and they have the privilege of holding assizes, when the judges are travelling the western circuit, to try capital offences committed within the limits of the town and county of the town. The inhabitants paying scot and lot have a right of commonage on the town lands, the most extensive of which is Southampton-common, which contains about 350 acres. Upon this common horse races are run annually in the month of August. The town sends two members to parliament.

Charitable Institutions, &c.—Besides the established churches and the chapels connected with them, there are here places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Baptists, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. The endowment does not exceed £300 per annum. Perhaps the most eminent individual educated at this establishment was Dr. Isaac Watts, whose father kept a boarding-school in the town of Southampton. Alderman Taunton of this town, who left considerable funds for charitable uses, founded and endowed here in 1760, a charity school for qualifying 20 boys for the sea service.

The original number of scholars has been, by a decree of the court of chancery, reduced to ten, who are permitted to choose any mechanical trade, if they prefer a trade to the sea-service, and an apprentice fee of £25, and a present of £5 5s., on the expiry of the indenture, on producing a certificate of good conduct. From the same funds, aided by a bequest of the late Charles D'Ausey, Esq., £10 per annum is paid to 16 decayed persons of the town, and £40 as a reward to female servants, and a portion on their marriage. A national school for 150 boys and an equal number of girls, is supported by subscription. There are several infant schools, and there are Sabbath schools in connexion with the different congregations, both of the establishment and among the dissenters. The barracks, erected during the late war, have under the patronage of that father of British soldiers, the late duke of York, been converted into a branch of the military asylum at Chelsea for the orphan or motherless children of soldiers, whose fathers are absent on service. The buildings are handsome and commodious, and are appropriated to the reception of female children only. The almshouses and the different charitable bequests are too numerous to be here specified. The most ancient of them is the hospital of Dominus Dei, founded in the reign of Henry III., partly for a convent of nuns, and partly for a school to a neighbouring parish.

It was earned by the French in the reign of Edward III. and was afterwards bestowed on a

college, Oxford. It is filled by a warden, and four brothers, and four sisters, who have besides residence, 2s. each weekly from the college, with a supply of coals from another bequest. Thorner's almshouses accommodate 26 widows, who are allowed each four shillings weekly. A dispensary and lying-in hospital are liberally supported by subscription. On the river, about 2 m. above the town, there stood formerly a priory of Black canons. It had at the dissolution, nine religious, with an annual income of £91 8s. "Here were also an hospital dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, and a college of Franciscan or Grey friars." Distance from London, 76½ m. W.S.W. Pop., in 1801, 7629; in 1831, 19,324. A. P., £39,359.

SOUTHARP, a tything in the parish of South Petherton, co. of Somerset. Returns with the parish.

SOUTHAY, a hamlet in the parish of Kingsbury-Episcopi, co. of Somerset, 5 m. N.E. from Ilminster.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of Tunbridge, co. of Kent. A new district church has been erected here by subscription, at an expense of £8,436. The sittings are 486, of which 286 are free. The property and the patronage is vested in five trustees. The village consists of a number of scattered houses situated between Tunbridge and the Wells. It has a free school for educating 50 children. Pop. with the parish.

SOUTH-BURN, a township in the parish of Kirk-Burn, E. R., co. of York, 3½ m. S.W. from Great Driffield. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 107. A. P., £1,177.

SOUTH-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of Rochford, co. of Essex. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £27 0s. 10d. The parish is bounded on the south by the Thames, and has some excellent oyster beds. Distance from South-End, 1 m. N.N.E. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 401. A. P., £3206.

SOUTHCOATES, a township in the parish of Drypool, E. R. co. York, 1½ m. E.N.E. from

Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 1114. A. P., £7,783.

SOUTHCOT, a tything in the parish of St Mary, Reading, co. of Berks, 1½ m. W.S.W. from Reading. Pop., in 1811, 45; in 1831, 84. A. P. with that of the parish.

SOUTHEASE, a parish in the hundred of Holmstrow, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £16 0s. 10d. Patron, in 1829, Henry Chatfield, Esq. Distance from Lewes, 3½ m. S.E. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 142. A. P., £870.

SOUTH-END, a hamlet in the parish of Prittlewell, co. of Essex, situated on the declivity of a hill at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite to Sheerness. It is divided into the Lower and the Upper town, the latter the ancient fishing village, consists chiefly of an irregular line of houses lying along the shore, to which several neat rows of houses have been added at the eastern extremity; a small but neat theatre has been erected, which is regularly opened during the fashionable season. The Upper town, called New South-End, is considered the more fashionable part of the town. It occupies an eminence fronting the sea, and commands fine views of the Nore, Sheerness, and the Medway. A handsome range of houses called the Terrace, has been finished in a beautiful and uniform style, adjoining to which is the Royal Hotel, which contains numerous and elegant suites of apartments, an assembly room 60 feet by 24, music gallery, and other necessary appendages. South-End has of late years become celebrated as a bathing station, the air being dry and salubrious, and the water, though mixed with that of the Thames, clear and salt. Every necessary accommodation has been provided, and a pier of frame work has recently been constructed by an incorporated company of proprietors. The surrounding scenery is rich, and views across the channel from the Isle of Thanet, and along the fine hills of Kent, highly picturesque. Distance from Prittlewell, 1½ m. S.S.E. Pop. with the parish.

